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1. Wedge-megalith at Island before excavation—view from N. E.



2. Façade of tomb after excavation and conservation

THE JOURNAL
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FOR THE YEAR 1958

A WEDGE-SHAPED GALLERY-GRAVE AT
ISLAND, CO. CORK

By Michael J. O'Kelly, Fellow

THIS megalithic tomb is situated in the townland of Island in the parish of Rahan and barony of Fermoy, Co. Cork. It lies just above the five hundred foot contour in a fairly level field close to the Leapford stream and is marked "stone circle" on the Ordnance map.¹ The soils about the site are shallow and in the area between the tomb and the stream, the underlying rocks—beds of green and purple slates and grits of the Old Red Sandstone series²—appear through the surface. It is probable that this extensive area of outcrop provided the building material for the tomb and it is likely that most of the slabs could have been obtained within a distance of 500m from the site. Despite the lightness and somewhat acid nature of the soil, the neighbourhood of the monument now provides average to good grazing and tillage conditions. About three kilometres south-east of the site is the rough moorland peak of Bottle Hill (1027'), while to the north-east the ground also rises rapidly to the peaks of the Nagles Mountains (highest point 1406'). The setting of the monument is therefore, similar to that of many of the Irish wedge-gallery graves which, so far as is known, are usually found in areas of medium elevation where

¹O.S. 6" scale sheet Cork No. 42. E. 27.5; S. 25.6 cm. It is not marked on the recent editions of the 1" or half-inch scale sheets.

²See *Geological Memoir* accompanying sheet no. 175 of the Geological Survey (London, 1861), p. 15.

it is likely that grazing was sufficient to maintain herds of animals in both winter and summer.³

Though the site had already been dealt with briefly in print,⁴ it was brought to our particular attention by Mr. W. M. Abbott of Mallow who led a joint outing of the Mallow Field Club and the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society to it and other monuments of the neighbourhood in May 1957. From our examination of the monument on that occasion it could be seen that the structure of the tomb was remarkably well preserved, the only obviously missing parts being the cap-stones of the chamber and much of the covering cairn. The land-owner, Mr. Timothy Dorgan, warmly invited us to investigate the site and this coupled with its easy accessibility and the fact that so few of these tombs have been excavated in the south of Ireland, led us to undertake the full examination of the monument. This work took five weeks during June and July 1957 and for most of that time four men were employed.

The Site before Excavation

Before digging commenced, the site appeared to consist of an irregularly circular low mound through which protruded four lines of standing slabs marked at the western end by two tall portal stones and at the east by a setting of three low stones (nos. 35, 36, 37, plan, fig. 1) forming an obviously rounded heel. On the south, encumbering stones 44, 45, 50 and 51, were two tall well-grown white thorns (pl. I, 1) but elsewhere, the site had a clean grass cover. It could be seen that recent ploughing (1954) had cut well into the edge of the mound and the land-owner, Mr. Dorgan, was able to tell us that formerly and before his time, the mound had been more extensive and that a surrounding ring of stones had been removed from it. Three cap-stones were visible—one on edge lying at an angle against stones 21 and 22 in the entrance to the chamber, another lying flat on the south outside stone 42 and the third at the east end just outside stone 36. For some distance westward of the heel (stones 35, 36 and 37) there were gaps in the lines of orthostats and the inner heel (stones 10, 11, 12) was not visible at all. It was later found that the tops of these slabs had been broken off. The gaps are shown in Condon's plan published in 1916 and from Grove-White's description written about 1907 (the date of his photo of the monument) it is clear that this damage had been done to the structure before that date. Grove-White records that to the west of our site in the same field "there was another cromlech taken down about 1877. It was about eight feet square. The stones were very brittle and showed signs of having been burnt. The earth around was black, showing charcoal remains."⁵ It is probable that both monuments were despoiled

³de Valera: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXX (1950), 219 and *Iris Hibernia*, III, (1956), 29.

⁴Grove-White: *Historical and Topographical Notes*, I, pt. 2 p. 328 & photo facing p. 322. See also Condon: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XLVI (1916), 67 f., & rough plan in fig. 7.

⁵Grove-White: *Historical and Topographical Notes*, I, pt. 2, p. 328.

about this time to provide stone for fence building and other purposes around the farm. The present Mr. Dorgan says that when the field is ploughed a very stony patch can be seen a little to the west of our monument.

Work commenced with the removal of the white thorns, the well-grown trunks of which were cut as near to ground level as possible. Their stumps were left to be taken out bit by bit as excavation proceeded. Though at times the long and substantial roots slowed down the work, their penetration through the monument had done no damage and by the end of the excavation every trace of them had been removed so as to prevent any possibility of re-growth.

When the survey had been completed, the base-lines WE and NS were laid down, WE to give a longitudinal sectional profile through the centre of the tomb gallery, and NS to give what appeared to be the best cross-section. As an additional precaution, two further cross-sectional profiles were maintained on north-south lines, one to the west of NS and the other to the east of it, until the end of the dig. These corroborated the record made on lines NS and WE, but as they gave no further significant information beyond that contained in the main sectional profiles, they have not been included with the drawings published here. Total excavation was determined upon from the outset and the limit lines were set outside what seemed to be the extreme edge of the mound. In fact, considerable extensions of the diggings were carried beyond this line so as to check on the soils outside the limits of the monument and examine the effects of tillage on the subsoils, as well as to ensure that no recoverable information had been missed.

Structure of the Monument

The cairn was best preserved on the north side where its maximum height was 50 cm just outside the tomb structure. Total removal of what remained of it revealed that the chamber itself consisted of a U-shaped gallery orientated SW-NE and set along the central axis of the mound, the entrance being at the south-west. The chamber was formed of orthostats numbered on the plan from 1 to 21, all of them being present with the exception of nos. 8 and 9 which were represented by well-defined sockets (shown cross-hatched on the plan). Internally, this gallery measured 5.74m long by 1.2m wide between the portals. The tops of stones 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 had been broken off, but their lower parts remained firmly fixed in their original sockets. The broken part of stone 2 had survived and lay in the area between stones 2 and 27. It fitted exactly on to the butt and so the original height of this stone is known. It stood 123cm above the tomb floor. The corresponding stone (no. 19) on the other side of the gallery was unbroken and stood 69cm high. If a cap-stone rested in a more or less horizontal position across the gallery at this

point, corbelling or cairn material must have been used to make up the deficiency in the height of no. 19.

At an average distance of approximately 1m outside the gallery, there was another U-shaped setting of orthostats (nos. 26 to 46) (fig. 1). Stones 34 and 39 only were missing here. These had been pulled straight up, again leaving well-defined sockets, the exact size of no. 34 being determinable within the firmly fixed packing stones. Only the stump of stone 38 remained in position. Measured from the façade-line to the inner face of heel stone no. 36, the length of the axis of this outer U was 6.8m long and its width between stones 26 and 46 was 3.55m.

The ends of the northern arms of the U's were linked by stone 25, a broad heavy slab. When found, this was lying flat in front of its original position where it had fallen when it broke from its butt. It was otherwise undamaged and its eastern edge (as found) fitted exactly on to the substantial butt which remained in the socket.

Stones 47 and 48 linked the southern arms of the U's and while the greater portions of these remained, it was clear that their upper parts had been broken off. These three stones (25, 47 and 48) formed a well-marked façade to the structure.

Outside the outer U, there were on the north three orthostats—55, 56, and 57, and on the south, four—50, 51, 52 and 53. The top of 55 had been broken off and 52 was represented by a well-defined socket only. In the space between 56 and 57 on the north, and eastward of 53 on the south, there was well-built dry-walling—thin slabs laid flat and built up in several courses (pl. III). The lines formed by these two rows of outermost orthostats were clearly meant to “fade into” the sides of the outer U and to give to the plan of the front end of the tomb a greater “wedginess” than it otherwise would have had.

The orthostatic walls of the tomb structure were set into continuous trenches, that for the tomb chamber varying in width from 45 to 65cm at the top and from 30 to 40cm at the bottom, while the depth (measured from o.g.l.) remained fairly constant at from 40 to 43cm; the trench for the outer U varied in width from 100 to 110cm at the top and from 65 to 70cm at the bottom, the depth being from 40 to 48cm. The filling of these trenches was of red-brown soil and stones, the latter being confined in the main to the upper portions of the trenches.

Of the 49 surviving orthostats 33 stones stood vertically, 11 sloped inward by a few centimeters and 5 sloped outward slightly. It is assumed therefore, that in all cases the stones were originally set vertically or as near to the vertical as possible. Those which were inclined seemed to have assumed their new positions due to settlement of the whole structure soon after building, and to movement which probably took place after the supporting cairn material was removed in the last century. Some damage must also have been done when the cap-stones were being pulled off.

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ISLAND

Co. CORK

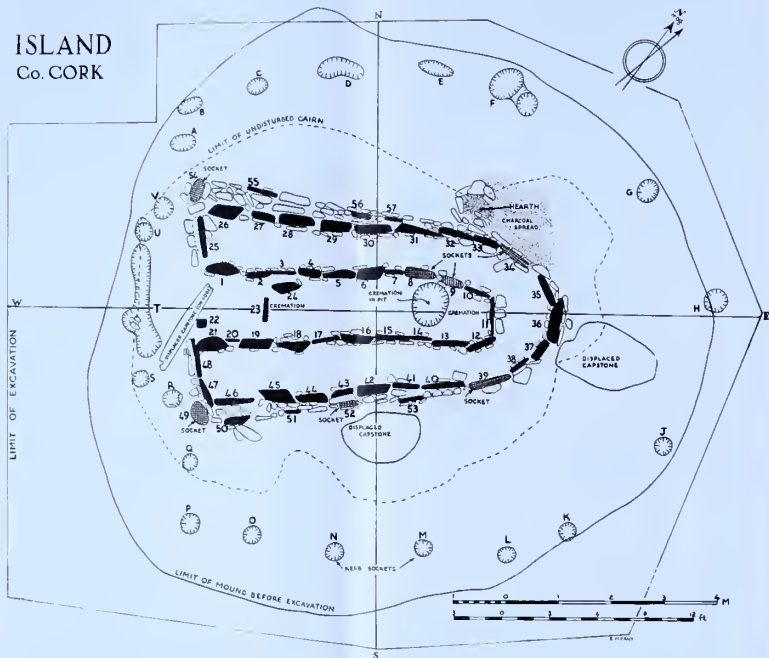


Fig. 1. General plan of tomb

Stones 49 and 54, represented by sockets only (pl. II, 1), appeared to have performed three functions: they extended the span of the façade which thus measured 4.7m overall; they closed the ends of the spaces between the outer U and the outermost orthostats; and they determined the points of junction of the kerb with the façade of the tomb. No stone of the remainder of the kerb had survived, but the basal portions of the sockets of sixteen stones were found. They are lettered A to Q on the plan. It is worth noting how closely the edge of the mound as planned before excavation co-incides with these sockets despite ploughing-down and other interference. The sockets were circular or oval and varied in diameter or length from 32cm to 80cm and from 10 to 40 cm in depth. Lying on the bottom of socket H were some large pieces of charcoal which had been put into it while still glowing hot enough to turn the soil of one side of the pit slightly red. Socket D also contained a little charcoal.

Beyond the entrance and façade on the south-west, a feature of no small interest came to light in the form of two sockets R and S, a trench T and two further sockets U and V (pl. IV, 1), all of which had exactly the same character as the kerb sockets; and like them, we believe that they held low stones which formed a kerb to retain the cairn material built up to form a blocking for the entrance to the tomb. The basal layer of this blocking remained, the stones and boulders being firmly embedded into the old ground surface. These sockets varied in diameter from 38 to 50cm and in depth from 22 to 40cm. The trench T was 2.16m long and an average of 40cm wide. Its average depth was 33cm. The overall axis of the monument measured from the western edge of trench T to the eastern edge of socket H was 11.44m. The north to south width of the front end of the monument (measured from the outside edge of kerb socket B to the outside edge of kerb socket P) was 8.4m. The widest part of the cairn was, however, on the line joining sockets D and N where the measurement was 9.7m.

The entrance to the tomb chamber was marked by a pair of tall well-matched portals (stones 1 and 21). No. 1 was 167cm high above old ground level while no. 21 measured 163cm. They were thus the tallest stones in the whole monument. The northern portal (no. 1) had fallen a little eastward out of the vertical and the southern (no. 21) was leaning westward. These positions of the portals suggest that when the supporting cairn material was removed from the western portion of the tomb, the heavy cap-stone resting on them caused what might be thought of as a twisting movement of the supports allowing the cap-stone to fall between them. The slab found on edge in the entrance would form a very suitable cap-stone for the portico, and we believe that this was its original position.

Stone 22 was a very firmly fixed low standing slab (68cm high over o.g.l.) set in the entrance near the southern portal (pl. I, 2) There never

had been a matching stone at the northern side. For convenience of reference during the excavation, it was called the "sentinel stone".

Inside the northern wall of the chamber and about 1.5m from the entrance, there was a single orthostat (no. 24) set in front of and parallel to the side stone no. 3. This was a substantial slab firmly set in a deep and well-packed socket, and it stood 80cm high over old ground level. This height approximately equalled the heights of the adjacent side-stones of the tomb. There was no matching slab on the south side of the gallery.

The upper part of the fill of the tomb chamber consisted of loose brown soil and small stones and boulders. Many of them exhibited plough scores and scratches and the land-owner was able to verify that formerly it had been the practice to collect stones from the field and throw them on to the site. This practice must have gone on since the original cairn cover was robbed. The depth of the layer of material averaged about 35cm. Below it, there was a firmly packed layer of yellow-brown soil into which had been set a layer of small boulders covering the whole floor of the tomb. It is marked "undisturbed sealing" on the sections (fig. 2). Along the bases of the side walls, these boulders were carefully arranged and tightly packed into the soil to give further support to all the orthostats. Exactly the same arrangement of earth-and-stone packing was found between the tomb wall and the outer U of orthostats and it is clear that both here and in the tomb chamber itself, this packing of yellow-brown soil and stones was an original feature and it must have been put in place in the tomb gallery *before* the cap-stones were put on.

When the layer was removed both from the tomb floor and from the space between the tomb wall and the outer U of orthostats, the original turf-line was clearly recognisable as a purple-tinted grey horizon never less than 5cm thick. The same distinctly coloured horizon continued outside the tomb structure under the whole of the cairn-covered area and terminated very definitely at the line of the kerb-sockets. As can be seen from the sections (fig. 2), the purple-tinted grey material (which when wet had a putty-like consistency, but when dry became very hard, its colour fading to a light grey-white) ran over some of the sockets of the tomb orthostats and down the sides of the sockets in other cases. Where this happened, it is clear that some of the turf, cut off in the process of digging the sockets, was replaced when the sockets were filled, or became mixed with the back-filling. The colour of layers of material such as this has been dealt with at length elsewhere⁶.

At this point in the work it could be seen that the monument had been built on the top of a slight natural knoll. This had given the cairn the appearance of a somewhat greater height when viewed before excavation.

The grey-purple layer, i.e., the old turf, was completely absent from two parts of the tomb chamber—from a circular area near the east end

⁶See O'Kelly: "Some Soil Problems in Archaeological Excavation"—*J.C.H.A.S.*, LVI (1951), 29-44.

centred between stones 8, 9 and 14 (pl. V, 1), and from the western end of the gallery. In the former, it was found that a deep pit had been dug through the floor of the tomb (see below) and in the latter area, its absence seemed to be due to the amount of original disturbance of the ground caused in the digging of the stone sockets and in bringing in and erecting the large orthostats. Outside the entrance, the old turf was recognisable again running to the inner edge of trench T (section WE).

Clearance of the "undisturbed sealing" from the entrance area of the tomb revealed stone 23, which hitherto had been invisible. From this it will be appreciated that it was very low and when fully exposed, its top edge stood 7cm only above the original floor level of the tomb. The length of the stone was 48cm, thickness 10cm, and its total height 15cm, and though obviously much smaller than all the other stones of the tomb structure, it was so tightly bedded in the ground and so carefully set in its transverse position that it must be regarded as a deliberate feature of the tomb entrance. There was no comparable stone in any other part of the floor of the tomb.

Outside stones 32 and 33 a shallow pit had been cut through the old turf surface and some boulders had been laid around its northern edge. This appeared to have been a hearth—the soil was slightly reddened and the centre of the pit was filled with finely broken charcoal which spread outward over the area shown stippled on the plan. A layer of charcoal also occupied the bottom of the socket of stone 34. This had not been a great fire as is shown by the very slight reddening of the adjacent soil, and hence it is more reasonable to look upon it as a fire lighted by the tomb builders for domestic purposes rather than as the remains of a cremation pyre.

THE BURIALS

No. 1. Mention has already been made of the circular pit in the floor near the east end of the tomb chamber. It first came to notice because of the absence of the old turf over it and because of the softness of its fill of yellow-brown soil. At a depth of 15cm below the floor level of the chamber, two slabs of stone were encountered, roughly laid so as to cover the lower part of the fill which was dark in colour and heavily flecked with charcoal and cremated bone. On the very bottom of the pit, about a cup-full of cremated bone, finely fragmented, was found. With the fragments was a worked flint which was heat cracked and bore a slight heat glaze. This had evidently passed through the cremation fire (fig. 3 no. 3). As will be seen from the anatomical report (Appendix I) nothing could be said of the bones except that they were human. Features which would indicate age or sex had not been preserved.

The pit itself had a diameter of 80cm at the tomb floor level narrowing to about 50cm at the bottom. Its depth was 50cm. When the pit was dug, the turf had been continuous over its site for lumps of grey-purple

material were found in the fill down to the bottom. These were pieces of the turf which were mixed through the back-fill and which subsequently became altered in colour. The upper edge of the pit came close to, but did not cut into the sockets of stones 8, 9 and 14, and the packing stones carefully placed around the bases of these orthostats overlay it and showed conclusively that the pit had been made and filled before the layer which has been called "undisturbed sealing" was spread over the floor of the tomb. In other words, the pit was a primary feature and the deposit which it contained had been put down *before* the cap-stones of the chamber had been put in place.

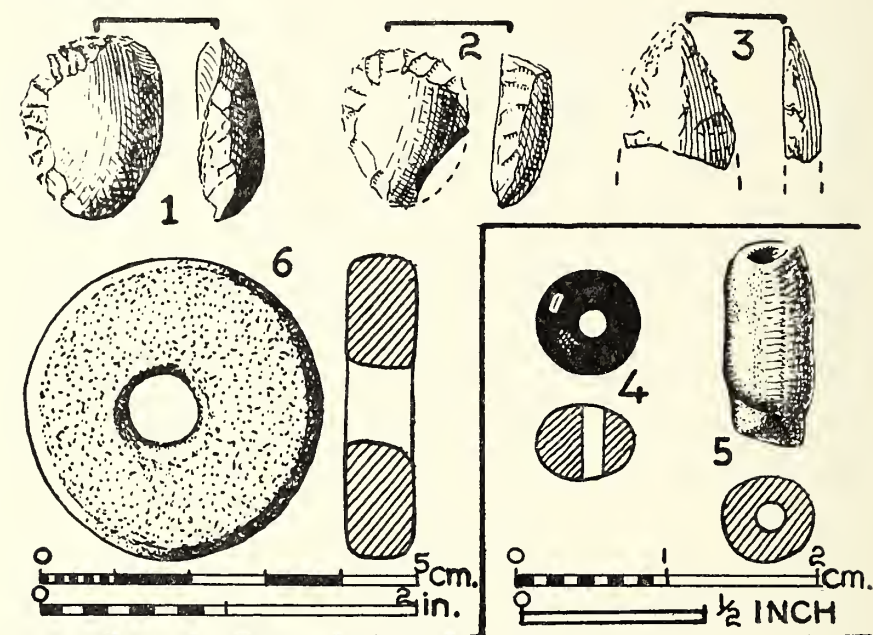


Fig. 3. Flints, glass beads, and spindle-whorl.

No. 2. In the area between the pit and the heel of the chamber, a small quantity of cremated bone was found embedded in the grey-purple old turf of the tomb floor. This bone again, was human, but preserved no sex or age characteristics (Appendix I). Whether this should be treated as part of the deposit in the pit, it is impossible to say, but there is no doubt that it was primary since it was covered by the "undisturbed sealing". With the bone fragments a flint scraper was found (fig. 3 no. 1).

No. 3. Within the tomb chamber just east of stone 23 and south of stone 24, a more or less complete cremation was found. A shallow pit, 5cm deep, had been scooped in the old turf and the bottom had been covered with small thin flags. The cremation was spread over these and was

covered with three larger flags. In turn the whole was covered by the layer of "undisturbed sealing". This burial is also therefore, primary. While the bone fragments were again small, there was no evidence of more than one person and such characteristic pieces as were identifiable suggest an old female of perhaps 60 to 70 years (Appendix I).

No other burial was found in any part of the monument.

THE FINDS

Six objects came to light in course of the work. Three of them came from the surface deposit and have therefore merely a fortuitous connection with the monument. The other three are worked flints and came from the primary level within the tomb gallery. These will be dealt with first.

Primary Objects

Flint scraper (fig. 3 no. 1)

This was found trampled into the old turf with cremated burial no. 2 at the east end of the tomb chamber. It is made from a small egg-shaped nodule of poor quality flint which was split in half longitudinally by striking a single blow at the broad end. The cortex remains over the greater part of the object but there is a band of finely executed pressure flaking around two thirds of the edge on the convex face. Maximum dimension 25mm.

Flint scraper (fig. 3 no. 2)

This second scraper was found embedded in the old turf in the centre of the tomb floor between stones 6 and 16. Again, it is made from half a nodule split by a single blow delivered this time at the narrow-end of the ovoid. A fine high-quality pressure flaking runs all around the edge of the convex face. Narrow flakes were taken off at a steep angle to produce the broad working end. Length 20mm.

Worked flint (fig. 3 no. 3)

This was found with cremated burial no. 1 in the pit at the east end of the tomb chamber, and is only a small part of a plano-convex object, perhaps a slug knife. The flat or flake-scar side exhibits innumerable tiny cracks and traces of a glaze caused by heat. The convex side had been minutely pressure-flaked all over and also exhibits the cracks and glaze. The object comes to a sharply pointed end and looks rather too narrow to have been a slug knife, while its general form is against its being part of an arrowhead. Length 17mm.

Secondary Objects

Blue glass bead (fig. 3 no. 4)

This is a translucent medium-blue glass bead of a type common in early christian period contexts and is quite different in character from the

beads found in the early levels at Lough Gur⁷ and elsewhere. It came from the surface of the modern fill between stones 6 and 30 on the north side of the tomb. Overall diameter 7mm; diameter of perforation 2mm; length of axis 6mm.

Grey-white glass bead (fig. 3 no. 5)

This bead has a translucent grey-white colour and was made by rolling a short flat strip of the soft glass around a tool whose diameter was 2.5mm. Overall diameter of bead 7mm; maximum length of axis 12mm. It was found in the turf covering the ploughed soil at the northern edge of the excavated area. It has no direct connection with the monument and indeed may be a modern bead.

Stone spindle whorl (fig. 3 no. 6)

This was found in the turf at the south side of the base of the northern portal of the tomb. In this position, it clearly had no connection with the primary period of the monument. It is well made from a brownish sandstone. Diameter 40mm; minimum diameter of the hour-glass perforation 8mm; thickness 11mm.

DISCUSSION

Total excavation has given a fairly complete picture of the original form and plan of this megalithic tomb at Island, Co. Cork. We have shown that it was built on a very slight natural knoll and that it consisted of a U-shaped orthostatic gallery (stones 1 to 21) lying SW-NE, entered at the south-west between two tall well-matched portals (stones 1 and 21). Its internal width was slightly greater at the entrance than it was towards the east end. A second U-shaped setting of orthostats (stones 26 to 46) was placed outside the tomb gallery and at a distance of approximately 1m therefrom. This was finished at the NE end in a rounded heel and, at the SW, the ends of its arms were linked with those of the tomb gallery by orthostats (stones 25, 47 and 48) set so as to give a more or less flat façade to this part of the monument. The western portion of the plan was given a more marked wedge shape by further external settings of orthostats, stones 55, 56 and 57 on the north and stones 50, 51, 52 and 53 on the south. To close the spaces between the ends of these lines of stones and the ends of the outer U, orthostats 49 and 54 were set up. These not only extended the flat façade but also marked the points of junction with it of the inturning ends of the kerb.

No stone of the kerb had remained in position and this interesting feature might have been missed had we confined our investigation of the cairn to the cutting of sectional trenches only. Such trenches might well have missed the sockets (A to Q) especially since ploughing had cut away

⁷See Ó Ríordáin: *P.R.I.A.*, LVI, C, (1954), 354ff.

the tops of all of them except Q. It will be seen that sockets 54, A and B on the north, and 49, Q and P on the south, further extended the façade to carry this feature through from the tomb structure itself into the plan of the cairn. AB and QP are, however, set a little forward of 54 and 49 respectively and this suggests that when the cairn was complete, the front of the monument was intended to be slightly concave in the manner of a very shallow fore-court instead of being completely flat (pls. II, 1 and IV, 2). From sockets B and P eastward, the base of the cairn widened to a maximum at the diametrically opposite sockets D and N, and thereafter narrowed to the rounded heel marked by sockets G, H and J. Thus, the cairn apparently had a short oval form from which the façade cut off a small segment at the front end.

In front of the façade of the tomb structure proper, two pairs of sockets RS and UV set at each end of trench T were found. These were exactly similar in character to the kerb sockets in general and may reasonably be interpreted as evidence for the former existence of an arc of kerb before the front of the tomb. Between this feature and the façade, a firmly bedded basal layer of cairn material had survived, suggesting that the tomb entrance had been deliberately blocked by a build-up of loose stones which had been retained by the kerb.

Returning to the tomb gallery itself, three stones (nos. 22, 23 and 24) are of special interest. No. 22, a low but firmly fixed slab, stands like a sentinel to one side of the entrance. No. 23 is a very low and rather small transverse slab set on edge and firmly fixed in the floor of the tomb. No. 24 is a fine orthostat set inside and parallel to the northern wall of the tomb gallery and very firmly held in a deep socket. Its height is similar to that of the adjacent orthostats.

Had all these characteristics of this tomb been revealed a few years ago, the structure would unhesitatingly have been pronounced a "Northern Wedge" in the nomenclature and classification then being adumbrated.⁸ Many of the essential features described were found, for instance, at Ballyedmonduff, Co. Dublin, excavated in 1945 and published in 1952. The excavators said of it :

"Ballyedmonduff clearly belongs to the northern wedge-shaped class. This type normally consists of a gallery, divided into ante chamber and main chamber, set in a heel-shaped cairn fronted at the more western end by a straight orthostatic façade. The presence of a massive internal revetment is characteristic. Simple roofing by slabs is common, though corbelling as in Ballyedmonduff is well attested".⁹

⁸For discussions of the type and of the wedges in general, see: Evans: *U.J.A.*, I (1938), 13f., and *Preliminary Survey of Northern Ireland* (1940), p. xv; Daniel: *P.P.S.*, VII (1941), 34ff; Powell: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXI (1941), 16f; Ó Riordáin and de Valera: *P.P.S.*, XII (1946), 151 & 156; Piggott and Powell: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXVII (1947), 145f; de Valera: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXI (1951), 177ff; Ó Riordáin: *Antiquities of the Irish Countryside* (London, 1953), p. 65; Ó Riordáin: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXV (1955), 48ff; de Valera: *Iris Hibernia*, III (1956), p. 28ff.

⁹Ó Riordáin and de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LV, C, (1952), 78.

This brief statement could be applied almost without change to the tomb at Island, and indeed amongst the *excavated* examples of the type, only two, Ballyedmonduff, Co. Dublin, and Moylisha, Co. Wicklow,¹⁰ lie outside the Six County area. Amongst the *unexcavated* examples which are on record and which provide parallels for Island, Burren, Co. Cavan,¹¹ and Drumkilsellagh and Gortakeeran, Co. Sligo,¹² also have rather northern locations. In their more recent statements on this type of tomb, however, the excavators of Ballyedmonduff have altered their views somewhat on the question of the division of the wedge-gallery graves into northern and southern sub-groups. In dealing with the Lough Gur wedge-gallery, Ó Ríordáin said:¹³ "The somewhat complicated morphological relationships of the Lough Gur megalith tend to stress the inter-relationship of the two wedge-shaped gallery groups [i.e., northern and southern]", and in a footnote to this he said: "Dr. Ruaidhrí de Valera in an unpublished lecture to the Archaeological Society of University College, Dublin in 1952, argued the essential unity of the two groups."

In a discussion of the wedge-galleries published in 1952, de Valera¹⁴ listed other sites which provide parallels for the Island tomb. These are all in the north or north-west of Ireland, and for the whole northern type he suggested a focus of entry into Ireland in the Sligo-Mayo region.¹⁵ For the southern wedge type, some examples of which seem also to occur in the north-west, a focus of entry on the Cork-Kerry coast was suggested.¹⁶ Because of the distributional contact of northern and southern wedge tombs near Killala, de Valera said: "It is possible to argue that the distinction of the two separate wedge groups is suspect. Many workers regard them as one." But he goes on to say: "However, it seems that architectural features especially in the flat façade characteristic of the northern series are sufficient to maintain the distinction." Because the northern wedges have consistently produced Beaker pottery and one southern wedge, that at Lough Gur,¹⁷ also contained this ware, de Valera suggested that the northern and southern wedges may well be contemporary and that separate movements from a common focus, probably in western France, where wedges with Beaker pottery are well attested, would easily explain the two Irish groups.¹⁸ The landings, as mentioned, would have been made in Cork-Kerry and in Mayo-Sligo.

A possible connection between stone circles and wedge tombs of both types was suggested¹⁹ and this prompted the rhetorical question and

¹⁰Ó hÍceadha: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXVI (1946), 119ff.

¹¹Lowry-Corry: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 170 & Borlase: *Dolmens of Ireland*, I, p. 204ff.

¹²Wood-Martin: *Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland*, 141 & 211.

¹³*J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXV (1955), 50.

¹⁴*J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXI (1951), 177ff.

¹⁵*ibid.*, p. 178.

¹⁶*ibid.*, p. 179.

¹⁷Ó Ríordáin: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXV (1955), 34ff.

¹⁸de Valera: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXI (1951), 180.

¹⁹*ibid.*, p. 182.

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¹⁶*ibid.*, p. 179.

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¹⁸de Valera: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXI (1951), 180.

¹⁹*ibid.*, p. 182.

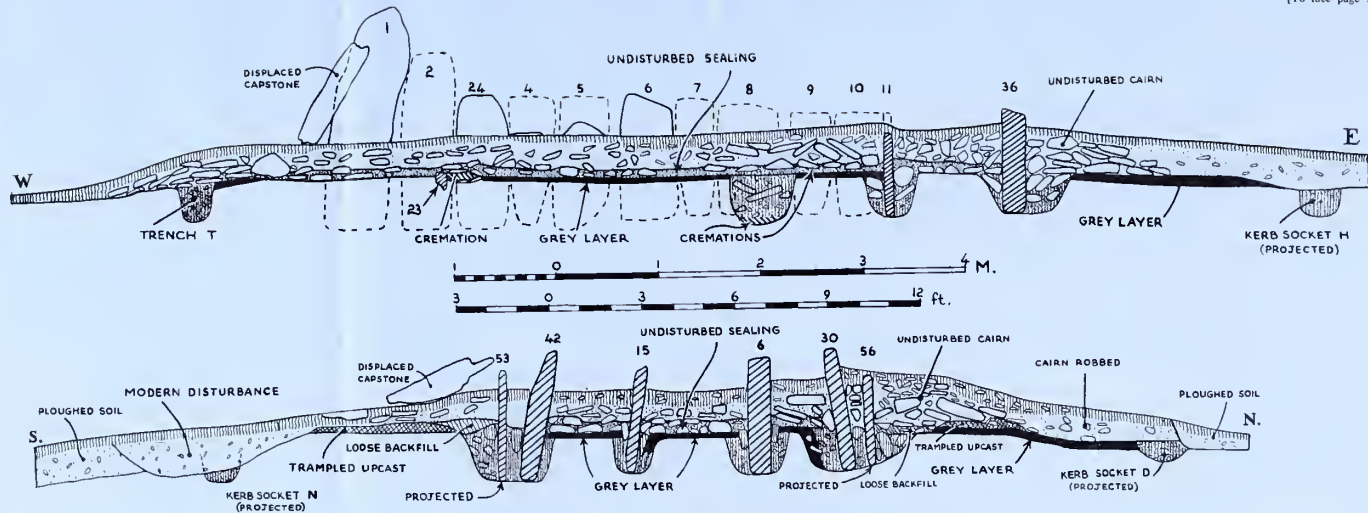


Fig. 2. Sectional profiles of the tomb

answer: "Are we then to abandon the distinction between northern and southern wedges and treat them as of one class? This course will scarcely be necessary . . ." Abandonment of the distinction seems, however, to have come, for in a radio talk subsequently published,²⁰ wedge megaliths with no subdivision into groups, are listed as one of the three principal types of tomb in Ireland, the other two types being the court cairns and the passage graves.

Perhaps the evidence of the Island, Co. Cork, tomb re-inforces this view of a single wedge-gallery class, that is, without the northern and southern distinction as heretofore. It lies in the county in which the primary landings are now postulated²¹ and its general shape compares well with some of the northern tombs.

In this connection, what is to be said of stones 23 and 24 which lie within the western end of the chamber at Island, Co. Cork? Is 23, a very low and insignificant stone when compared with the rest of the structural slabs, to be considered a sill, and is stone 24 to be looked upon as a jamb despite the fact that it is set parallel to the side of the gallery rather than transversely to it, and the further fact that a matching stone does not occur opposite to it on the south? The firm and deliberate setting of these two stones seems to leave no doubt that they were meant to be sill and jamb, and as such, they must be taken as evidence of segmentation—of the marking off of a portico from the rest of the gallery. If they are sill and jamb, are they incipient or vestigial? If the former, was the tomb built by persons moving from south to north where these features became well developed; if the latter, was it built by persons coming south who were losing interest in the sill and jamb feature which they had known farther north?

Speculation along these lines is manifestly futile in the absence of a real knowledge of the plans of many more tombs in the south of Ireland and reliable general information obtained from full excavation. One can argue that Labbacallee, Co. Cork,²² originally had a roofed portico divided from the main chamber by the existing high sill, and one can compare its treble-walled sides with those of Island or indeed with those of Ballyedmonduff. One can suggest Keamcoravooly, Co. Cork,²³ or other wedges in the south as possible parallels for Island despite their square east ends, but without the fuller knowledge which should come from excavation and detailed survey, these suggestions may merely cloud rather than clarify the general picture of tomb morphology. Island is not the only wedge-gallery in the south of Ireland with a rounded end and frontal portico. At

²⁰de Valera: *Iris Hibernia*, III (1956), 28f.

²¹*ibid.*, p. 32.

²²Leask and Price: *P.R.I.A.*, XLIII, C, (1936), 77ff.

²³Borlase: *Dolmens of Ireland*, I, p. 24 and fig. 23; Daniel: *P.P.S.*, VII (1941), 37 and fig. 14, 3.

Shanballyedmond,²⁴ near Rearchcross, Co. Tipperary, there is a wedge-gallery which has these features to a marked degree. The jambs at the inner end of the portico are unmistakable and the tomb has a clearly marked end-chamber as at Ballycdmonduff, though the orientation is reversed—the entrance is at the north-east and the closed end at the south-west.

If further work shows that there was in fact one great family of wedge-gallery tombs, and this would appear to be a not unlikely outcome, it seems that it may still be necessary to accept some subdivision of that family even if the terms “northern” and “southern” are discarded in favour of others which would take cognisance of differences of detail in the tomb plans, but which would not contain a geographical or territorial implication if such an implication is found to have no good foundation in the distributional patterns of tomb features.

Other excavators have sought evidence for ritual practice in the blue-grey layers found under many megalithic tombs²⁵ such as that found at Island, and have seen in these layers deliberately laid down ritual floors. Elsewhere²⁶ we have discussed these curious horizons and have shown that the distinctive *colours* of such layers are due to natural soil-forming processes which come into effect after the building of the monument. Some workers have misunderstood our argument on that occasion and have concluded that we were propounding a complete absence of evidence for ritual preparation of the site for such monuments. In fact, however, the burden of our argument then was that since the unusual *colour* was due to post-monument chemical action, it could not *of itself* be taken as evidence for pre-monument ritual preparation of the ground. If one wished to argue for such ritual preparation of the ground, other evidence than this blue-grey *colour* would have to be adduced.

This whole question has been kept in mind during the excavation of many types of site since that discussion was written and we have found no reason to change any part of the case then made. In fact, all the evidence since collected from various kinds of site has gone to corroborate our original view. The findings at Island are no exception.

Here, the purple-tinted grey horizon was clearly the old turf surface which became altered in colour after the monument had been completed. That this turf-covered surface was not, in the main, interfered with by the tomb builders is clear from the fact that the purple-grey horizon was almost complete over the whole area of the monument, and finished markedly at the original edge of the cairn. In those places where it did not occur, it had been removed for obvious reasons—the digging of trenches to take the orthostats, the digging of the pit near the east end of the

²⁴I am indebted to Mr. Michael O'Dwyer, Corner House, New Pallas, Co. Limerick, for bringing this monument to my attention. O.S. 6" scale Sheet Tipperary No. 38, S. 22.2; E. 27.1cms.

²⁵See list in O'Kelly: *J.C.H.A.S.*, LVI (1951), 42f.

²⁶O'Kelly: *ibid.*, pp. 29-44.

chamber for one of the cremated burials and the general disturbance of the ground which took place in the erection of the portico at the south-western end of the tomb chamber.

Not only, therefore, was there no evidence of the laying down of a pre-monument ritual floor, but such indications as there were showed that little or no interest was taken in the appearance or condition of the floor of the monument. Where spoil from the orthostat sockets or trenches was left over after the stones had been put in and packed, this soil was left in heaps where it lay to be partially scattered and trampled as the work of building the tomb continued. Thus at the time the cremations were put in, the tomb-chamber floor must have had quite an untidy appearance. When the cremations had been put in place behind the sill and in the pit near the north-east end of the chamber, soil and stones were spread over the tomb floor, not apparently for ritual purposes but to provide further packing and re-inforcement for the orthostatic walls of the structure. The packing-stones in this layer were so carefully set in the area along the bases of the orthostats that the layer must have been put in place *before* the cap-stones were put on the tomb gallery. The space under the cap-stones was such that the packing and consolidation of the layer (called "undisturbed sealing" above, and marked thus in the sectional profiles) could not have been done effectively after the gallery had been roofed except in the area near the portico where the space was greatest.

But evidence for ritual is not far to seek in this monument. One has to look only at the tomb plan itself—surely this double U-shaped setting of orthostats is a more certain indication than anything else of a ritual code? The outer U of orthostats is in no sense just a strengthening revetment—there is no practical need for it as a re-inforcement in the body of the cairn. Nor is there any practical need for the outermost orthostats, stones 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56 and 57. These seem to have been put in merely to give the south-western end of the plan a greater "wedginess". They would not have been visible when the cairn was complete, so that this extra wedginess was an unseen virtue of the plan!

The SW-NE lie of the monument is also a feature which must have had ritual significance—the majority of these tombs seem to have approximately this orientation. It is useless to speculate on the particular virtue which this setting may have had since neither Island nor any other similar tomb has afforded us any direct evidence on the point. Its east end may have been orientated towards the summer sunrise or its portico may have been directed towards the winter sunset.

The flat façade of stones increasing in height from the ends towards the central portals certainly gave a monumental character to the tomb, but was this merely good architectural practice or did the design spring from some deeper motive? Again, it must be remembered that all this was hidden from view when the blocking of cairn material was put up before the entrance to the tomb. Is the slight concavity of the front which was

brought about by bringing forward a little the inturning ends of the cairn a fortuity or was this also a subtle requirement of the tomb style?

Stone 22 in the entrance is paralleled by a similar stone at Ballyedmonduff²⁷ and by the same feature as found at Kilhoyle²⁸ and Boviel²⁹. At Ballyedmonduff the stone seems to have been looked upon as a mere narrowing of the entrance, but surely it means more than this? Our name for it during the excavation at Island was the "sentinel stone", for it seemed to stand guard as it were on one side of the doorway. It had no structural function and as a mere narrowing of the ope it was not effective.

Again, if stone 23 is to be regarded as a sill and we have argued above that it is, it is no more than a token segmentation. Likewise, while stone 24 is a good example of a jamb, it was not provided with a companion at the south side of the gallery. In these two stones, architectural fashion or cult practice was served more in the spirit than in the letter of the law!

Not only did the tomb have a wedge shape in plan—there is good reason to think that the wedge motif was also carried into the vertical section. Many of the orthostats of the tomb gallery had been damaged in their upper parts and because of this, evidence of diminishing height from front to rear is not as complete as we would wish, but there is no doubt that a cap-stone placed on the portals would have been at a higher level than all other roof stones. We know the height of stone no. 2 and a stone resting on it would have been lower than that on the portals. The next cap-stone behind that again, would have been lower still, but from that backward, the diminution in height would have been markedly less (see our diagrammatic section, fig. 4).

In regard to tomb and burial ritual, we have argued that the two or three cremated burials—and cremation appears to have been the standard practice in the wedge galleries³⁰—were put in before the cap-stones of the chamber were put in place. The entrance was then blocked with a build-up of cairn material. Were these the burials for which the tomb was erected and was the blocking ever removed to insert others? We have no evidence upon which to answer this question. When the tomb was despoiled in the last century and the cap-stones removed, the burials found by us were certainly not disturbed for the good reason that they were not visible to the despoilers at all—they were covered by the "undisturbed sealing" of earth and stones. But did other burials lie *on* this, perhaps accompanied by grave-goods now lost? We have no information, but certainly no trace of bone was found anywhere except *below* the sealing. So far as the evidence goes, therefore, the tomb contained a single collective burial and provision was made for opening it to receive others, but whether it was opened for this purpose or not we cannot say.

²⁷Ó Ríordáin and de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LV, C, (1952), 79.

²⁸Herring and May: *P.B.N.H.P.S.*, I, 2nd Series (1937-38), 34ff.

²⁹Herring and May: *U.J.A.*, III (1940), 41ff.

³⁰de Valera: *Iris Hibernia*, III, (1956), 29.



1. The tomb fully excavated. Kerb sockets marked with white pegs. View from south-west



2. The tomb fully excavated. View from north-east to show rounded heel



1. Dry-walling between two of the outermost orthostats on north side of tomb



2. Dry-walling at east end of row of outermost orthostats on south side of tomb

The burial placed in the pit near the rear of the tomb chamber is not the only example of this form of interment. A burial very similar both as to position and manner of deposition was found at the Giant's Grave, Lough Ash, Co. Tyrone,³¹ and three pits of much larger size at Doey's cairn, Dunloy,³² may have been dug for the same purpose. One of them contained parts of several adult cremations.

Finally, as no practical reason can be adduced for the placing of charcoal in the bottoms of a number of the structural sockets (stone 34 on the north side of the outer U, and D and H of the kerb), it is reasonable to assume that this act had some ritualistic significance. The charcoal in socket H was in large pieces and it was put in while still glowing hot enough to cause a slight change of colour in the soil of the side of the pit. That in the socket of stone 34 may have got there by accident as there was a general spread of charcoal in this area outside the tomb structure.

In seeking for parallels for the widely spaced orthostats which marked the line of the edge of the cairn, one thinks of Clogherny, Co. Tyrone.³³ The tomb structure there is again made up of two U's of orthostats, but the overall length of this feature is only slightly greater than its breadth, so that at first glance, the central element appears to be almost circular, especially since the arms of the outer U are curved inward towards the front end of the tomb. The cairn at Clogherny was examined by means of sectional trenches only and the edge which is suggested for it does not seem to us to have been the true edge. The circle of widely spaced orthostats which surrounds the monument was interpreted as a stone circle proper when in fact it probably was the kerb of the cairn. As such, except for its circular form, it would compare with the kerb of orthostats at Island. The finding of the sockets for a complete kerb at Island and the presence of an actual kerb at Ballyedmonduff (and in our view, at Clogherny), suggests that the cairns of such monuments were normally delimited in this way, and one wonders, therefore, if the rather formless outlines suggested for other sites are not due to insufficient excavation.

Perhaps the most surprising feature of the site at Island is the meagre nature of the finds, and particularly the complete absence of any kind of pottery. Since the excavation was complete and since the cairn was removed *in toto* as well as the underlying old turf and humus layers, nothing can have been missed. To make assurance doubly sure, the sockets of many of the structural stones were emptied, but this brought nothing to light though it gave a clear picture of the manner in which the orthostats had been set up. It is possible of course, that if other burials were subsequently put into the tomb and laid on the surface of the "undisturbed sealing", they were accompanied by funerary pottery. When the cap-stones were removed, these burials and any objects with them would

³¹Davies: *U.J.A.*, II (1939), pp. 255 and 259.

³²Evans: *U.J.A.*, I (1938), pp. 62 and 67.

³³Davies: *U.J.A.*, II (1939), p. 38, plan.

have been visible and may have been removed by the despoilers. But if the grave goods were taken away, it is unlikely that every trace of bone would have been removed or dissolved by acid moisture. As pointed out above, we found no bone anywhere except below the sealing, and it therefore seems unlikely to us that burials were put in above this layer. Nor is there any reason to assume that pottery or other objects which were meant to accompany the burials below, were put in above the "undisturbed sealing".

In the absence of funerary pottery from the tomb chamber and of domestic ware (which might have been used by the builders of the monument) under the cairn or around the site in general, we cannot offer a close dating for the structure. Other sites of the type have yielded a variety of wares in which Beaker seems to predominate, and this has led recent commentators to suggest that the tombs belong primarily to the Beaker period,³⁴ perhaps about 1700 B.C., though they may have continued to be used (if not actually built) into the middle of the bronze age.³⁵ The absence of pottery means that Island can contribute nothing to a discussion of the date of these monuments, and while arguments might be based on the flint-work from the tomb, two small scrapers and another fragmentary object are statistically insufficient for this purpose. It must be admitted that the tomb was not only well laid out but also was well built; there is no evidence of devolution or degeneration unless the absence of a high sill and a second jamb are taken as such. It seems reasonable to conclude that the tomb is not necessarily later in date than others of its class.

CONSERVATION

On completion of the investigation, some conservation was done so that the principal features of the monument as revealed by excavation should remain visible. This consisted in straightening those orthostats which were no longer vertical since, as we have argued above, we believe that all of them were originally so set. In those cases where the upper parts of orthostats had been broken away, the existing parts were raised in their sockets sufficiently to make them clearly visible again, and new stones were substituted for those which had been completely removed by the despoilers (i.e., 8, 9, 34, 39, 49, 52 and 54). The kerb sockets A to Q were marked by low standing stones of suitable form so that this feature and its relationship to the rest of the monument should once more become obvious. Similar stones were set in the sockets R, S and U, V and in the trench T, to mark the positions of what we believe to have been the kerb which held the entrance-blocking in place.

Since the burial pit near the east end of the chamber could not be kept from silting up without continuous attention it was filled up with soil

³⁴Ó Ríordáin and de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LV, C, (1952), 80f; de Valera: *Iris Hibernia*, III (1956), 30 and 32.

³⁵de Valera: *ibid.*, p. 32.

and the whole floor of the tomb chamber was covered with a layer of small stones of almost gravel size in the hope that this treatment would inhibit the growth of vegetation and make for easier maintenance of the monument in a clean condition. So that the sill (stone 23) should be visible it was raised in its socket sufficiently for its upper edge to show slightly 'proud' of the new gravelled floor-level.

A layer of the smaller cairn stones was packed into the space between the two U's of orthostats so as to inhibit the re-establishment of vegetation and to act as supporting material for the structural slabs. The rest of the surviving cairn material was put back to form a substantial layer over the area within the restored kerb in order that the visitor might the more easily conjure up for himself an impression of the original plan of the monument. In doing this, the line of the outer edge of the cairn was kept just inside the restored kerb stones (pl. V, 2). If the cairn had been brought fully out to the kerb as it must have been originally, the low kerb stones would not be clearly seen and might pass unnoticed by the visitor who came unprovided with a plan of the site. In replacing the cairn it was found necessary to do some rough dry-walling along the outer edge to prevent outward slip of the stones. This suggested to us that since there had not been a kerb of contiguous stones to retain the original and much higher cairn, dry-walling must have been resorted to in the gaps between the non-contiguous kerb stones. It will be remembered that evidence of dry-walling had been found east of orthostat 53 and between orthostats 56 and 57.

The three surviving cap-stones were replaced so as to cover that part of the tomb gallery immediately east of the two portals. Placing them thus has left the rounded east end of the monument clearly visible for study. If a cap-stone had been put back as a roof to the portico, it would have been necessary to build up the cairn to support the portal stones and so keep them from moving again under the weight. This would have hidden interesting features of the western end of the tomb plan, while even a slight movement of the portals would have caused the cap-stone to fall once more.

The area enclosed by the stones set in sockets R, S and U, V and the trench T was sodded down, as the replacement of a layer of entrance-blocking here would have partly obscured the façade and entrance to the chamber.

Finally, with the very ready consent of Mr. Dorgan, the land-owner, the monument was railed off from the rest of the field so as to prevent damage by the trespass of the farm animals.

It is legitimate to ask what may have been the original form and appearance of the monument. In figs. 4, 5 and 6 we have given a diagrammatic longitudinal section and two views made on the spot after completion of the work of conservation outlined above. The full front view (fig. 6) shows what we believe the appearance of the façade to have been before the blocking of the entrance had been carried out. The relative positions of the "sentinel stone", the low sill, and slightly farther back,

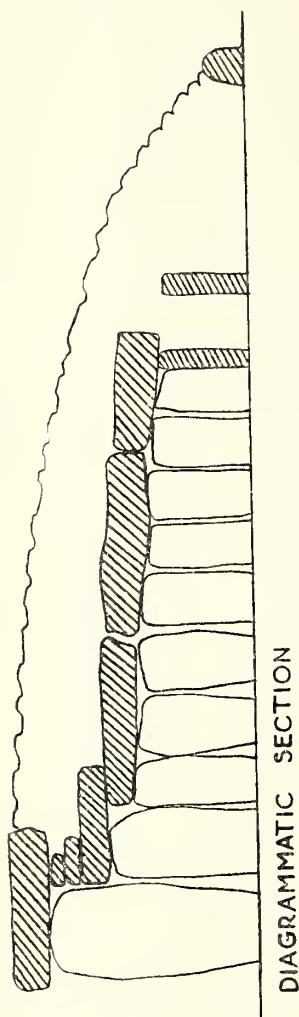


Fig. 4. Diagrammatic longitudinal section

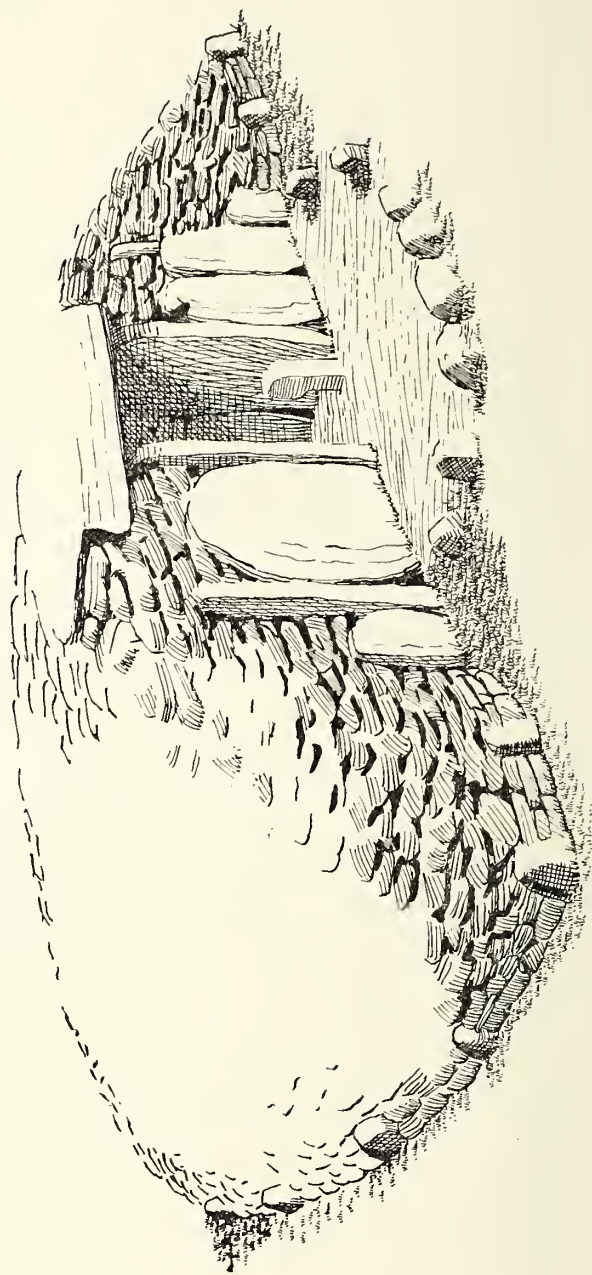


Fig. 5. Three-quarter view of the tomb as conjecturally restored



1. Sockets of kerb which retained entrance-blocking. Seen from N.



2. The same view at end of work



1. The tomb fully excavated. View from the north



2. The tomb after excavation and conservation

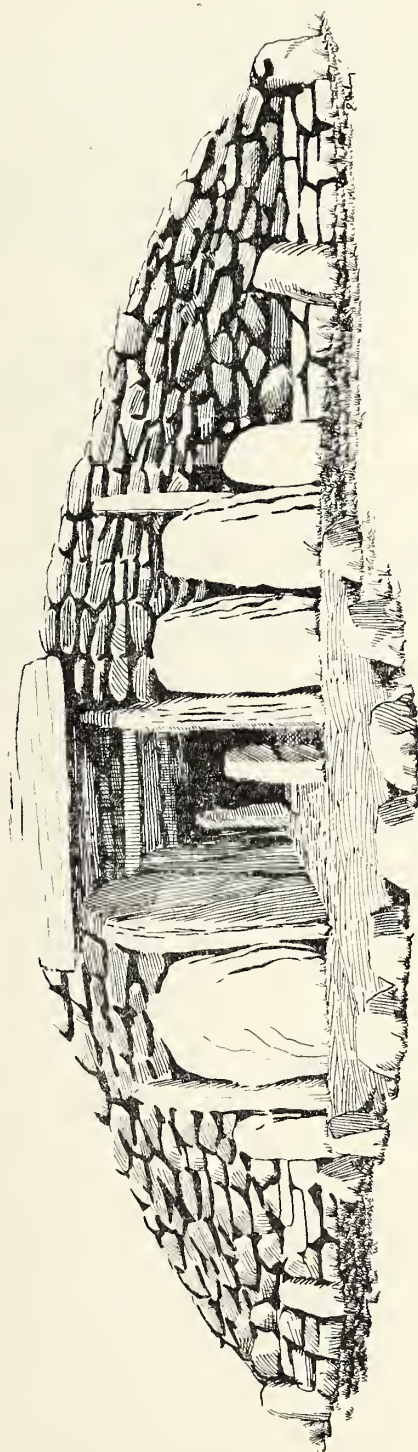


Fig. 6. The front of the tomb as conjecturally restored

the jamb stone, can be observed. We think it unlikely that the roof stone of the portico was covered by the cairn, or if there was such a cover, it is unlikely to have amounted to more than a single layer of stones. If the cairn had been built higher there would have been some instability of its surface and there should have been some evidence of stone-spread beyond the kerb line—evidence which could not have been altogether removed by modern ploughing around the edges of the monument. It will be noticed too, that we believe that the rear edge of the portico roof was supported on cairn material or corbels, these supported in turn on the forward edge of the next cap-stone behind the portals.

Our three-quarter view (fig. 5) (made from the top of a tall ladder) shows what we believe the general form of the cairn to have been and it seems reasonably clear that to prevent cairn slip, dry-walling must have been adopted both on the flanks of the façade and in the runs between the kerb stones.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are glad to record here our thanks to Mr. W. M. Abbott and the members of the Mallow Field Club for bringing the site to our notice in the first instance; to Mr. Timothy Dorgan, the land-owner, for his ready permission to excavate and for many facilities given during the course of the work; to our workmen, Patrick Murphy, Michael O'Sullivan, Patrick Dorgan and Liam Dorgan, all from the locality, for their keen interest in the progress of the excavation; to Mr. George Eogan for his willing help on the site; to Miss M. J. P. Scannell of the National Museum, Dublin, for the identification of charcoal samples; to Professor M. A. MacConail, University College, Cork, for his report on the cremated bones; to my colleague, Mr. E. M. Fahy, M.A., of the Cork Public Museum, for his help on the site and for all the published drawings; to Mr. Aubrey Thompson, Shortcastle, Mallow, for providing a mobile crane and for personally supervising the replacement of the cap-stones on the tomb chamber.

The excavation was financed by means of a Government grant (administered through the Royal Irish Academy and the Special Employment Schemes Office of the Commissioners of Public Works) and by funds provided by University College, Cork. Assistance was also given by the Cork Public Museum.

APPENDIX I

Report on the cremated bones supplied by M. A. MacConail, D.Sc., Professor of Anatomy, University College, Cork.

Burial No. 1. The material from this burial is so small in quantity and so finely fragmented that nothing can be said of it. The bones are probably those of a human.

Burial No. 2. No characteristics are preserved in the bone fragments in this box. It is likely, however, that they are fragments of human bones.

Burial No. 3. The cremated bone fragments in this box appear to be the remains of one person. There is no evidence to suggest that more than one individual is involved. The few pieces which preserve identifiable characteristics suggest that the remains are those of an adult female of perhaps 60 to 70 years of age.

APPENDIX II

Report on the charcoal samples supplied by Miss M. J. P. Scannell, Assistant, Natural History Division, National Museum, Dublin.

Charcoal from the bottom of kerb socket H. All of the 25 pieces examined were of *Quercus* (oak).

Charcoal from the bottom of the socket of stone 34. All 15 pieces were *Quercus* (oak).

Charcoal found in the cairn base between the inner and outer U's of orthostats on the north side of the tomb. Of the 16 pieces, 13 were *Quercus* (oak) and 3 were *Ilex* (holly).



CHARLEVILLE ENDOWED SCHOOL*

By Michael Quane, *Member*

(*The establishment of this school is attributed erroneously to the Earl of Cork in various ordinarily authoritative sources, e.g. in the Appendix to the Report of the Irish Education Inquiry 1788-91; at p. 109 of the Report of the Endowed Schools, Ireland, Commission 1855-8; at p. 56 & in the Tables, p. 392, of the Report of the Endowed Schools, Ireland, Commission 1878-81; & in the opening lines of the currently operative Scheme for the government & management of the endowment—framed under the Educational Endowments, Ireland, Act 1885—in which there is the further misstatement that the foundation dates from “the early part of the seventeenth century”.)

I

ROGER Boyle, founder of the Charleville School, was born at Lismore Castle on 25 April 1621. When he was five years old, his father, Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, represented to Charles I that ‘from his genius and disposition’ great things were hoped from this child. In consideration of the many acceptable services to the House of Stuart by the Earl of Cork and for his sake, the King accordingly took ‘the said Roger (as it were out of the cradle) to place him in rank of honour as a Baron of Ireland’.¹ Baron Broghill, as the boy was titled by patent of nobility completed in the King’s name by the Lord Deputy (Viscount Falkland) on 28 February 1627, entered the University of Dublin at the age of fifteen and was awarded a B.A., degree about 1640.² He married Lady Margaret Howard, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk, in 1641.³ They arrived at Lismore from England on 23 October 1641—the opening day of the Rising which developed into the War of the Catholic Confederation. In the early engagements of this strife, Lord Broghill perfected himself in that type of warfare with which his name and that of Oliver Cromwell are lastingly coupled in Irish history.⁴

¹For the King’s letter of 30 November 1626 see Grosart, *Life of Richard, First Earl of Cork*, Lismore Papers, Vol. V, 2nd Series 1888, pp. 234-5.

²The year of entry to the University recorded in *Alumni Dublinenses* (Burtchaell & Sadleir) as ‘1630’ is possibly a misreading of ‘1636’. According to Anthony a Wood, Lord Broghill also ‘received some of his academical education in Oxon’. *Athenae Oxon*, Bliss Edn. III 1200-1.

³As a bride she was the subject of a very flattering, and for long frequently quoted, poem by Sir John Suckling. She was confined at Lismore Castle during the siege of 1642, and was then described as ‘a lady that truly fears God, abhors and detests Rebles, and . . . few men in the land will shoot off a fowling peece better or neerer the marke than her Ladyship’.—MSS. T.C.D. F.3:II, No. 21, p. 234.

⁴In a letter to his father, of 24 February 1642, he repeated that while ‘no man should be an example to him to do an action that he neither thought honest or noble’ yet ‘for quarter he never knew what the word meant’.—Quoted from the original MS. by Dr. Charles Smith in *The Antient and Present State of the County and City of Cork*, Dublin, 1750, Vol. II. p. 123.

Till the death of Charles I in 1649 Lord Broghill was 'a zealous royalist',⁵ and he was supposedly on his way through London 'to seek an interview with Charles II on the continent, with a view to concoct measures to aid in his restoration',⁶ when he had a private meeting with Cromwell.⁷ After this meeting he became 'one of Cromwell's most trusted supporters in Ireland',⁸ and 'indeed but for his assistance Cromwell's enterprise might have been attended with almost fatal disasters'.⁹ Lord Broghill's conduct throughout the Cromwellian War in Ireland is exemplified in his account of the last decisive field engagement, that at Knocknaclashy on 26 July, 1652, of which he wrote: We had a very fair execution for above three miles, and indeed it was bloody; for I gave orders to kill all, though some few prisoners of good quality were saved.¹⁰

After the Cromwellian Conquest of Ireland, Lord Broghill continued to be one of the Protector's 'closest confidants';¹¹ he was 'the inspiring influence'¹² in the move to persuade Cromwell to accept the kingship; and, on the failure of this proposal, he suggested marriage between Cromwell's daughter Frances and Charles II. Cromwell felt however that 'the king would never forgive him the death of his father . . . and so that business broke off'.¹³ On the death of Oliver, Lord Broghill was urged by Henry Cromwell not to retire from public life,¹⁴ but 'Broghill did not adhere to the Cromwells longer than prudence dictated. When the Restoration seemed to be imminent he changed sides',¹⁵ or, as Morrice naïvely explains, Lord Broghill 'seeing how things were, and finding that all former methods of bringing the king back had failed, . . . likewise seeing the usurper's power now breaking, if not broken, thought it best to get over all or most

^{5,6}D.N.B. 1886 Edn. Vol. VI. p. 123.

⁷A one-sided account of this meeting is given by Rev. Thomas Morrice in his *Memoirs of Orrery* prefixed to *The State Letters of Roger Boyle, First Earl of Orrery*, Dublin, 1743, Vol. I. pp. 17-20. 'It would be unwise to guarantee the story as accurate in every detail'.—S. R. Gardiner *History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate*. London. 1897. Vol. I. p. 107 n.

⁸S. R. Gardiner, *op. cit.* p. 107. He has been described by another reputable historian as 'the champion turncoat in an age when consistency was out of fashion'. Professor Richard Lodge, *The Political History of England*. London. 1910. Vol. VIII. p. '87.

⁹D.N.B. p. 124.

¹⁰T. Crofton Croker *Researches in the South of Ireland*, London. 1824. p. 301, also Gibson *History of Cork*, Vol. I. p. 116. In Croker's view this action was 'so full of romantic reality' (p. 300) that he felt obliged to quote at some length from Lord Broghill's 'letter to the Speaker'. The document so quoted is apparently not the same as that included at pp. 169-171 of Vol. II of Dr. Charles Smith's work.

^{11,12}Sir Charles H. Firth. *The last Years of the Protectorate*. London, 1909. pp. 188 & 128n.

¹³Morrice, *Memoirs* p. 43.

¹⁴Firth. *op. cit.* p. 279.

¹⁵Wm. H. Dawson *Cromwell's Understudy: The Life and Times of General John Lambert, and the Rise and Fall of the Protectorate*, London. 1938. p. 316n.

of the army in Ireland to his majesty's cause'.¹⁶ He accordingly returned to Ireland, and resumed his command in Munster, from whence he sent an invitation to Charles, then at Brussels, 'to come to his kingdom of Ireland, and land at Cork'.¹⁷ The action taken by Monck about the same time however enabled the King to proceed direct to England, whither Lord Broghill speedily went to congratulate him on his happy return, which he did not only with his presence, but with his pen, in a poem, wherein he expressed his own joyful sentiments, as well as those of the three kingdoms, upon that occasion.¹⁸ His lordship was now created earl of Orrery, and sworn privy councillor of England and Ireland, and was at last of his majesty's cabinet council; and after these honours had been conferred upon him, his lordship retired into Ireland to look after his affairs there and secure all things for the interest of his majesty. Lord Broghill had been elevated to the Earldom of Orrery¹⁹ by letters patent of 5 December 1660, and on 10 October he was appointed Lord President of Munster for life (portrait on Plate VI).

On 30 November 1660, just six months after his return to England, Charles II issued his Gracious Declaration for the Settlement of his Kingdom of Ireland and the Satisfaction of the several interests of Adventurers, Souldiers and other his subjects there. At the Restoration 'the hearts of the Irish beat fast and high',²⁰ but the intent of the Declaration now made it clear that they were to be 'sacrificed with little reluctance'.²¹ The Declaration was followed by the appointment of Sir Maurice Eustace (Lord Chancellor) with the Earl of Orrery and the Earl of Mountrath (Charles Coote) as Lords Justices of Ireland,²² with a commission to call and hold a parliament, and the Earl of Orrery was desired to draw bills fit for the parliament, and more especially one particular act for the establishment of the English interest.²³ This parliament, met in Dublin on 8 May 1661, and in due course passed the Act of Settlement (14 & 15 Chas. II c. 2). The Act had been drafted by Lord Orrery with the assistance of Sir John Perceval, who was later

¹⁶⁻¹⁸Morrice, *Memoirs* pp. 60, 63-4, 65-6.

¹⁹Lord Broghill had been confirmed in 1657 in the ownership of Blarney Castle and the adjoining lands confiscated from Lord Muskerry. He was also to gain largely under the Act of Settlement. He took his new title however from the Barony of Orrery in County Cork where he had inherited the Manor of Broghill and Rathgogan on his father's death in 1643. A copy of Richard Boyle's will, dated 24 November 1642, is given in Dorothea Townshend's *Life and Letters of the Great Earl of Cork*, London, 1904. App. III. pp. 470-505.

^{20, 21}Lecky, *History of Ireland in the XVIIIth Century*. Vol. I. (1919 Edn.) pp. 106, 113.

²²Prendergast in his *Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland* emphasised that these two names—Roger Boyle and Charles Coote—seemed 'ever the prelude of woe to the Irish'. (Mellifont Press Edn., 1922. p. 91).

²³Morrice, *Memoirs* p. 70.

appointed registrar to the commissioners charged with its administration. On its passage, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Audley Mervyn, eulogised it as the *Magna Charta Hiberniae*.²⁴

On 29 May 1661, three weeks after the opening of the parliament called to pass the Act of Settlement, the Earl of Orrery commenced the building of a residence in the Barony from which he had chosen to derive his title. In association with this seat, which was called Charleville,²⁵ he planned the formation of a town which he decided should also 'bear that name, it being now called by the heathenish name of Rathgoggane'.²⁶ He had recorded earlier in the year 1661 his belief that several, if not most of the papists, who could rebel when they enjoyed their estates, have not lost the inclination, if they had the power to do it, now they have lost their estates; and as I believe they could never have rebelled, if the corporations had been in the king's hands, and planted with loyal protestants.²⁷ He accordingly determined to admit to his new town neither presbyter, papist, independent nor . . . any other sort of fanatics to plant there but all good old protestants.²⁸ In this he was following the example of his father who had planted the town of Bandon where in 1642 there were at least seven thousand souls, all English protestants, and not one Irishman

²⁴It has also been called the legislative Title Deed of Ireland—'an Act in defence and reprobation of which some hundreds of volumes have been since written; but under which . . . the landed property of Ireland has been disposed of and settled, and continues, in great part, to be enjoyed to this day'. James Hardiman, *Report prefacing the Appendix to the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Irish Record Commission*, pp. 29, 33.

²⁵This name was selected in obvious compliment to the King—'God is my witness, never subject loved his Prince more than I love him' *Cal. S. P. Ireland*, 1663-1665, p. 497. (The editor of this work, R. P. Mahaffy, made special note of Lord Orrery's 'fulsome' expressions of loyalty.)

²⁶The Act of Explanation, which followed the Act of Settlement, contained the following direction:—His Majestie taking notice of the barbarous and uncouth names, by which most of the towns and places in his kingdom of Ireland are called, which hath occasioned much damages to diverse of his good subjects, and are very troublesome in the use thereof, and much retards the reformation of that kingdom, for remedy thereof is pleased that it be enacted, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the lord lieutenant and council shall and may advise of, settle and direct in the passing of all letters patents in that kingdom for the future, how new and proper names more suitable to the English tongue may be inserted with an alias for all towns, lands and places in that kingdom, that shall be granted by letters patents; which new names shall thenceforth be the only names to be used, any law, statute, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. 17 & 18 *Chas. II. c. 2. s. cxxxiv*.

²⁷Morrice, *State Letters*, Vol. I. p. 93. Lord Orrery once declared that when he considered the memory of wrong which the Irish so tenaciously treasured he feared that Ireland would always be disturbed. D'Alton, *History of Ireland*, Vol. II p. 380.

²⁸Letter of 11 December 1662 to the Duke of Ormonde—Morrice, *State Letters*, Vol. I. pp. 144-5.



ROGER BOYLE

Baron Broghill and first Earl of Orrery—1621-1679
Portrait (artist not identified) in the possession of
the Right Honourable the Earl of Cork and Orrery

M^{rs} M.

Charleville
Aug. 28. 83.

495.

I would have often solated your Ladyship in this kind,
had I thought it any thinge else but a trouble to you.
My duty however now requires me to acquaint you of what I
question not but you know already, that is the happy &
liberty Condition of our schoole: their number is daily
increasing, and they are none but the very best sort.

The Continuance of your good Patronage will, no doubt
both Continuance and I prove this, and consequently be
very advantageous to his very noble house; but yet M^{rs}
is so disagreeable, but that G^r Jo: Donnell, his Lady's
and all other gentle company yesterday to see it; He and
we more gentle were honoured with, accepted & were sworn
of the Corporation, on which account our boys are gone to
hunt. The way to Coolin is very well made up, but
soonerwards to wards Limerick they are still the same, which
we leave will be no small loss to our town in point of
customs, and Company, who were the way minded, would
one this way from Cork to Limerick. M^r Powell and
his people are seemingly at peace. He teaches his sons and
we or three more privately at home. I would not your Ladyship
was perhaps of this kind, if I thought it acceptable, and yet
your Ladyship should forgive your Commands of any day to that
purpose. I am unwilling to give your Ladyship any further
trouble than only while I assure you I always heartily pray
for your Ladyship, and my dear Lord, for your happy &
safe voyage to London, the Continuall Improvement of
everlast of your happiness and rest, and there, as the reward
of your patience in your affliction, and losses here, and the
Continuation of your good Patronage to

M^{rs} your Most humble and
Sincere friend Lewis Prytherch

Letter of 28 August 1683 from Lewis Prytherch
Master of Charleville Endowed School
to Margaret, Dowager Countess of Orrery

(Reproduction by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Ireland)

or papist dwelling therein.²⁹ Charleville was incorporated by charter dated 29 May 1671, and the borough returned two members to the Dublin Parliament till the Union. Lord Orrery was in occupation of his new house at Charleville towards the end of 1662. Here he lived in a great deal of splendour, keeping his presidency court there, but the ostentation of his reception of the Lord Lieutenant (the Duke of Ormond) during an official progress through Munster aroused the secret jealousy of the Duke.³⁰ Some time later, Lord Orrery was relieved of the post of Lord President of Munster, and towards the end of the year 1668 he was impeached in the English House of Commons for certain alleged misdemeanours in Ireland, viz., the raising of moneys by his own authority upon his majesty's subjects; defrauding the king's subjects of their estates.³¹ The proceedings stopped however with the prorogation of parliament in December, and were not renewed when the House reassembled in the following year.

Thereafter Lord Orrery found himself out of sympathy with political developments in England, especially in connection with the royal succession; and, though he revisited London more than once during the following decade and was in personal touch with both the king and the Duke of York, he was brought to the conclusion that neither his advice nor his interference in affairs of state were any longer acceptable. Among other interests, including writing, he now found diversion for some time repairing and making habitable an old castle belonging to him, in which he spent most of his latter days, and where he died.³² This was Castlemartyr, from whence he made a short visit to Charleville in 1677. He was then grievously afflicted with gout all over his body, and had lost the use of his legs. He died at Castlemartyr 'after great and dreadful strugglings with this distemper, October 16, 1679'.³³

²⁹Letter of 25 August 1642 from the Earl of Cork to the Speaker of the House of Commons in England. Morrice, *State Letters*, Vol. I. p. 11. The policy of excluding papists from the towns of their foundation, and 'needless papists' from the older corporations such as Cork, Limerick and Waterford, was not peculiar to the first Earl of Cork and to his son, the first Earl of Orrery. It was regarded as essential by all their class, who persistently urged 'that next to a good Standing Army, the most infallible way (under God) to secure both the Government and the British Planters in Ireland, is to have the chief Towns and Fortresses thereof, for the most part (if not altogether) Inhabited by Protestant Families'. *The Present State of Ireland; together with some Remarques on the Antient State thereof*, London, Printed by M. D. for Chr. Wilkinson at the Black-Boy in Fleet-Street, 1673. p. 254.

³⁰Morrice, *Memoirs*, pp. 75, 81-2: 'there is no doubt that he [Lord Orrery] kept up at Castlemartyr and Charleville establishments which vied in magnificence with that of Ormond at Kilkenny'. *Calendar of the Orrery Papers*, edited by E. McLysaght. Irish MSS. Commission. S.O. Dublin. 1941. Introdn. p. ix.

³¹D.N.B. p. 125.

³²Morrice, *Memoirs*, p. 85.

³³*ibid.* p. 95.

His remains were interred at Youghal where he is commemorated by an inscription, on a marble tablet on the south wall of St. Mary's Church, which reads:—

Memoriae sacrum
ROGERI BOYLE, PRIMI COMITIS
DE ORRERY, ET BARONIS
DE BROGHILL

Qui dum vixit, multis, pariter et summis
Honoribus ac officiis fungebatur.

Mortuus vero,
summo cum viventium luctu, obiit decimo
sexto die octobris anno dni mdcclxxix
annoque, aetatis suae, 59.

De quo non hic plura requirat lector;
quoniam omnia de Ingenio et Moribus
vel ex fama
vel ex operibus dignoscere
possit.

II

The Commonwealth Act of Satisfaction, passed by Barebone's Parliament on September 26, 1653, contained a provision for the application, where available, of 'such a proportion of land, not exceeding the value of one thousand pounds yearly rent in any one county, for and towards the erecting and maintaining free schools, and for the setting up and maintaining manufactures in convenient places . . .' The confiscations made under this Act were so exhaustive however that even 'the forfeited lands in the province of Connaught and the county of Clare . . . reserved and appointed for the habitation of all the Irish nation',³⁴ were encroached on extensively towards meeting the claims of the Adventurers and the Cromwellian Soldiers. No lands were therefore made available under the operation of the Act of 1653, and there were no general references to schools in the confirmatory Acts of Settlement and Explanation passed after the Restoration.³⁵ So many large estates had been granted to various influential persons or irregularly obtained by others, that the available

³⁴Larcom, *History of the Down Survey*. Dublin. 1851. pp. 360, 366.

³⁵These Acts did however contain specific provisions respecting the lands applied by Erasmus Smith 'for pious uses', the endowment of 'another Colledge to be of the University of Dublin to be called King's-Colledge', and certain other benefits to the Provost and Trinity College.

land was utterly insufficient to satisfy the conflicting claims,³⁶ and very few of the successful claimants were disposed to apply any of their gains to public purposes. The Act of Settlement (14 & 15 Chas. II c. 2) was passed in 1662, and the following draft of a communication, about September of that year, from the King to the Lord Lieutenant and Council in Ireland is of interest as indicating some concern regarding the adequacy of schools in the new settlement:—

We have taken into consideration the prejudice of the want of fit means for the breeding of youth in Ireland as well in regard to the small number of Colleges and Schools are there at present and what advantage it will be to our Irish subjects as well in what relates to education and instruction of their children in the true religion as other good literature that there be more colleges and public schools erected in public places and completely endowed. We desire you to consider the best means of carrying this desire into effect and put them speedily into execution.

We suggest to you, as a means of doing this, that you engage all the adventurers and officers who are to secure any advantage by the Act of Settlement, as well those who served before 1649 as others, to contribute everyone out of his arrears or estate some such portion as they themselves shall think fit towards accomplishment of this good work. We leave the details to you, assuring you that it will please us greatly to see your endeavours herein take effect.³⁷

It is evident that the foregoing royal direction was intended to apply, not to the parish schools which were evolved in the time of Henry VIII, but to the more advanced type of schools prescribed in the reign of Elizabeth I. Accordingly the Dublin parliament, instead of requiring the new settlers (who in effect formed the parliament) to make surrenders in kind towards the endowment of new schools and colleges, now adopted a plan which would seemingly meet the King's desire but without any new commitments. The existing Act concerning such schools (12 Eliz. Ic.I) had recited the ignorance of the people for want of school discipline, and directed that a free school be erected in every diocese, the master to be an Englishman or of the English birth in Ireland, and that the school be located in the principal town of the shire. Two-thirds of the salary of the master was to be contributed by the clergy of the diocese and the remainder by the bishop. Later, in the reign of James I, it was directed by letters patent

³⁶Lecky, *A History of Ireland in the XVIII Century*, 1919 Edn. Vol. I, p. 111. Even Ormond, who was himself a very greedy claimant, affirmed that 'If the adventurers and soldiers must be satisfied to the extent of what they suppose intended them by the Declaration . . . there must be new discoveries made of a new Ireland, for the old will not satisfy these engagements'. Carte, *Life of James, Duke of Ormond*. Vol. II. p. 259.

³⁷*Cal. S. P. Ireland. 1663-1665* (edited by R. P. Mahaffy): H.M.S.O. London. 1907. p. 496.

of 20 April 1616, that certain lands escheated to the Crown during the plantation of Ulster should be assigned for the maintenance of one free school, at least, in the counties of Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh and Tyrone. Two additional so-called 'Royal Schools' were founded by Charles I in 1629 at Carysfort, Co. Wicklow, and Banagher. The plan adopted in 1662 legalised the removal of all these schools of episcopal and royal foundation from one town to another more convenient within the same diocese wherein the school was formerly kept, and authorised the division of the possessions of any of the said schools into two or more, should the circumstances so require.³⁸

In effect, this plan made no immediate change in the distribution of the diocesan or royal schools. However there were other developments, concerning which Lord Orrery wrote from Charleville to the Duke of Ormond on 19 October 1666:

I have several complaints this week from divers parts of this province of the great insolency of the popish clergy are suddenly (especially since the burning of London) grown unto. I shall give your lordship some instances. They have lately set up several schools, where their jesuits publickly teach in. Though I know they are the best school-masters in the world, yet it is to be doubted they teach their scholars more than their books, and imbue them with ill principles. And one Thomas Stretch by name, a jesuit, who lately is turned schoolmaster, did in the county hall, with his scholars, act a play, whither a great concourse of people repaired, notwithstanding that Mr. John Andrews, minister of the place, did expressly prohibit him, because the design of it was to stir up sediton; for the plot was, that a pastor having lost his flock by wolves and other beasts of prey, he was persuaded to teach a school, and his scholars having helped him to destroy the wolves, turned pastor to a flock again. This is the fable, and in this pastoral he seemed to shew them his own condition and hopes. The argument was bad, the plot worse, the contempt of authority worst of all.³⁹

Father Stretch was not the only Jesuit acting as a schoolmaster in Ireland at this time. Another member of his Society, Father Stephen Gelosse, was in charge of a school at New Ross, and at various times during the reign of Charles II there were Jesuit Schools in other parts of the country, e.g., Dublin, Drogheda, Cashel. The New Ross School became widely known, and it drew scholars from various parts of Ireland . . . There were 120 boys of whom 35 (18 Catholics and 17 Protestants) were boarders: the Jesuits were obliged to take the Protestant pupils by their parents. The school flourished for six years, encouraged both openly and privately by

³⁸14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 10.

³⁹Morrice, *State Letters*, Vol. ii pp. 73-4.

Protestants,⁴⁰ and was then—1668—suppressed. The fact is that Jesuit masters were very active in the urban areas up to 1689, working under the difficulties of the ‘intermittent suppressions, connivances, and tolerations with regard to schools outside the state system’ which marked the reign of Charles II.⁴¹

Lord Orrery’s irritation at the insolence of the popish clergy in the setting up of several Jesuit schools was aroused at a time when he was presumably considering the nature and extent of the educational facilities which he intended to have afforded in his new town of Charleville. He wrote from there on May 21, 1667, to Viscount Conway and Kiltulla as follows:—

I am very busy settling a linen manufacture and building and planting a free school in this place that I may myself inspect the education of the young gentry of this province which I look on as my duty, ‘for though too few mind how children are first principled yet I consider it to be as necessary for a kingdom to be careful that the youth of it be well elemented as for him that intends to have good orchards to make good nurseries of trees; for most commonly as people are set out first so they continue always. I have laid out no inconsiderable sum in building a whole street for all sorts of linen manufacture . . .’⁴²

III

‘Daniel Burgess, son of a clergyman who was deprived of his living in England in 1662 through the Act of Uniformity, being look’d upon to be a child of pregnant parts, he was sent at nine years old to Winchester-school; and after some Time he was chosen into the Foundation, where, as is suppos’d, he continued till he remov’d to the University. He enter’d Commoner of Magdalen-Hall in Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1660, when we take him to be about fifteen Years of Age, so great was his proficiency. He was a very close hard student, and his Demeanor in the House was in all Respects very good, however because of religious scruples he did not proceed to a degree. After leaving the University, he went to be chaplain to Mr. Foyl of Chute in Wiltshire, and thence mov’d to the same post in the Family of Mr Smith of Tedworth, in the same county, where he was tutor to his Son and some other Gentlemen’s Sons. After some years he was courted by the Earl of Orrery, Lord President of Munster, . . . to go over with him to Ireland, which he did about the year 1667. The Earl set up a School at Charlevill for the strengthening of the Protestant Religion in that Kingdom, and nominated Mr Burgess the Head-Master of it.

^{40, 41}Quoted by Rev. Professor T. Corcoran, S.J., from the Hogan Transcripts in *State Policy in Irish Education 1536-1816*. Dublin 1916. pp. 82-3 & Introdn. p. 23.

⁴²*Cal. S. P. I. 1666-1669*, p. 367.

There he had the education of the Sons of many of the Nobility and Gentry of that Part of Ireland.^{42a}

The completion of the School-house at Charleville is referred to in the postscript to a letter written from there on 7 December 1669 by Walter Cooper to the Countess of Orrery (Lady Margaret Howard) as follows:

Old Coleman is putting up the Benches in y^e Schoole. Mr Burges resolves to follow the rules and discipline of Winchester Colledge exactly, if my L^d approves of it. Pray Madam think of w^t I propounded haveing another Schoole for young gentlewomen at Char^l.⁴³

Daniel Burges(s), first Master of Charleville Endowed School for boys, held that post for seven years. Among the pupils sent by him to Dublin University were Thomas Colclough, Isaac Cooper and John Delacour, who entered Trinity College in 1672, and Jaspar Cox and Francis Fitzmaurice, who entered in 1673. Both Colclough and Cox obtained the degree of M.A. in 1679 and 1680 respectively.

Mr. Burgess left Charleville in 1674, and after ordination by the Dublin Presbytery, he returned to England where he was a celebrated preacher amongst the Dissenters, for many years, in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden.⁴⁴ His successor as Master of the Endowed School was a man named Wilson. He too prepared some of his pupils for entrance to Dublin University. Among these were Simon Eaton who entered in 1676 and Robert Foulke in 1678. Foulke graduated B.A. in 1683, and was admitted LL.D. in 1718. He was a member of the Dublin parliament, being nominated for Rathcormac in 1692 and 1695, and for Midleton in 1703.

^{42a}*The Complete Works of Rev. Matthew Henry: Sermon preach'd on the Funeral of the Reverend Daniel Burgess who died Jan 26 1713 in the 67th year of his age.* pp. 649-658. *A Short account of Daniel Burgess.* pp. 658-670. London. 1726.

The entry in Foster *Alumni Oxonienses 1500-1714 (Early Series A-D)* p. 212 does not include the name of the School from which Burges(s) matriculated. There are no extant Long Rolls for Winchester College for the period 1653-1670, but of the sixteen Quiristers in 1657 the seventh was named 'Burges'. Daniel Burgess was then aged 12, and he could have worked his way up the school (as many Quiristers did in that period) to matriculate at the date given by Foster viz. 21 Jan 1712-13.

No authority is cited for the statement in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (1886 Edn. Vol. VII. p. 308) that Burgess was placed under Busby at Westminster School in 1654. Rev. Matthew Henry (*op. cit.*) was a contemporary of Burgess and would therefore be unlikely to make incorrect statements concerning him. Furthermore Burgess's desire to introduce the Rules of Winchester College as soon as he had become Master of a School would indicate that he was himself a Wykehamist.

⁴³N.L.I. *Orrery Papers*. Vol. I. No III.

⁴⁴Edmund Calamy, *The Nonconformists' Memorial*, revised by Samuel Palmer. London. 1775. Vol. II. p. 502.

In *Calamy Revised* by A. G. Matthews (Oxford 1934 p. 88) Burgess is described as 'a well known London Presbyterian Minister'.

In 1679, John Bowerman entered the University from Mr. Wilson's school. He was then aged 14. His brother Edward, who had also been prepared by Wilson, entered in the preceding year.

His chaplain, Rev. Thomas Morrice, has recorded that when the Earl of Orrery went from Castlemartyr to his other mansion house at Charleville in 1677, he 'staid not long there'. He was then deteriorating physically, and this was his last visit to Charleville. On his return to Castlemartyr, he prescribed a formal set of regulations governing the conduct of the school as follows:—⁴⁵

Orders and Rules

to be observed without any Dispensation in Charleville School established by the Ri. Honble. Roger Earl of Orrery the Founder of the School the 9th Day of January 1678.

1sly. It is ordered in the first place that the Service of God both publick and private be duely observed vizt. That there be Morning & Evening Prayers used in the School according to the Master's Discretion and that on the Lord's Days all of this School repair to the Parish Church and carry themselves devoutly and reverently there during divine Service, the Offenders herein to be punished at the Master's Discretion.

2dly. Item. That every one belonging to the School duely repair to the School at six of the Clock in the Morning in the sumer Time vizt., from Lady Day to Michaelmas and at seven of the Clock in the winter vizt., from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and continue there till betwixt eleven and twelve of the Clock at Noon. And then they are to go home

⁴⁵The Orders and Rules of Charleville School are contained in the *Orrery Papers*, P.R.O. Dublin. M. 2449. 1A. 36. 16. pp. 57-61.

⁴⁶This school-day (6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.) is the same as that recommended by John Brinsley, Master of the School at Ashby-de-la-Zouch at the beginning of the XVIIth century, in his book *Ludus Literarius or the Grammar Schoole*, except that he recommended a morning break of 15 minutes for breakfast and 'honest recreation'; he advocated another 15 minute break in the afternoon, but feared that these intermissions might give the idea that the children 'do nothing but play'. For the Grammar Schools set up by him at Drogheda, Galway and Tipperary under a Royal Charter of 1669, Erasmus Smith prescribed that 'The children are to come to schoole before or att seven of the clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and the times of their departing from the schoole to be at eleven and five or foure according to the season of the yeare, the children may have their libertie on Saturdays the whole afternoon, and on Thursdays after three of the clock.'

⁴⁷A similar rule was made by Erasmus Smith, requiring that the scholars do 'not goe forth upon any occasion without the leave of the master or usher first asked and obtained, and while in the school to keep their seats and not go up and downe from place to place to the disturbance of the more studious.'

to their several Lodgings to Dinner. And after that repair to the School again till betwixt five & six of Clock in the after Noon & such as do not observe these Times of coming to the School shall be punished according to the Master's Discretion.⁴⁶

3dly. Item. That every one of this School take Care to perform all such Exercises in such Time & Manner as the Master shall prescribe and upon Neglect of it to be subject to any Punishment he shall think fit to inflict.

4thly. Item. That none of this School shall stirr from place to place in the School after they are once seated in their places without the Master or Monitor's Leave⁴⁷ & whoever does to be punished with the Ferula.⁴⁸

5thly. Item. That none of this School curse or swear or talk lewdly or revile or reproach any with ill Language or fight⁴⁹ one with another in the School or out of the School, & whoever of the Monitors hears or sees any do so, he is to give Notice of it to the Master who shall punish such an Offender with Whipping.

6thly. Item. That none of the School shall repair to any Inn or Ale

⁴⁸Though the exercise of 'the Master's Discretion' on the question of punishment is contained in several of the Founder's Rules for Charleville School, Henry Peacham felt that 'the first and main error of Masters is want of discretion . . . These fellows believe that there is no other method of making a scholar than by beating him . . . pulled by the ears, lashed over the face, beaten about the head with the great end of the rod, smitten about the lips for every slight offence with the Ferula by these *Ajaces flagelliferi*'.—The significance of the ferule as an instrument of instruction is illustrated in the educational records of the times, e.g. as in the following notes on entrants to Trinity College, Dublin, from the Royal School, Armagh:

1677. Oct. 22—Gulielmus Richardson, Sociorum Commensalis, filius Edwardi Richardson, Armigeri, annos natus 19, natus in comitatu Armachans—sub ferula Is. Collier.

1678. Maii. 21—Johannes Cusack, Sizator, filius Johannis, natus annos 22, in Dungannon—educatus sub ferula Mri. Collier.

1678-9. Jan. 29—Johannes Dawson, Penss., fils. Walteri, natus annos 17, in com. Armachans—educatus sub ferula Isaaci Collier.

⁴⁹Both this and the following rule (regarding gambling and drinking) were inserted, in varying terminology, in the school statutes framed about this time, e.g. No. 17 of the Rules adopted for Wigan Grammar School on 9 August 1664 reads: The Master and Usher shall have a special care to the good manners and decent deportment of the Scholars towards all persons, and shall exemplarily punish all misdemeanours, especially the crimes of swearing, cursing, lying, drunkenness, filthy or obscene talking or acting, reproaching or miscalling persons by foul language, gaming for anything of price . . . Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schools England and Wales*. London 1818 Vol. I p. 729. The prevention of fighting amongst the boys was also covered by a rule of many grammar schools; an early example being that adopted by Richard Cox, Master of Eton c. 1530. requiring 'Prepositors in the field when they play, for fyghtyng, rent clothes, blew eyes, or sicke like.' — Leach, *Educational Charters and Documents*. Cambridge. 1911 p. 450.

House to play any Game or tipple, or be drunk there,⁵⁰ nor so much as go to any such publick House except for a Cause allowed by the Master. And if the Monitors know of any that doe so, They are forthwith to signify to the Master the names of the psons. so doing who shall severely admonish them, and if after three Admonitions at most for the same Fault they doe not amend let such be disgracefully *vizt* with Hissing and Clapping of y^e Hands turned out of the School.

7thly. Item. That none of this School shall do any Injury to any Inhabitants of the Town either in Word or Deed, and if any do the Monitor is to give notice of it to the Master & that he may be punished by the Master according to the Demerits of the Crime.

8thly. Item. That everyone of this School take care to go & decently habited and neat in their Body and Apparell with washed Face and Hands, clean in their Linnen, their Hair combed, their Nails cut, their Shoes and Stockings and Cloaths whole, and whosoever is found by the Master or Monitor to Offend herein, let him be punished with a Ferula.⁵¹

9thly. Item. It shall not be in the power of the Master to grant above one play Day in a weck upon any acco^t whatsoever, and that Day to be left at the M^{rs} Discrecon.

⁵⁰It is obvious that there were compelling reasons for the insertion of this Rule for the School at Charleville. The problem of drink was sometimes serious in the Schools; for instance, the Eton Election Register for the year 1666 records that certain boys were 'admonished and whipt and registered for going out of their bounds to the Datchet Ale-houses and beating the fishermen on their way home to the great scandal of the College.'—Mitchell & Leys, *A History of the English People*. London. 1950. p. 332. As late as 1855 allegations of whiskey drinking at Midleton College, Co. Cork, were made before the Endowed Schools Commission at a local inquiry on 13 & 14 December of that year. Part of the evidence is as follows:

17813. Was your son a boarder?—He was.

17814. . . . He was thirteen or fourteen years of age.

17815. Was there any complaint of the boarders drinking? — Yes; he stated to me that they drank, and he drank himself.

17817. . . . he told me, that as far as he knew, Dr. Hodgens never ascertained it but once . . .

17819. . . . he met the servant going out with a kettle of hot water to make punch for the boys. He punished them, which stopped it for a while, but it was resumed again, after that.

18324. . . . it was stated that whiskey was found in their very desks during school hours . . .

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission 1855-58. Vol. I (Evidence). pp. 934-51.

⁵¹The early rule laid down by Richard Cox for Eton required 'Prepositors for yll kept hedys, unwasshid facys, fowle clothis & sich like.'—Leach, *op. cit.* p. 450. For the Free Grammar School of Lewisham, opened in 1652, there was a rule forbidding the boys to 'wear long, curled, frizzled, powdered, or ruffin-like hair, but shall cut their hair and wear it in such sort and manner that the beauty of their foreheads may be seen, and that their hair shall not grow longer than above one inch below the lowest tip of their ears.'—Carlisle, *op. cit.* Vol. I. p. 582. Erasmus Smith's Rules, c. 1669, required the masters of the three grammar schools set up on the lands acquired by him in Ireland to keep the schoolrooms 'cleane and holsom', and, for the scholar, he enjoined 'whatsoever is pious and . . . whatsoever is comlie and decent in cloathes or otherwise, and may render you lovely in the eyes of others, lett such things be constantly . . . endeavoured by every child of you in the feare of the Lord.' The detail of the above Rule for Charleville School is unusual.

10thly. Item. That none of this School shall associate Himself with any Town's Boy or others that are not of this School to play with them and the Monitor shall take Care that Town'smen or Town's Boys not of this School do not come in amongst the Scholars to joyn wth Them in any Exercise or Play, and if any will intrude, and upon fair Warning given by the Monitor will not withdraw, let him be driven away, and the Monitor that is negligent herein shall be punished at the Master's Discretion.

11thly. Item. That from henceforth None of the School shall combine together either by Themselves or others to force the Master to do anything against these Orders either by Threatening Words or by any disorderly or Mutinous Actions. And Whosoever shall be found guilty herein for the first Offence he shall be severely whipt, and for the second turned out disgracefully from the School.

12thly. Item. That on the cleventh of December and on the Monday before Easter Day and Whitsunday every year, The Scholars of this School shall constantly break off Schooling, And if the Eleventh of December shall happen to be on a Sunday, They shall do it the day before. And whosoever shall be found of so mutinous and disorderly Mind as to conspire with or any way help others to shut out the Master⁵² from the School any Day or Dayes before these Times here

⁵²The Free Grammar School at Witton in Chester was endowed as early as 1558, and the following provision was included by the Founder in the Statutes: . . . to the end that the Scholars have not any evil opinion of the Schoolmaster, nor the Schoolmaster should not mistake the scholars for requiring of Customs and Orders, I will that . . . a week before Christmas and Easter, according to the old custom, they bar and keep forth the School the Schoolmaster, in such sort as other scholars do in great Schools . . .—Carlisle, *op. cit.* Vol. I. pp. 132-3.

In 1667 however—a couple of months before the adoption of the Rules of Charle-ville School—wide attention was directed to the abuse of the custom through the action of the boys of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth at Birmingham who 'being assisted by certaine townesmen did presume to put in practice a violent exclusion of their Master to the debarring him from performing his duty in the Schoole; and not onely so, but though they deserted the Schoole . . . yet . . . by the assistance of certaine and those more unruly persons of the Towne (in visards, and with Pistolls and other Armes) gathered to them and combining with them, did make a second assault to enter the Schoole and then and there did, not onely threaten to kill their Master beeing gott into the Schoole, but for the space of neare two howers made such attempts by casting in stones and bricks, as well as breaking the wall and wenscote of the saide Schoole, as might indanger his life.'—Carlisle, *op. cit.* Vol. II. p. 632.

Joseph Addison, at the age of about thirteen was the leader of a barring-out at the Grammar School at Lichfield, which he had entered in 1683. The words 'to shut out' in Rule 12 above are the same as those in the equivalent Rules of Kilkenny College and Carrickmacross Endowed School: the practice was also known as 'penning out'. Dr. Samuel Johnson described it as 'a savage licence, practised in many schools . . . by which the boys, when the periodical vacation drew near, growing petulant at the approach of liberty, some days before the time of regular recess, took possession of the school, of which they barred the doors, and bade their master defiance from the windows . . . If tradition may be credited, he often struggled hard to force or surprise the garrison.'—G. F. Lamb, *The English at School—An Anthology*. London. 1950. p. 52.

An illustrated account of a barring-out at the Royal School, Armagh, in the past century is given at pp. 19-35 of the *Realities of Irish Life*, by W. Steuart Trench. London. 1868.

set shall upon Discovery either to the Master or Monitor of any such Conspiracy and of any of the Conspirators, he shall have one Pardon of Exercise and Three Pardons from Whipping⁵³ when the M^r shall think he deserves it. And if any such mutinous Conspirator will not after such a Whipping immediately ask Forgiveness of the Master and solemnly promise before all the School to do so no more, Let him be disgracefully hist out of the School and never more be reced. without the Patron of the School's Intercession, and the Master's consent.

13thly. Item. That after every breaking up, the Scholars of this School shall return to the School every Monday after the 12th day, and they that live farr off at farthest within four days after it. And every Monday after Easter & Whitsun Week and no Excuse shall be reced. for a longer Absence, but w^t y^e M^r allows.

⁵³Though 'indiscriminate flogging was a familiar aspect of school life' throughout the XVIIth century, there was some abatement in its severity or rather more discrimination in recourse to it at the time of the drawing up of the Rules for Charleville School, and it is somewhat surprising to find reference to whipping in one out of four of them (it will be observed that thirteen of the sixteen rules deal with punishments of various kinds). At the beginning of the XVIIIth century, the practice further declined mainly because of adverse publicity. Steele in *The Spectator*, August 30, 1711, expressed his confidence 'that no boy who will not be allured to letters without blows, will never be brought to anything with them;' and Addison in *The Spectator*, February 28, 1712, wrote of masters who were 'very unfit for the trust they took upon them to discharge. The first imposed much more upon me than my parts, though none of the weakest could endure, and used me barbarously for not performing impossibilities.'

Whipping or flogging continued in grammar schools in Ireland long after the drafting of the Rules of Charleville School and long after Steele had condemned 'this dreadful practice' in *The Spectator*. The attitude of the Commissioners of Education, set up under the Irish Act 53 Geo. III. cap. 107, on 'the employment of flogging as a part of the ordinary corrective discipline of a school' is indicated in a circular addressed by them on 12 February 1842 to the Masters of the Schools subject to their visitation. They observed that flogging 'in the manner it is usually practised, is degrading to the person on whom it is inflicted, and indecent and offensive in the eyes of his schoolfellows'. For this and other considerations, the Commissioners thought it 'desirable that this mode of punishment should be discontinued totally, or to as great an extent as may be possible in the Schools coming under their Visitation—And they are well aware that in some of those Schools, a very effective State of Discipline is maintained without any recourse to it—But if in other instances, where the practice of it has been kept up, the Master may be of opinion, that a total change in this respect cannot be safely made; the board trust that it will be admitted in such cases, that flogging as it is usually practised accompanied with Exposure of the Person should not be employed as a part of the machinery for the Ordinary Discipline of the School—but recourse had to it in Extreme cases only; where something faulty as to moral or honourable principles may have been manifested by any of the boys . . .'

That the practice was continued into the second half of the past century is clear from the evidence presented to the Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission at Waterford on 17 August 1855:—

16634. Are the Commissioners to understand that the Bishop was aware of the flogging of boys?—They are to understand that the Bishop was present at it, and that it was done by his direction.

16635. Stripping by the Bishop's directions?—Yes.

16636. What was the offence?—Running away from the school.

Evidence. Vol. I. p. 871.

14thly. Item. That on every holy Day publickly bidden by y^e Minister all belonging to this School shall betwixt ten & eleven of the Clock in the forenoon repair to the School and without doing any Exercise or saying any Lesson there, shall after the Names are called over wait upon the Master to the Church at the Publick Prayers which shall there be said, and then shall not be bound to come to the School any more that Day. And he that does not doe this shall be punished according to the Master's Discretion.

15thly. Item. That there be Monitors appointed in the School at the Master's Discretion to supervise all belonging to this School, Both in and out of the School, to give Notice to the Master of all that shall anyway Breake any of these Orders, or any other Orders not contrary to these the Master shall give, and if any of them neglect their Duty herein, and shall see or know any Orders broken, and do not within 24 Hours give the Master Notice of it, Let him for the first Offence be punished with the making of an Exercise as the Master shall think fit, and for the second be whipt & for the third turned out of his Office & degraded.

16thly. Lastly it is ordered That these Orders shall be read three Times in the Year *vizt.* The first Monday after they are all returned to the School after Christmas Easter and Whit sunday, and Likewise they shall be read whenever any is admitted into the School in the Presence of him that is admitted and of his Friends. And the Person admitted shall solemnly promise in the Presence of all his Friends and all the School That he will endeavour to observe these Orders & Submit to all Things contained in them. And Whosoever will not promise This let him not be admitted.

Mr. Wilson was still Master of the School when the foregoing 'Orders and Rules' were put in operation. The Founder of the School died in 1679, and the Master left some time during the next two years. It is apparent from a letter of 16 April 1680⁵⁴ from Roger, second Earl of Orrery, to his mother, the Dowager Countess, that the School was in operation then, but the letter does not disclose whether it was under Wilson or another. A letter of 20 May 1681⁵⁵ informed the Dowager Countess that her grandson, Lord Broghill, 'dietts att the schoole and never stirrs from Mr Jemmy nor either of them from the scholehouse but upon extraordinary occasion.' No mention of the Master is made in this letter either, but it reports that 'The schoole and towne of Charleville doe flourish and indeed

⁵⁴N.L.I. MSS. *Orrery Papers* Vol. III No. 372:—'Mr Power is gardien to a young gentleman, one MacMauhan, who is about 16 years of age, and now in this Scoole. he is a Protestant and a very prety youth, butt troubled wth y^e King's Evill. his Estate will be worth betwixt 7 and 800l. a yeare. Mr Power asked me if I had a young kinswoman y^t was not marryed and he would if I pleased marry this gentleman to her. I thanked him but gave him no positive answer. If yr Lay^{sh} doth approve of him for any of yr Lay^{ps} neiceses itt might bee done.'

⁵⁵*Orrery Papers* Vol. IV. No. 406.

I never did see the Great House, Orchard and Gardens in soc good repaire as they are now in.' A letter from 'Charlevill y^e 9th of 7^{br} 1681' from the Earl of Orrery to his mother clearly indicates her deep interest in the School. It also discloses that Mr Wilson had left it, and that it had already been for some time under a new Master. Lord Orrery wrote:

Madame,

This is y^e first post since I heard from yr La^{sp}. In yr last yr La^{sp} writt y^t you heard y^e Scoole in this towne was totally ruened for want of a good Scoolemaster, butt yr La^{sp} is misinformed, for I doe nott remember y^t itt did ever flourish better nor was there a more able man y^t kept itt.

I must confesse upon Mr Wilson deserteing itt soc basely itt had liked to have been broake, butt now there is foure score scollers in itt, and tho there is three or foure new Scooles sett up in this County and Province, yett y^e Gentry of this Country are soc well satesfied wth y^e Scoolemaster here y^t scollers doe weekly flock in.⁵⁶

The new Master—Lewis Prytherch—was born in Caermarthenshire about 1648. He entered Trinity College, Dublin in 1668, and graduated B.A. in 1673. He obtained the degree of M.A. in 1676. When Lord Orrery died (aged 35) in March 1682 there would seem to have been some uncertainty about affairs at Charleville. His brother Henry reminded their mother, the Dowager Countess I, on 14 April:

I writt your La^{sp} lately about gener^{ll} concerne of Charleville and in particular that of the Scoole w^{ch} I hope you have thought on, for if itt bee not continued this Easter, itt will bee very hard to gett any Boyes there, so many Scooles being lately sett upp.⁵⁷

A fortnight later (28 April 1682), he assured her with regard to her grandson, Lionel, Lord Broghill, now third Earl of Orrery, and aged 12, that

having a pretty good schoolmaster in this towne Charleville I make him come to his chamber morning and afternoon that he may not forgett what hee has learnt in the interim of his beeing heere, till he is some other way disposed off as his guardians shall apoynte.⁵⁸

That the death of the second Earl of Orrery did not involve any disruption in the working of the School is shown by a letter of 28 August 1683⁵⁹ from the Master to the elder Dowager Countess of Orrery. In this letter (Plate VII) he informed her that the condition of the School was hopeful and likely, that the number of pupils was daily increasing, and that these were 'none but the very best sort.' He was obviously not apprehensive of the competition from the rival school opened in Charleville by the vicar, Rev.

⁵⁶*ibid.*, No. 420.

⁵⁷*ibid.*, No. 435.

⁵⁸*ibid.*, No. 437.

⁵⁹*ibid.*, No. 495.

Christopher Vowell.⁶⁰ In 1687 however the elder Dowager was uneasy about the Endowed School, and she asked her son, Captain Henry Boyle, to inquire as to the cause of its alleged decay. He promised to do so, but protested that he wished she had asked another because he believed that 'whoever meddles in it will not escape my sister Orrery's censure.'⁶¹ His report of 7 March 1687 was however reassuring:

I have made inquiry into the businesse of the Schoolemaster of Charleville, and do find the great complaint was about Will Babington's son⁶² who was soe farr to blame that when he went to y^e Colledge in Dublin hee was not admitted till hee had under his hand (w^{ch} I saw) acknowledged his offence to Mr Prothero.⁶³ The people here are very poore and ther is great striveing for boarders w^{ch} occasions these little quarrels between them, but as to the master those who are very good judges allow him to bee before any of the others in learning, and I am told his Schooll encreases w^{ch} is much considering how many Romish schooles are sett upp, and one att Youghall and one att Cloyne both encouraged by our Bi^{sh}.⁶⁴

Though Charleville House was burned out in 1690 by King James's troops by direction of the Duke of Berwick, the work of the Endowed School suffered only passing interruption. At this time, in addition to his post as Master of the School, Rev. Lewis Prytherch held several church livings. He had been collated to the Prebend of Effin in the Diocese of Limerick in 1688, and he was rector or vicar of many parishes at various times. These included Athlacca, Bruree, Dromin, Kilfinane, Kilflyn, Tankardstown,

⁶⁰Roger, second Earl of Orrery, described Mr. Vowell as 'this woolfe in sheepe's clotheing whose worldly profeitt is all his delight.'—*Orrery Papers* Vol. IV. No. 407. 'He . . . held a number of parishes in the Diocese of Cloyne . . . In 1681 the Earl of Orrery turned him out of some of his benefices for neglect of duty and drunkenness. He continued to hold Charleville where he disagreed with his parishioners, taught a school and refused to pay his rent.'—Isabel Grubb, *My Irish Journal*, by William Penn, London, 1952. p. 78n. At the time of his death in 1709 he held the church livings of Ballyhay, Shandrum, Rathgogan and Aglishdrinagh, and he claimed the tithes of Kilmaghan and Garryroe.—Maziere Brady, *Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross*. Vol. II. p. 37.

⁶¹*Orrery Papers* Vol. V. No. 650. There was dissension between 'my sister Orrery'—widow of Roger, second Earl—and her formidable mother-in-law. For instance, when Lionel, third Earl, was sent abroad with a tutor, the latter had instructions from the young Earl's grandmother to prevent the young man from writing to his mother.

⁶²Charles and William Babington, twin sons of William Babington of Fermoy, entered T.C.D. on 10 November 1687 from Lismore School, having been removed from the care of Mr. Prytherch to that of Mr. Walkington. Neither appears to have graduated.

⁶³This is one of many variations of the name. Cotton was uncertain of it as the entry in *Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae* (Vol. I. Pt. III. p. 362) reads: 'Prebendary of E'fin or Offyn. Louis Prytherch or Prytherogh (Protheroe?). M.A. Quare one of King James' foreign priests.' In *Alumni Dublinenses* (Burtchaell & Sadleir) the name is generally given as Prythergh, but at p. 777 the rendering is Prudworth.

⁶⁴*Orrery Papers* Vol. V. No. 683.

etc. He held the living of Dromin from 1688 till 1708, and in addition he held that of Killfyn from 1694.⁶⁵

Several students were prepared by Mr. Prytherch for entrance to Trinity College, Dublin, from 1684 to 1698.⁶⁶ One of these, George Chinnery, obtained an M.A. degree in 1705. He subsequently returned to Charleville as Master of his old School. He left there in 1717 on his appointment as Master of the Endowed School at Middleton. In accordance with custom, most of his pupils went with him to his new School and that at Charleville consequently declined. That it had not recovered eight years later is clear from a letter of 3 April 1725 addressed from London by Charles, fourth Earl of Orrery, to Brentridge Badham, his agent in Ireland:

. . . I am informed that Charleville School is very low and that the Master must soon, if he has not already done it, quit it to get bread some where else. What is the occasion of this I cannot tell, but think 'tis a pity endeavours shou'd not be us'd to retrieve the credit of the School.

I cannot pretend to say myself what wou'd be the most proper method to raise again its reputation, but if it be in my power to give any assistance towards it, I should be glad to do it. You may consult the Gentlemen of the best Estates and Interest in the neighbourhood, and let me know their opinions upon it, and if there be wanting a good Schoolmaster I should incline to desire I believe they would recommend one to

Your friend and servant Orrery.⁶⁷

It may be presumed that in his reply informing the Earl of Orrery that the post of Master was vacant, Mr. Badham suggested an increase in the remuneration attaching to it, as in a further letter of 18 June 1725, Lord Orrery stated:

. . . My affairs will not at present allow me to encrease the Schoolmaster's Salary but I hope you will endeavour to procure a good one for it, which I think may more easily be done on your side of the water than on this . . .⁶⁸

The available material concerning the School at this point in its history is meagre. Earl Charles died in 1731, and there is unfortunately no

⁶⁵N.L.I. MS. No. 2686—Leslie, *Biographical Succession, Diocese of Limerick*.

⁶⁶Thomas Dwyer, son of William 'de Carolivilla' in Co. Cork, a pupil of Mr. Prytherch, graduated B.A. from the University of Dublin in 1685. He became a Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, in 1692, and was appointed Master of the Free Grammar School of Sedbergh (Yorkshire) in 1706.

⁶⁷N.L.I. *Orrery Papers*. MS. 4177. No. 47.

⁶⁸*Ibid.*, No. 53. At this time, the Earl of Orrery obviously had in mind his promise 'to contribute to a Charity School in Charleville' for which he was anxious 'to do anything in reason, without prejudicing myself, towards encouraging so good a work.'

This promise was made good by his son John, fifth Earl of Orrery, in 1737 when he leased over fifteen acres at a pepper corn rent for the purposes of a Charter School at Rathbane beside the town. This school was opened 'with Solemnity' on 18 April 1748 with twenty children.

reference to it in the published correspondence of his son John, who as fifth Earl of Orrery visited Charleville in 1735 and again in 1737.⁶⁹ From 1741 however information on the administration of the endowment is continuous. On 21 December 1740 Rev. Marmaduke Dallas was licensed to the post of Master of Charleville School. He had been master of the school at Newmarket during the preceding three years, previous to which he had been employed as a tutor by various local families. In addition to the mastership of Charleville, he secured in 1745 the curacy of Garrycloyne in the Diocese of Cloyne, with dispensation from residence. An alleged irregularity in connection with the celebration of a marriage by him in 1748 occasioned his suspension by his Bishop from the exercise of ministerial functions and also entailed his dismissal from his post at Charleville.⁷⁰ He thereupon removed to Cork city where, under difficulties, he managed for a time to conduct a successful school.⁷¹

He was succeeded at Charleville by Rev. Carbery Egan who had been prepared by him for entry to Trinity College, Dublin in 1740. The new master graduated B.A. in 1744 and M.A. in 1747.^{71a} He was licensed to

⁶⁹These visits were of very short duration. In a letter to his friend Dr. Barry of 10 September 1735 from Ballynorte he wrote: 'We shall go from hence next Monday and gallop to Egmonte on Tuesday, for the Charlevillians will detain me one night with them.' Writing from Egmonte on 26 April 1737 he informed John Kempe: 'I go this afternoon to Charleville,' where he expected only 'Noise and Nonsense' or 'Din and Confusion.' E. C. Countess of Orrery, *The Orrery Papers*. London (Duckworth) 1903. Vol. I. pp. 136-7, 219. At that period of his life the Earl found his infrequent stays in Ireland 'tedious and disagreeable', mainly because of the prevailing vice of drunkenness among the landlords and their associates.—*The Social Life of the Gentry*, p. 21 of *Country and Town in Ireland under the Georges*, by Constantia Maxwell. Dundalgan Press. 1949.

⁷⁰The Lord O . . . y, patron of Charleville-school, turned him out of the school; . . . he lost a cure in the diocese of Cloyne . . . ' *The Examiner Examined, or an Enquiry into Mr Dallas's Conduct and Manner of Writing . . .* by Misopseudes. Pamphlet published by John Wilson. Dublin. T. C. D. Library. gall. c. 11-27. no. 10.

⁷¹As 'a wife and numerous children' were dependant on him, his case, as Dr. Maziere Brady observes, 'in his day excited some stir', *op. cit.* Vol. III. p. 173: In a vigorous defence, he adverted to the 'scandalous slanders of poor anonymous and ungenerous Pamphleteers who basely attack a man they think over-powered by People of Superior Interest and Fortune,' and, referring to the Bishop, he complained of the 'great hardship on me, who had a School in Town, and so could not go far out, without endangering the only bit of Bread left me, so that to forbid me to officiate in Cork, was to forbid me the whole Church of Ireland.'—*A Fourth Letter from Rev. Marmaduke Dallas. A. M. to the Rt. Rev. Jemmett, Lord Bishop of Cork & Ross in Answer to the Bishop's Letter of 20 November 1749*. Dublin. S. Powell. Crane-lane. 1750. pp. 7 & 8.

^{71a}His son John, best known as 'Bully Egan', entered T.C.D. from Charleville School in 1769 at the age of fourteen. He became a member of the Dublin Parliament. His quarrel with Henry Grattan and duel with John Philpot Curran are mentioned in the lives of these worthies, e.g., in the notices in the D.N.B. He held for several years before his death the judicial office of Chairman of Kilmainham. He owed his advance in the legal profession to the patronage of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Lord Avonmore (Barry Yelverton), who had been prepared for entrance to T.C.D. by his father, Rev. Carbery Egan, at Charleville School to which he had transferred from Newmarket School.

the curacy of Rathgogan [Charleville] on 4 January 1748 and also to the mastership of the Endowed School. While at Charleville he interested himself also in the work of the Charter School to which he was an annual subscriber. He died in 1771. Rev. George Monroe, who had married Elizabeth Vowell of Charleville in that year (1771), was now appointed Master of the Endowed School by Edmund, seventh Earl of Cork and Orrery.⁷² For some years before and after this appointment, the attendance at the School was much attenuated because of the superior work of rival schools which attracted pupils of all denominations. One of these was a classical school in the town conducted by William English before he joined the Augustinian Order. In his wander-years before he joined the British Navy in 1782, Owen Roe O'Sullivan, the Kerry poet, kept a similar school for more than one season in the Charleville district. The school at Castle Harrison (Castle Dod) endowed by Henry Harrison did not however develop. Rev. George Monroe was followed at Charleville by Rev. William Dunn, who in addition to his work as Schoolmaster ministered in the parish of Ballyhay from 1 May 1783 till his death on 25 March 1834.⁷³ He was also visiting catechist to the Charter School.⁷⁴ Prior to his securing more substantial church preferment in 1826, he enjoyed, *in absentia*, the livings of Aglish (near Killarney) and of Carrigdownan (near Kildorrery). He was therefore in easy circumstances, and he employed an usher on whom the bulk of the teaching work of the Endowed School devolved. According to a return made by him in 1788, the net value of the endowment to him was only £10. In that year the total number of pupils was eight, of whom two were free. They were all day-boys, and so were easily accommodated during school hours. The 'large school-house' erected by the founder was then in ruins.⁷⁵ Rev. Elias Thackeray, Vicar of Dundalk, wrote of Mr. Dunn as 'a very respectable gentleman', and also remarked

⁷²John, fifth Earl of Orrery, became fifth Earl of Cork on the death of his cousin Richard Boyle, fourth Earl of Cork, in 1753, so uniting the older peerage of Cork to the later Orrery creation. He died in 1762.

⁷³Maziere Brady, *op. cit.* Vol. II. p. 42.

⁷⁴This school was about a mile from Charleville on the road to Mallow. Sir Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, who visited twenty-eight Charter Schools during the years 1785-6-7, reported on the Charleville Charter School on 2 January 1786:

Andrew Leighton, Master. When I arrived at this Place the Weather was exceedingly cold, and the Snow about twenty Inches deep. There were seventeen Boys and nine Girls in the School, all ragged, I entered the House unexpectedly, leaving my Servant at a Distance, which is my Custom, lest the idea of Inspection should occur to the Master. This Precaution afforded me the Opportunity of seeing two little Girls sitting on a Table in the School-room, which was damp and clay-floored, without any Fire; their little Legs were under each other's Petticoats to keep them warm; at the same Time a Girl of ten years old was blowing on her infant Sister's Fingers to procure them a temporary Relief from the excessive Cold. The Windows of every Room were broken, the Beds filthy; and there was not a single Sheet in the House for the Children's Use, whose Education was shamefully neglected.

⁷⁵*Report of Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry 1791*, published in 1857 in Vol. II of Evidence and Documents, *Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission 1855-58*. p. 373.

on 'the gentleness of his disposition',⁷⁶ The school was not successful under his direction,⁷⁷ but recovered under his more energetic successor—Mr. Peter H. Willet.

In the Report of the Commissioners of Education dated 9 March 1812, it is recorded that there was then 'a commodious School-house' at Charleville. In addition, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, who was 'very anxious that the School should flourish', had caused a dwellinghouse and garden to be assigned to the Master at a low rent. Later the school premises were enlarged at his expense, the Master paying the cost of enclosing the playground. Mr. Willet had in that year (1812) eight boarders and twenty day boys.⁷⁸ In each of the five years 1820-4, the number of pupils was as follows:—1820 29; 1821 28; 1822 19; 1823 19; 1824 23.⁷⁹ The religious denominations of the twenty-three boys in attendance in 1824 are on record, viz., twenty-two were Protestant Episcopalians and one was a Catholic.⁸⁰

In 1826, on the failure of the School for the united dioceses of Limerick, Killaloe and Kilfenora at Limerick, Rev. Dr. W. Willis, the Master, was appointed to the post of Master of Charleville School.⁸¹ He was not a successful master of this school either, and the attendance steadily declined. This may have been due, in part, to the comparatively high scale of fees fixed by Dr. Willis, viz., 30 guineas for boarders and 6 guineas p.a. for day boys. By 1835, the total number of pupils had decreased to

⁷⁶*First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry 1825. Appendix p. 50.*

⁷⁷In 1798 he lost his usher, William Moran or Maurne who 'was taken up and committed to prison charged with being an United Irishman and administering an illegal oath to some of the inhabitants.' *Finn's Leinster Journal*, May 19-23 1798. Vol. XXXII No. 41.

⁷⁸Twelfth Report. p. 286.

⁷⁹Return made by Commissioners of Education pursuant to an Order of the House of Commons of 10 July 1823.

⁸⁰Appendix to the *Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry 1826*. pp. 998-9. This Report contains a detailed account of the fifteen schools then in Charleville. In addition to the Endowed School, there were two private classical schools:

- (i) One had been opened some years previously by Mr. Simon Magrath. He was a Protestant. In 1824 he had fifteen pupils, of whom eleven were Catholics. The Bible (in Greek) was read in this school. John Anster, the poet, received his early education from Mr. Magrath. Mrs. Magrath kept a school for girls—thirteen of the twenty pupils were Catholics. The Bible (in English) was read by the Protestant pupils only.
- (ii) Andrew Nolan, a Catholic, also conducted a private classical school which included, in 1824, one Protestant among its twenty pupils. The Bible was not read at this school.

⁸¹The trend of the *Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry*, dated 16 September 1826, would suggest that the information contained in it relates, in general, to the year 1824. This does not apply to the particulars set out in respect of Charleville School, the Master of which is given as Rev. W. Willis, M.D.

Dr. Willis is also given in the *Fifth Report of the Commissioners* as Master of the Diocesan School in Limerick on 25 March 1826.

It would seem therefore that Dr. Willis commenced work at Charleville between March and September 1826.

eleven, and the school was then described as 'diminishing.'⁸² Dr. Willis was followed as Master by Mr. Ralph Wolfe, who evidently lacked energy, and under whom the School remained a failure.⁸³ Rev. Wm. Hall, Rector of Charleville 1841-9, who as Rural Dean had certain duties of inspection, complained in 1842 that Mr. Wolfe, when asked for information regarding the work of the School 'seemed a little jealous of the superintendence about to be exercised over him,' adding that 'Mr. Wolfe leads a very sedentary life.' He left Charleville some time before March 1847, in which month the Earl of Cork and Orrery appointed Mr. William Cronin to the mastership of the Endowed School.

The new Master was a graduate (B.A.) and ex-Scholar of Dublin University. The salary of '40 l. Irish' attaching to the post was continued to him, and his appointment was unconditionally 'for life.' He immediately announced his intention to teach 'Greek, Latin, French, Euclid and Algebra, and English in its various departments'; that he would receive day pupils only; and that his charges for tuition would be six guineas yearly.

In his evidence on 28 October 1879 to the Endowed Schools Commission sitting at the Courthouse, Cork, Mr. Cronin stated that he opened the school in 1847 with six pupils, that the number increased to ten, and that he had at one time as many as fourteen pupils. After 1853 he had only two or three pupils, and sometimes none.⁸⁴ The School was visited on 1 March 1856 by Arthur Sharman Crawford, Assistant Commissioner, on behalf of the Endowed Schools Commission 1855-8. He found 'the number of pupils only four, and none of them free; the schoolhouse in ruins; and the state of education unsatisfactory.'⁸⁵ The four pupils on the roll were described as 'Roman Catholics'. The average attendance was two, though the school-rooms could accommodate fifty-seven. Mr. Cronin left Charleville eight years before his death in 1879, and in the interval Rev. John J. Sargent, Rector, endeavoured to revive the

⁸²*Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction. Ireland 1835.* pp. 83-4c.

Andrew Nolan's day school for 'classical instruction', according to this Report, was still operating satisfactorily with an average enrolment of thirty boys: forty in summer and twenty in winter. His charges for tuition were 10/- quarterly.

In contrast to her husband's work as a teacher, Mrs. Willis conducted a week-day school for young ladies at which there was a steady average attendance of twenty, who received 'the usual instruction given at schools of this description.' Report p. 83c.

⁸³Ralph Wolfe, son of a Clare farmer, entered T.C.D. at the age of 18 in 1827 as a Catholic. He graduated B.A. eleven years later.

⁸⁴*Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission 1879-1881 Evidence 15083-15101.*

⁸⁵Report p. 109. The Assistant Commissioner observed: 'I believe him [the Master] to be very competent to teach classics. He seems, however, to have no taste for any other branch of education, and accordingly his pupils receive instruction in the other branches from the master of the national school whom they attend for that purpose . . . The Master seems to have no energy, nor any desire to make the school a large one, and he seems quite satisfied to go on as he has done. From all I can hear of him, he is very kind and gentle in his treatment of such pupils as he has'. Vol. III (*Schools and Endowments*) p. 314.

School. He stated: 'I did try for a time a classical school. I got a competent master, and tried it for six months, and I was only able to get three pupils during those six months.'⁸⁶ After the death of Mr. Cronin, the Parish Priest, Very Rev. James Canon Rice, applied to the Earl of Cork and Orrery for assistance towards defraying the expenses of the school which he had organised in Charleville for the classical education of the youth of the district and especially that of young men preparing for the Catholic priesthood. This request was readily granted, and the annual payment previously made in respect of the 'Endowed School' was thereafter diverted to the use of the 'Chapel School', with the stipulation made by the Earl of Cork and Orrery, that this school should remain 'respectable and open to non-Catholics'.⁸⁷ The School had been conducted by a priest, but, on being given the benefit of the Endowment, Canon Rice placed it under a lay master 'who unfortunately became a Land Leaguer and so intolerable', and he was dismissed in 1882.⁸⁸ His successor was 'also got rid of for the same reasons', as 'owing to the extreme politics of the teachers, his Lordship considered the withdrawal of his patronage'. In these circumstances, Canon Rice approached the Irish Christian Brothers, who had opened a Primary School in Charleville on 9 April 1866, to undertake the work which had been done in the Chapel School. 'Classes for classics' were accordingly commenced by Rev. Brother Jerome Prenderville in Charleville Christian Brothers' School in the year 1885.

Under the provisions of the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act passed in that year, a Scheme, No. 123, dated 23 December 1893, was framed for the statutory administration of the Charleville Endowment. Particulars of the distribution of the annual income, in accordance with the Scheme, are set out in the Annual Reports of the Department of Education. The Schools 'for the promotion of Intermediate Education in the Charleville District' now sharing in the Endowment are the Christian Brothers' Secondary School for Boys and the Convent of Mercy Secondary School for Girls.

The writer desires to record his thanks to the Right Honourable the Earl of Cork and Orrery for providing a photograph of a hitherto unpublished portrait of the first Earl of Orrery (Plate VI). He also wishes to acknowledge the help given to him, in the search for certain essential references, by Miss R. Birmingham (Assistant Secretary of the Society) and Mr. J. Scully (National Library of Ireland).

⁸⁶*Educational Endowments (Ireland) Commission. Third Annual Report 1887-88. Evidence 3593. p. 142.*

⁸⁷*The Christian Brothers Educational Record. 1920. p. 19.*

⁸⁸In respect of this action it may be noted that Dr. Thomas William Croke, Archbishop of Cashel and co-founder of the G.A.A., was a foremost upholder of the Land League. Dr. Croke had received his early education at Charleville Endowed School, where 'he distinguished himself more in the playground and at the boxing club than in the class-room,' Rev. P. J. Walsh, *William J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin*. London. 1928. p. 522.

RADIOCARBON-DATES AND POLLEN-ZONES IN IRELAND

By G. F. Mitchell, *President*

IT is to Dr. W. F. Libby, now of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, that we owe the method of dating organic materials by their content of the radioactive form of carbon, radiocarbon or C^{14} (Libby, 1951). When cosmic rays approach the earth from outer space, they collide with particles in the atmosphere and give rise to a number of products, including neutrons. These neutrons react with atoms of nitrogen to form radiocarbon. The radiocarbon atoms persist for a finite period, and then disintegrate. Thus, provided the number of cosmic rays entering the atmosphere has remained constant over thousands of years, the radiocarbon content of the atmosphere will also have remained constant. In the atmosphere there will have been a constant proportion of carbon atoms to radiocarbon atoms, though the former will have outnumbered the latter by many millions to one.

Green plant life extracts both forms of carbon atom from the atmosphere, and builds them by means of energy derived from sunlight into complex carbon compounds, including wood and the other vegetable tissues. All animals are basically dependent on vegetable tissues for food, and the carbon atoms enter into their tissues also. When life ceases, no more radiocarbon atoms can enter the tissues, and what is there slowly breaks down at a constant rate. If wood some thousands of years old—say a piece of an Egyptian mummy coffin—is taken, its remaining content of radiocarbon can be assayed by delicate techniques. The content will of course be lower than that of modern wood, and as the rate of decay has been carefully measured, the number of years by which the mummy coffin is older than the modern wood can be determined, or in other words the mummy coffin can be dated in years. The necessary laboratory techniques are delicate and complicated and there are many possible sources of error, but as several laboratories in different countries are now producing dates which are in accord with one another, the basic reliability of the method can no longer be doubted.

At the end of the Ice Age there were many lakes on the lowlands of north-west Europe (including Ireland), and in these muds of organic origin accumulated. The lakes were overgrown by plants, whose remains accumulated as fen-peat. On top of this fen-peat, Sphagnum-peat formed building up raised-bogs, whose growth in Ireland continues to the present day. In such raised-bogs layers of material have been accumulating for the past fourteen thousand years, and the pollen-grains trapped in the

successive layers of the bogs have long been studied and counted. From the counts made from samples taken from the top to the bottom of the bogs pollen-diagrams have been constructed, and these make it possible to trace the changing pattern of the woodlands, the changes being at first due to the migration of trees after the Ice Age, and later due to the effect of farmers, their crops and their herds, on the forests. The pollen-diagrams can be divided into stages, called pollen-zones, the boundaries between the zones being defined by some striking change in the picture presented by the pollen-counts; it is sometimes possible to divide the zones further into sub-zones (for Ireland, see JESSEN, 1949, MITCHELL, 1956 a). These zones and sub-zones provide a relative dating for archaeological objects found buried in the bogs.

It is now realised that the upper younger layers of such bogs will have a high content of radiocarbon, and that this will fall progressively to lower and lower levels in the deeper older layers. The bogs thus form admirable sources of material suitable for dating by the radiocarbon method. The two techniques are now being utilised side by side, and radiocarbon datings are giving absolute values to the relative datings established by the pollen-zones.

The most valuable results come from raised-bogs where a continuous column of peat and mud (such as that exhibited in the well of the staircase leading to the botanical gallery in the National Museum, Dublin) can be obtained. First a series of small samples are taken from the column at close intervals and their pollen content is counted. The levels in the column where the different pollen-zones succeed one another can thus be determined. Large samples are then taken at those levels, and their ages in years are determined by the radiocarbon method. Results have now been published from two raised-bogs, one in Holland (VAN ZEIST, 1956), and the other in England (GODWIN, WALKER & WILLIS, 1957). Unfortunately the upper layers of both bogs had been destroyed, with the result that the youngest surviving layer in the Dutch bog was dated to 645 B.C., while the youngest layer in the English bog was dated to 2975 B.C. As some Irish raised-bogs are still growing, and as an Irish date as young as 980 A.D. has been obtained from such a bog, it is obvious that radiocarbon datings from the top to the bottom of a deep Irish bog are urgently required.

Dates are so far available for eight Irish samples for the period under review (from the mesolithic to the present day), and four of the samples do come from the same raised-bog, though from different parts of the bog. Details of these dated Irish samples are given in the Schedule on p. 53. There is as yet no radiocarbon dating apparatus functioning in Ireland, though one is under construction in the Physics Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. The Irish data at present available are all due to the generosity of colleagues in various laboratories, and sincere thanks are expressed for this help, as each dating is expensive both in time and in material. Datings

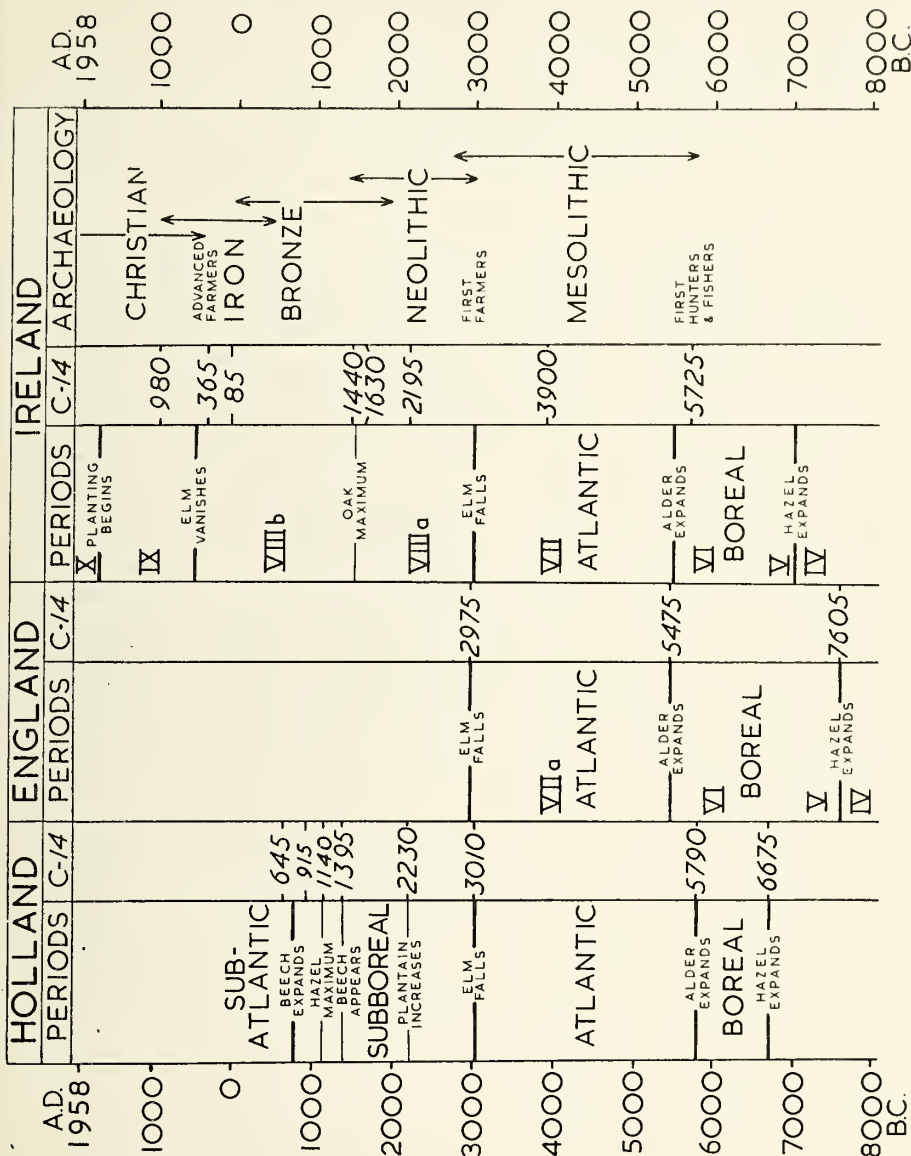


Fig. 1. Table showing relation between pollen-zones, radiocarbon-dates and archaeological periods in Ireland, with cross reference to pollen-zones and radiocarbon-dates established from raised-bogs in Holland and England.

have been provided by the laboratories of the Universities of Cambridge, Chicago, Groningen and Yale.

The relation of these radiocarbon-dates to the pollen-zones is shown in tabular form in Fig. 1. The Irish data are on the right, and the data from the Dutch and English raised-bogs referred to are shown on the left. A time-scale in years before and after the birth of Christ is inserted on the margins of the table.

As the temperature of north-west Europe rose after the end of the Ice Age, a point was reached when hazel was able to expand rapidly, and large quantities of its pollen appear in the pollen-counts. Here the so-called Boreal period (Pollen-zones V & VI) begins, and, as the table shows, in Holland the expansion is dated to 6675 B.C.; in England it is placed considerably earlier at 7605 B.C. No dating is available in Ireland, and in view of the discrepancy between the two figures a tentative line has been drawn at 7000 B.C.

At a later date alder exhibits a similar dramatic expansion, and here the so-called Atlantic period (Pollen-zone VII) begins. In Holland the expansion is dated to 5790 B.C., and in England to 5475 B.C. In Ireland it must be later than 5725 B.C., for a mesolithic hearth at Toome Bay in Lough Neagh produced charcoal of this age, while the associated pollen-diagram showed that the hearth was a little older than the expansion of the alder. An arbitrary line has been drawn at 5500 B.C. The mesolithic flints at the base of the gravel at Cushendun, Co. Antrim (MOVIUS, 1940) are shown by the associated pollen-diagram to be older (though probably not much older) than 5725 B.C., and are the earliest traces of man so far discovered in Ireland.

The next major feature of the pollen-diagrams is a fall in the values for elm pollen, almost certainly due to the attacks of neolithic farmers on the woodlands. The fall is dated to 3010 B.C. in Holland, and to 2795 B.C. in England. The fall must be of the same age in Ireland, and a line has been drawn with confidence at 3000 B.C. Neolithic colonists must have entered the country at this time, and there is some evidence (MITCHELL, 1956b) that the sea reached its high level at about the same time. The fall in elm brings the Atlantic period to an end, but as the conventional name for the next period—Subboreal—carries implications of a phase of relatively dry climate for which there is no evidence in Ireland I have avoided the use of this term.

The English bog-section ended at about this level, but the Dutch section continued on to about 600 B.C., where it too ended. The next main horizon in the Dutch pollen-diagram depends on an increased importance for beech, but as this tree is not native in Ireland it is not as yet possible to link the pollen-diagrams of Holland and Ireland after 3000 B.C.

The Irish pollen-diagrams after 3000 B.C. show some consistent features (though these have not been traced in England), and these are used

to sub-divide the upper parts of the diagrams into further zones and sub-zones. After its fall which defines the opening of Zone VIII, elm shows fluctuating values in this zone. Maximum values for oak are used to sub-divide the zone into two parts, Sub-zone VIIa where oak is increasing in value, and Sub-zone VIIb where oak falls back from the maximum values. The boundary between the two sub-zones is certainly older than 1440 B.C., and is almost certainly younger than 1630 B.C. In the figure it has been inserted as a line at 1500 B.C. Finds of Middle Bronze Age objects are associated with this oak maximum.

No further radiocarbon datings are available until after the opening of the Christian Era, and neither pollen-counts nor radiocarbon-dates have so far thrown much light on the events of the Late Bronze Age or the Early Iron Age. When detailed bog-studies were first begun in Ireland, it was thought that the different layers which could be recognised in the upper parts of the raised-bogs could be employed for dating purposes, and it was suggested that the Late Bronze Age did not begin before 500 B.C. in Ireland. It was later realised that these layers could not be followed consistently from bog to bog, and that attempts to date archaeological objects by their position relative to the layers could be extremely treacherous.

The next conspicuous pollen feature is the almost total disappearance of the pollen of the elm, and this feature is used to end Zone VIII and to open Zone IX. This disappearance must be a little later than 365 A.D., but substantially earlier than 980 A.D. It has been deliberately placed at 500 A.D. I believe that the disappearance of the elm was due to further forest clearance consequent on the introduction of new agricultural practices. About 500 A.D. Christianity was spreading rapidly throughout Ireland, and I believe that both the new faith and the new agricultural methods were introduced by the early missionaries.

Some Irish raised-bogs have continued to grow to the present day, and in their topmost layers pollen of planted trees such as the beech (which as previously noted is not native in Ireland) can be found. Systematic tree-planting did not begin in Ireland before 1700 A.D., and a line has been drawn at this level to mark the opening of the final zone, Zone X.

Schedule of radiocarbon dates for Irish Samples

(C = Chicago, GRO = Groningen, Y = Yale)

5725 \pm 110 B.C. (Y 95)

Late Sub-zone VIc

Charcoal from mesolithic (Larnian) hearth, Intake Td., Toome Bay, Co. Londonderry (MITCHELL, 1955a).

In the associated pollen-diagram the hearth lies immediately below the abrupt expansion of alder pollen which marks the end of Zone VI (Boreal)

and the opening of Zone VII (Atlantic). In Holland the expansion of alder is dated to 5790 B.C., and in England to 5475 B.C. The Irish date is in good accord with these figures.

3900 \pm 300 B.C. (C. 358) Early Zone VII

Peat from Clonsast raised-bog, near Portarlington, Offaly (LIBBY, 1951).

This peat was first considered on stratigraphical grounds to belong to the end of Sub-zone VIc, but when the discrepancy in age became apparent a pollen-count was made, and the peat was then assigned to an early stage of Zone VII (MITCHELL, 1955b). The remaining part of the sample was sent from Chicago to Cambridge, where another determination was made. This gave the result 6305 \pm 225 B.C. Thus if the Chicago determination appears 'young', the Cambridge determination appears 'old'. The sample had better be regarded as '*incertae sedis*'.

2195 \pm 70 B.C. (Y 93) Middle Sub-zone VIIla

Wood from a pine-stump buried by peat in Clonsast raised-bog, near Portarlington, Offaly (MITCHELL, 1956a).

In the associated pollen-diagram (unpublished) the pine-stump lies above the fall in elm that marks the end of the Atlantic period and is assumed to be contemporaneous with the entry of neolithic farmers. In Holland the fall is dated to 3010 B.C., and in England to 2975 B.C. The pine-stump lies below the oak maximum, older than 1440 B.C., that brings the Irish Sub-zone VIIla to an end. On inferential grounds the oak maximum can be dated to *ca.* 1500 B.C. The radiocarbon date for the pine-stump is thus in accord with the pollen-dating.

1630 \pm 95 B.C., based on 1555 \pm 230 B.C. (C 877, Killeens I) and 1760 \pm 270 B.C. (C 878, Killeens II) No pollen date

Wood of oak from *fulacht fiadh* in Killeens Td., Co. Cork (O'KELLY, 1954).

Samples of oak-wood from two troughs excavated in *fulacht fiadh* in this townland were sent to Chicago. As the dates from the two very similar sites overlap, the sites were probably in use at about the same time, and I asked Mr. E. H. Thornton, Department of Statistics, Trinity College, Dublin, to estimate the most probable age for the sites. The peak on the joint probability distribution curve lies at 1630 B.C., and the standard deviation is 48.83. Therefore with a probability of 95 chances out of 100, the age of the sites is within the range 1630 \pm 95 B.C.

As the sites were not buried by later peat, no pollen-dating is available. This type of site had a long history in Ireland, as there are records of use in late mediaeval times. Similar early sites occur in Treanscrabbagh and Treanmacmurtagh Tds. in Co. Sligo, and these can be dated by their associated pollen-diagrams (unpublished) to the end of Sub-zone VIIla; for these sites a date at *ca.* 1600 B.C. would be quite appropriate. Thus this

well-known type of cooking-place can be traced back to the Middle or Early Bronze Age.

1440 \pm 170 B.C. (GRO 272) Early Sub-zone VIIIb

Wood from trackway buried by peat in raised-bog in Corlona Td., Co. Leitrim (TOHALL, DE VRIES & VAN ZEIST, 1955).

In the associated pollen-diagram (MITCHELL, 1956, Fig. 13) the trackway lies above the oak maximum at which Sub-zone VIIIb begins. In a raised-bog in Tattenamona Td., Co. Fermanagh, three spearheads of the Middle Bronze Age (EVANS & MITCHELL, 1955, Fig. 1), for which Professor Hawkes has suggested a date of 1400-1200 B.C. (see MITCHELL, 1956, p. 226), lie at a similar level in the associated pollen-diagram (MITCHELL, 1956, Fig. 16). The Corlona trackway can be confidently ascribed to the Middle Bronze Age.

85 \pm 90 A.D. (GRO 650) Sub-zone VIIIb

Peat in which amber beads were embedded, from shallow blanket-bog in Derrybrien North Td., Co. Galway (MITCHELL & PRENDERGAST, in the press).

Several hundred amber beads, the scattered remains of a necklace, were found near the base of thin blanket-bog peat, only 40 cm. deep. Though the peat was thin, Sub-zone VIIIb, Zone IX and Zone X appear in the associated pollen-diagram. The beads lay in Sub-zone VIIIb. Such beads are regarded as Late Bronze Age in Ireland, and a date in the final centuries B.C., rather than in the first century A.D., would be more acceptable to most archaeologists. But there is no reason why such a necklace should not have been still in fashion in 85 A.D.

365 \pm 35 A.D., based on 470 \pm 150 A.D. (GRO 271), and 345 \pm 80 A.D. (Y 95) Late Sub-zone VIIIb

Wood from a pine-stump buried by peat in Clonsast raised-bog, near Portarlinton, Offaly (MITCHELL, 1956).

Through inadvertence samples from the same pine-stump in this bog were sent to the laboratories at Yale and at Groningen. As will be seen the results overlap. Mr. Thornton has again estimated the most probable age for the wood. The peak on the joint probability distribution curve lies at 365 A.D., and the standard deviation is 17.5. Therefore with a probability of 95 chances out of 100, the age of the wood is within the range 365 \pm 35 A.D.

This dating is extremely important for the associated pollen-diagram shows an almost total disappearance of the pollen of the elm only a short distance above the level of the pine-stump. I have suggested that this virtual elimination of elm pollen is due to increased forest clearance following the introduction of Christianity. I have dated this feature, which marks the end of Sub-zone VIIIb and the opening of Zone IX, to 500 A.D.

980 \pm 80 A.D. (GRO 651) Middle Zone IX

Wood from trackway (St. Broghan's Road, PRICE, 1945) buried by peat in Clonsast raised-bog, near Portarlington, Offaly (MITCHELL, 1956).

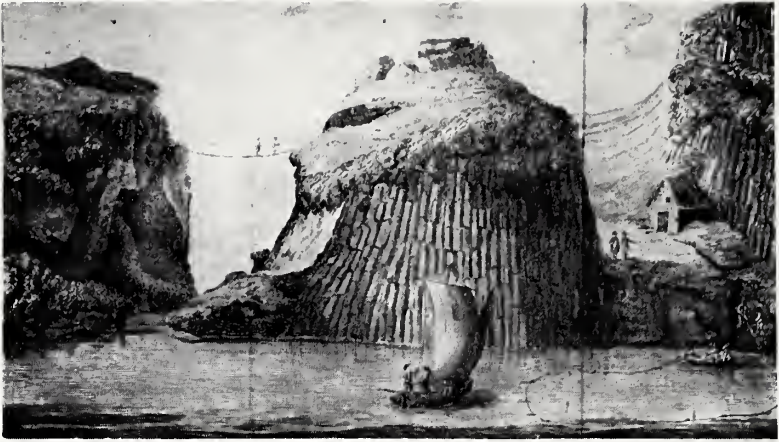
The trackway was embedded in unhumified Sphagnum-peat, of rather uniform consistency. In the associated pollen-diagram Zone IX covers 150 cm. of peat, and the trackway lies 90 cm. below the top of the zone. Zone IX extends back for 1200 years from 1700 A.D. Presupposing a uniform rate of peat-growth, 90 cm. of peat should have taken 720 years to form. The trackway should therefore have first begun to be buried by peat in 980 A.D., exactly the date given for the radiocarbon age of the wood in the trackway.

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a



b



c



CARRICK-A-REDE from a, Rev. William Hamilton's *Letters*; b, Mrs. Anne Plumptre's *Narrative*; and c, G. N. Wright's *Ireland Illustrated*.



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.

Photographs of modern Carrick-a-rede.

a. From the cliffs above; b. of the Fishing station from the sea; c. the bridge from the cliffs on the mainland; d. the bridge from the island; and e. hoisting the boat by means of the derrick.

THE SALMON FISHERY OF CARRICK-A-REDE AND LARRY BANE, CO. ANTRIM

By Arthur E. J. Went, *Member*

ONE of the great tourist attractions of the north coast of Ireland is Carrick-a-rede, a basaltic islet near Ballintoy, Co. Antrim, and those who have walked over the swaying rope bridge will know the thrill or perhaps shock you get when you look down into the yawning chasm below. Apart from affording the tourist wonderful scenic views, Carrick-a-rede provides a good illustration of the ingenuity displayed by man in his searches for food. Interest in this region was probably first aroused by the Rev. William Hamilton's *Letters concerning the northern coast of the County of Antrim*, first published in Dublin in the year 1790 but the fishing certainly existed very much earlier (see page 61). Hamilton's notes are well worth quoting verbatim as follows:—

At a particular season of the year, the salmon come along the coast in quest of the different rivers in which they annually cast their spawn. In this expedition the fish generally swim pretty close to the shore, that they may not miss their port; and the fishermen, who are well aware of this coasting voyage of the salmon, take care to project their nets at such places as may be most convenient for intercepting them in their course.

It so happens that Carrick-a-rede is the only place on this abrupt coast which is suited for the purpose. Here then or no where must be the fishery—but how to get at the rock is the question. A chasm full sixty feet in breadth, and of a depth frightful to look at, separates it from the adjacent land; at the bottom of this the sea usually breaks with an uninterrupted roar among the rocks; the island itself is inaccessible on every side except one spot, where under the shelter of an impending rock a luxuriant herbage flourishes, and a fisherman's little cot is built; but the wildness of the coast, and the turbulence of the sea, make it difficult to land here, unless the weather is extremely calm.

In this perplexity there is really no resource, except in attempting to throw a bridge of ropes from the main land to the island; which accordingly the fishermen every year accomplish in a very singular manner. Two strong cables are extended across the gulph by an expert climber, and fastened firmly into iron rings, mortised into the rock on either side. Between these ropes a number of boards, about a foot in breadth, are laid in succession, supported at intervals by cross cords; and thus the pathway is formed, which, though broad enough to bear

a man's foot with tolerable convenience, does by no means hide from view the rocks and raging sea beneath, which in this situation exhibit the fatal effects of a fall in very strong colouring; while the swingings and undulations of the bridge itself, and of a single hand rope, which scarce any degree of tension can prevent in so great a length, suggest no very comfortable feeling to persons of weak nerves. Upon the whole, it is a beautiful bridge in the scenery of a landscape, but a frightful one in real life.

The mode of fishing on this coast is different from any I have seen; perhaps it may be new to you.

The net is projected directly outward from the shore, with a slight bend, forming a bosom in that direction in which the salmon come; From the remote extremity a rope is brought obliquely to another part of the shore, by which the net may be swept round at pleasure, and drawn to land; a heap of small stones is then prepared for each person. All things being ready, soon as the watchman perceives the fish advancing to the net, he gives the watchword—immediately some of the fishermen seize the oblique rope, by which the net is bent round to enclose the salmon, while the rest keep up an incessant cannonade with their ammunition of stones, to prevent the retreat of the fish till the net has been completely pulled round them; after which they all join forces, and drag the net and fish quietly to the rocks.

Hamilton included in the first edition of his work a good print of Carrick-a-rede and its fishing net (Plate VIIIa).

After the publication of Hamilton's *Letters* in the year 1790 a number of other authors thought Carrick-a-rede of sufficient interest to describe in various accounts of Ireland. Dubordieu,¹ for example, in 1812, gave a description of the fishery of Carrick-a-rede and he quoted almost verbatim Hamilton's account of the method of fishing. He suggested that these coastal fisheries may have declined because of the destruction of spawning salmon. He stated that

“these fisheries [at Carrick-a-rede] have been often very productive from the vast numbers of salmon, which frequent our coasts and rivers, though it is thought they are rather injured by destroying the mother salmon which should be allowed free passage through the rivers to deposit their spawn”.¹

Complaints regarding the destructive character of coastal fisheries themselves in Irish waters led eventually to the controls imposed by the Salmon Fishery Act of 1863. Mason² mentioned Carrick-a-rede and its swinging bridge and pointed out that it was only erected during the salmon season. He referred to Hamilton's letters and stated that the salmon

¹John Dubordieu, *Statistical survey of the county of Antrim*, Dublin, 1812, pp. 564-567.

²W. Shaw Mason *Parochial survey of Ireland*. Dublin, 1814, pp. 153, 162.

fisheries of Canickarede (sic) and Lanybaan (Larry Bane) were jointly let for £40 yearly, quite a good sum for those days. Anne Plumptre, three years later, gave a description of the bridge in the following words:—

On leaving Ballycastle the road for some way diverges considerably from the shore. The first object of particular interest in this route is the remarkable rock called Carrick-a-Redc. The road runs at the distance of a quarter of a mile, nor can a carriage get up to it; but it well repays the trouble of walking over two or three enclosures. It is an entire mass of basalt, separated from the coast by a chasm sixty feet in breadth and eighty-four in depth. Over this is thrown a bridge of a peculiar construction, to facilitate the communication with the rock, which is much frequented at the time of the salmon fishery. Vast iron rings are morticed into the rocks on each side, to which are fastened two ropes running parallel to each other, connected together with cross bars of rope at equi-distances in the manner of a ladder, and over these boards are tied; a railing of rope to hold by, runs along one side;—a frail species of machinery to all appearances for crossing a chasm of so formidable depth; yet during the season it is crossed and recrossed fifty times in the day, with perfect unconcern, by men, women and children, carrying heavy baskets upon their heads; its undulating motion under the feet adds not a little to the feeling of insecurity, which the contemplation of it necessarily inspires; and indeed, though generally crossed with safety, dreadful accidents have sometimes happened. I felt no disposition to go over it, yet a boy of ten or twelve years of age, who had followed us from the road, ran backwards and forwards several times, with perfect unconcern. The bridge is taken down in winter, when from the turbulence of the sea the fisheries are entirely stopped.³

Mrs. Plumptre gave an illustration of Carrick-a-rede (Plate VIIIb).

A year later Curwen gave an excellent account of Carrick-a-rede which is also worth quoting verbatim as follows:—

Carrickarede is an object of considerable interest to all travellers. The bay is formed by a small island, separated from the main by a narrow strait. The opposite island or rather rock, is about sixty yards broad and three hundred in circumference, with a summit overhanging its base, at a perpendicular height of about one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet from the billows below, over this frightful chasm is suspended a bridge, formed by two cables, reaching from shore to shore. These are lashed together in imitation of a ladder, and a plank is laid between them, over which, with the assistance of a hand-rope fixed at a proper height on the shore also, and reaching to the rock, the natives pass and repass without any apparent trepidation although the height from the sea and the tremulous motion of the bridge make

³Anne Plumptre, *Narrative of a residence in Ireland*, London, 1817, p. 128.

passing over it a most terrific attempt. At the moment I first caught a view of it, I had the extreme pain of seeing a man cross it with a child in his arms. Our guide, however, for his amusement, passed over it to the island; on which the fishermen have raised a hut, for their retreat and shelter in very bad weather. Use disarms this dangerous passage of all its terrors in the minds of those employed, who appeared to be insensible of the hazard they incurred.

The mode of taking salmon here is very curious. On the extreme brink of the rock, impending over the sea, scouts are seated, whose duty it is to watch the fish approaching along the shore; these are readily discerned, as the water is but about three fathoms in depth, and so pellucid that in bright weather they are perceptible at some distance though they do not come near the surface. As soon as they are discovered, the scouts give notice to those stationed below in a boat, who have their nets ready to cast. The fish, in search of fresh water, keep close along the shore, on which, when taken they are landed. Six persons are employed in this fishery taking the perilous office of scout and that of fisherman by turns; paying a rent of fifty pounds a year. There are other fisheries of the same kind in the bay, but none so productive.⁴

Petrie twelve years later also gave a description of Carrick-a-rede, similar to those already quoted. He gave a view of the island from the Ballycastle side of the bay.⁵

In 1833 Wright⁶ gave a picture showing the net (Plate VIIIc). This illustration has one serious error, however, in that the shore end of the net is shown attached to an extremity of Carrick-a-rede, where the net would have been impossible to operate as careful consideration of the mode of fishing used will indicate. Wright in his text also referred to Hamilton's *Letters*. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall ten years later described the rope bridge as follows:—

Near the village of Ballintoy will be visited one of the principal "Lions" of the district—the hanging bridge of Carrick-a-rede. The day on which we examined it was very stormy and we were satisfied to cross it by default, one of our attendant guides ran over it with as much indifference as if he had been walking along a guarded balcony, scarcely condescending to place his hand upon the slender rope that answered the purpose of a protector—the "bridge" all the while swinging to and fro as the wind rushed about and under it. It was absolutely dangerous even to look down upon the frightful chasm underneath. This chasm divides the island rock from the mainland.⁷

⁴J. C. Curwen, *Observations on the state of Ireland*, London, 1818, i. 177-9.

⁵George Petrie, *Ten views of the picturesque scenery in the north and north-west of Ireland*, Dublin 1830.

⁶G. N. Wright, *Ireland illustrated*, London, 1833.

⁷Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, *Ireland, its scenery, character etc.* London, 1843, iii. pp. 152-3.

The Parliamentary Gazetteer devoted a score or so of lines to a careful description of the bridge and mentioned that Carrick-a-rede was a valuable fishing station.⁸

These descriptions of Carrick-a-rede, of course, all emphasise the construction of the rope bridge, which is the main tourist attraction, but to those of us concerned with old methods of fishing it is the net itself which provides the main interest. Incidentally the rope bridge now has two hand ropes, one on each side of the platform, to aid those passing over it. All the early illustrations and descriptions of Carrick-a-rede show that the type of net used was what is called in Ireland a fixed draft net, a very ancient method of taking salmon. Indeed, prior to the introduction of the floating fixed net known as a bag net, this was the only effective method of fishing salmon from such rocky and exposed islands as Carrick-a-rede, and even this method was subject to severe limitations as it was only effective when the weather was comparatively fine and calm.

Sometime in the first half of the nineteenth century the fixed draft net was substituted by a bag net, a more efficient, anchored floating net originally designed in Scotland. The exact date of the introduction of this type of net is not known but it was before the year 1862 for the following reason. The use of bag nets was controlled by the Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act 1863. Under Section 4 of that Act bag nets could only be used if they had been legally erected in the year 1862. Bearing in mind the illustration given by Wright in 1833 this would fix the date of the introduction of the bag net as between about 1833 and 1862. Section 16 of the Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1869 (32 and 33 Vic. Cap. 92) provided that no fixed net for the capture of salmon could be used without a certificate from the Special Commissioners of Fisheries or the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries. The Special Commissioners had held a number of inquiries into such fixed nets before 1869 and the notes taken at the appropriate inquiry held at Ballymoney, Co. Antrim on 30 August 1864 are still extant.⁹ They afford details of the way the Carrick-a-rede fishery came into the hands of the Fullertons, owners of the fishery in 1864. At this inquiry the Fullerton estate produced a number of deeds which are perhaps best described by quoting verbatim from the Commissioners' notes as follows:

Owner and occupier Mr. Fullerton. H. Dixon manages it (Carrick-a-rede fishery) for Fullerton who lives in London and Dixon took out licence. Deed of 1624 Randal Earl of Antrim to Colonel Stewart "part of Ballintoy lands together with salmon fishing of Portnac-langhane in fee farm for ever", rent £15, also £3 for fishery of same.

1703. Archd. Stewart, son of grantee by will leases fishing to A. Stewart Clark.

1751. Marriage settlement part lands of Ballintoy and fisheries "all that salmon fishery of Larybane and Carrick-a-rede".

⁸*The Parliamentary Gazetteer*, Dublin 1846, i. 323.

1792. Stewart sold these lands to Fullerton's (ancestor) together with fisheries of (by same name).

1833. G. A. Fullerton marries. Fisheries described in same manner.

Carrick-a-rede fishery fished by Fullertons 1818. Larybane fished by tenant.

A Mr. McNeal, agent for Fullertons from 1847, also gave evidence that his principal had been fishing Carrick-a-rede himself and that Larry Bane was fished by a tenant named Kelly who paid a yearly rent. Both nets were, according to the same witness, fished in 1862.⁹

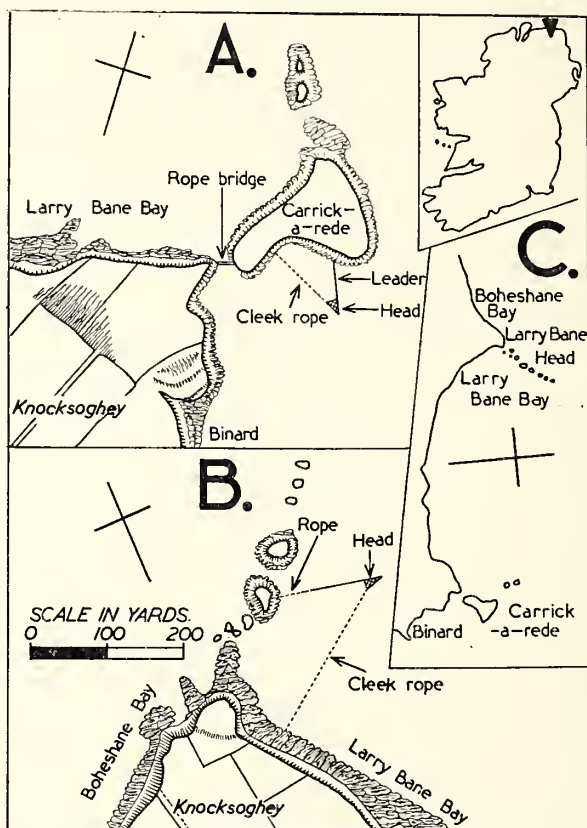


Fig. 1. Sketch maps (on same scale) of A. Carrick-a-rede and B. Larry Bane fishing stations, based on Certificates No. 3 and 2, respectively issued by the Special Commissioners of Irish Fisheries on 5th September 1865. C. Sketch map on a scale about one-quarter of that of A. and B. showing Carrick-a-rede and Larry Bane. (Inset map of Ireland shows the location of Carrick-a-rede by means of an arrow.)

The Commissioners accordingly found that the title of these two nets was good and a certificate¹⁰ was issued on 5 September 1865 authorising

⁹Commissioners' MSS. notes. Fisheries Division, Department of Lands, Dublin.

¹⁰Certificate No. 3 issued 5th September 1865 (see Fig. 1a).

Alexander G. Fullerton to use a bag net on the east side of Carrick-a-rede (on the site of the net described by Hamilton and others) of certain dimensions, namely, a leader not exceeding 50 yards and a bag not exceeding 20 yards in length. From the time of its introduction until today a bag net of these dimensions has been used. A description of the bag net will be given in greater detail later.

At first sight Carrick-a-rede would appear to offer no facilities for the capture of salmon but man's ingenuity has overcome difficulties and has provided a source of wealth to the local community. Substantial numbers of salmon are taken each year providing the weather is suitable. Thompson, the well-known Belfast naturalist of the nineteenth century, reported that a Mr. Meenan had stated that "1½ tons is often taken at Carrick-a-rede and he had been told of three tons being caught there".¹¹ Mr. Meenan also mentioned that "the price is up one-half since 'ice and steam' came into play".

The draft net originally used at Carrick-a-rede consisted of a single sheet of netting of suitable mesh kept at the surface by corks or some other form of floats and weighted on the sole or bottom rope with lead or stone sinkers. The mode of operation was simple. One man on the shore held

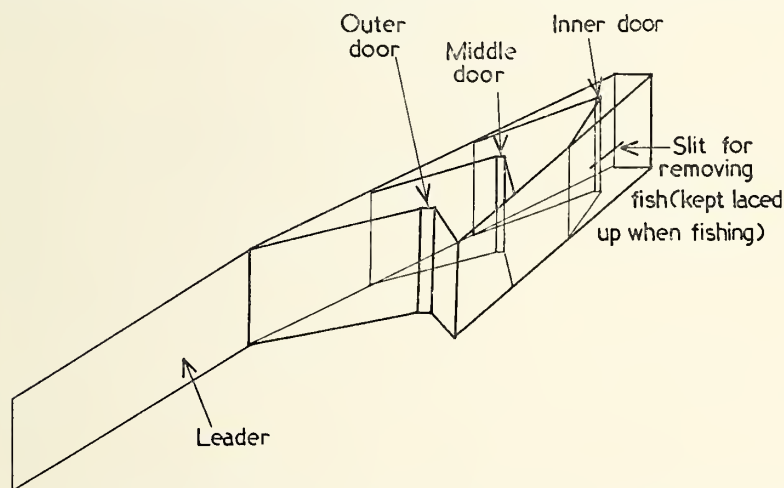


Fig. 2. Diagrammatic sketch of a bag net (all details of netting omitted).

the rope attached to one end of the net and the fisherman paid out about half of the net. The net was kept roughly at right angles to the shore by means of the oars until the watcher on the cliff top gave orders for the remainder of the net to be shot. The watcher on the cliff top could see the salmon as they approached Carrick-a-rede and if he gave the signal at the

¹¹William Thompson, *The natural history of Ireland*, Dublin, 1856. iv. 144.

right time the net was successful in catching the fish. Skill and experience were needed in a watchman and therefore it was usually one of the older men who took up this post.

The Larry Bane net referred to in the Commissioners' notes was situated to the west of Carrick-a-rede (Fig. 1C) and no doubt, was also originally a fixed draft net because before the introduction of the bag net to the Irish coast that was the only practicable form of net which could be used. On 5th September 1865 the Special Commissioners of Irish Fisheries issued a certificate for the Larry Bane bag-net,¹² its size being limited to 72 yards for the leader and 20 yards for the bag (Fig. 1B). The Larry Bane net has not in fact been used since that date as regularly as the Carrick-a-rede net.

The commercial fishing gear known as the bag net consists of a leader and a bag. The leader is formed of a wall of netting kept floating at the surface by means of cork and kept vertical by means of lead weights. This leader is held in position by means of a pole attached to a rope tied to a ring on the shore. The head or bag of the net is a trap, which is also kept floating by means of corks. This trap is kept in position by means of a pole from which ropes are attached to some large float, often an anchored barrel. The whole net is held in position by a series of anchors. When in fishing position the bag consists of a truncated wedge with a chamber completed by a floor and roof of netting (Fig. 2).

The net operates in the following way. A fish moving shorewise finds its course obstructed by the leader and moves along it. Some fish then enter the triangular entrance of the bag net. They then pass through the outer door, about a foot wide, which is formed of rope held open by small wooden or bamboo sticks. The fish eventually swim into the inner chamber via the middle and inner gates each about six inches wide and formed of rope kept open by wooden sticks. Once in the inner chamber the fish normally remain there because although the fish could theoretically swim out the same way as they enter they seldom do so. To fish the net, the bag is released from the cleek rope (see Fig. 1) and the head pole is released. The net then collapses and it is then turned on its side by the fishermen. A slit in the netting (normally closed by a lacing of twine) is opened and the fish are removed alive. The slit is then laced up, the pole ropes tightened, the cleek ropes adjusted and the net returns to fishing condition.

Bag nets fish automatically over the twenty-four hours each day and therefore, the labour content is comparatively small. The bag net is, of course, more effective than the fixed draft net used previously on this site.

To fish a bag net a boat is required and this is launched from Carrick-a-rede by means of a derrick (Plate IXe) and even this method of launching a boat is difficult in bad weather.

¹²Certificate No. 2 issued 5th September 1865 (see Fig. 1B).

Incidentally the bag nets here take salmon moving mainly in one direction, namely, towards the west, as was the case with the fixed draft nets. In 1952 tagging experiments were conducted at Carrick-a-rede.¹³ Altogether 381 salmon were tagged and released alive, and 117 tagged fish were recaptured, 93 towards the west as far as the Clonmany River in County Donegal. A small number of tagged fish only were recaptured eastwards and southwards along the Irish coasts and the south west of Scotland. These experiments indicate that the fishermen long ago were knowledgeable people who took full advantage of the known characteristics of salmon runs in their searches for food.

¹³Arthur E. J. Went and K. U. Vickers "Salmon movements around Ireland. V. From north County Antrim (1951 and 1952)" *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.* lii, B.2.

AN ISLAND SITE AT LOUGH GUR

By David Liversage, *Member*

GEROID Island (pronounced Garret Island) is a low wooded islet in Lough Gur near the shore of Knockadoon*. Its archaeological interest became known when the excavators of Knockadoon found that numerous flint flakes occurred under water along its shores. In 1948 Mr. G. F. Mitchell dug a small hole on the north-west side of the island and found there flints associated with peaty material whose pollen clearly showed that it belonged to the Atlantic period (Mitchell 1954 p. 486). It was clear that in view of this possibly mesolithic dating the site deserved further attention, and in August 1956 Mr. Mitchell and the author conducted a trial excavation there with the help of two workmen. The excavation was financed by Trinity College, Dublin, and lasted two weeks. The finds have been deposited in the National Museum.

The main visible feature on Geroid Island is a large circular platform of stones about forty metres in diameter and one to two metres deep (see fig. 1, *inset*) which has a high wall built on it. This wall, which was built with mortar but has now almost entirely fallen, follows the circumference of the stone platform in a series of straight legs, and so encloses a polygon. Within the enclosure are traces of sunken rooms, and the wall contains a suggestion of an entrance and a few surviving quoin stones. However the whole structure is virtually devoid of architectural features and is terribly ruined and overgrown. It has been described as 'Desmond's Castle' by the Ordnance Survey, but I have failed to find any historical reference to it, and O'Donovan's *Ordnance Survey Letters* do not explain the name, which may have been a local tradition supplied to the surveyors. It is probably medieval, but as we found no certainly medieval material in the course of our excavations, it seems likely that the castle was either never completed or never inhabited. Early in the last century, before the drainage carried out by the Count de Salis (Mitchell 1954 p. 484), the platform alone must have emerged above the surface of the lake, and have been, essentially, a *crannog*. Whether it was built expressly to house the castle or at some earlier period we do not know, but it is likely to have been at some time when the lake level was higher than at present. The presence of two other *crannogs* stranded on dry land by the lake also suggests that the lake stood at a high level during the period when these things were built.

We opened two trenches (shown in fig. 1, *inset*, as Sites A and B), dug a series of small pits across the island (shown in fig. 1 as 1, 2, 3 and 4), and made a number of borings with a Hiller drill to investigate the muds

*O.S. 6-inch sheet Limerick 32.

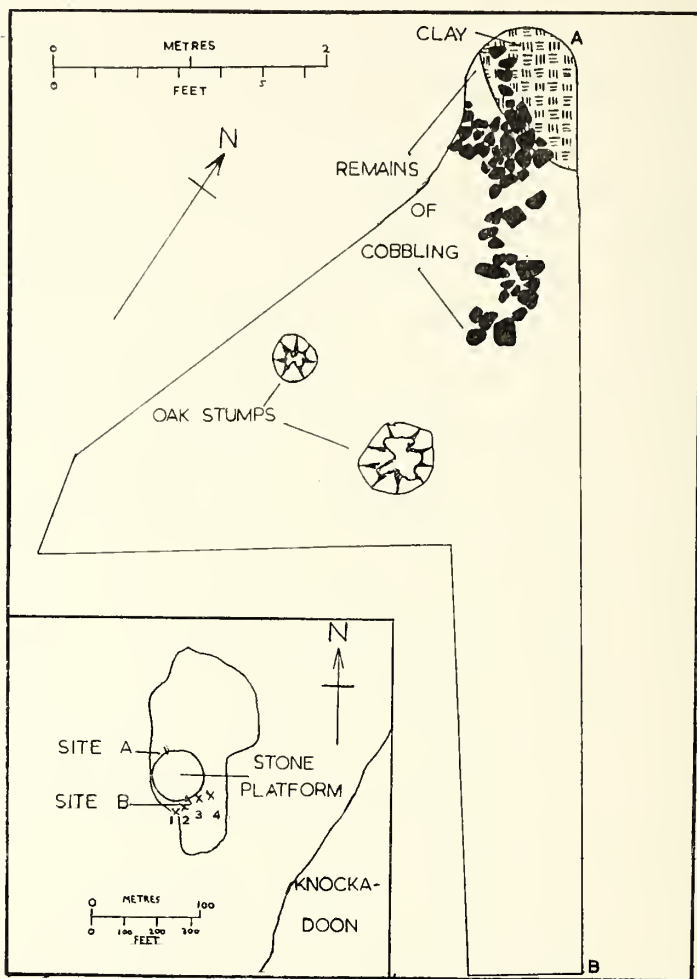


Fig. 1. Plan of Site B, and (inset) map of Geroid Island showing Sites A and B, and small pits 1-4.

of which the island is composed. The borings showed everywhere three to four metres of the white algal mud commonly known as 'marl' resting on purple late-glacial clay. There was no sign of a rock core to explain the existence of the island which is nothing but a bank of solid mud. Over the algal mud (and at some levels in it) there were thin layers of hard compressed open water mud, and above that a few cm. of highly humified peaty material, merging into modern leaf-mould, made up the present surface. There was a scatter of stones over a large part of the island, and this scatter sometimes extended beyond the present edge of the island into

almost a metre of water, but out there the stones rested on marl, the higher accumulations having been removed by wave action. This suggested that the area of the island had been larger when the stones were brought out but that its area had been reduced, as it is still being reduced, by the wavelets of the lake, which stir into suspension the fine silts and muds on which the flints and stones rest, so that they lie on a constantly descending surface. The test pits located in fig. 1 *inset* and diagrammed in fig. 2 illustrate the effects of erosion. In Site B and the two adjacent pits (2 and 3) there is the normal sequence of marl, open water mud, peaty material, neolithic occupation material, and sandy humus, with no signs of erosion, but in the edge pits (1 and 4) the sequence has been altered. In 1, open water mud, peat, and occupation material have all been removed, and a layer of white sand, whose content of bone shows that it has formed after the period of occupation, takes their place. In pit 4 the situation is not so easy to interpret. The humus rested directly on marl into which stones, bones, and flints had been intruded. It is possible that here we have the neolithic foreshore, and the finds were tramped into a marly bottom by prehistoric waders during the time of settlement on the island. Evidence of erosion was also found on the other side of the island at Site A.

At this site a trench six metres by one metre was opened near the location of Mr. Mitchell's 1947 investigation. It was dug radially across the edge of the large circular stone platform referred to above in the hope

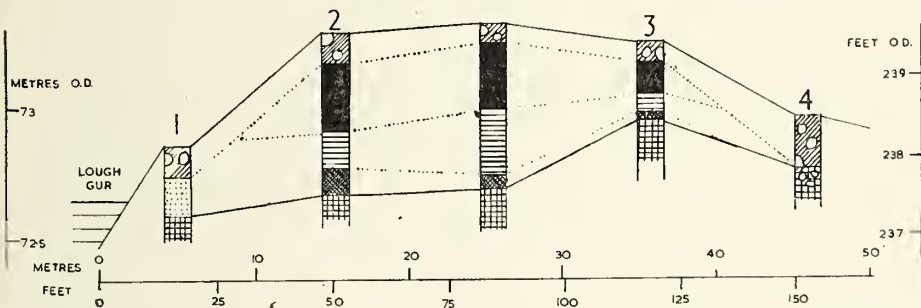


Fig. 2. Traverse of Geroid Island through Site B and small pits 1-4. For symbols see fig. 5.

that deposits, if disturbed outside it, might be found better preserved beneath it. The stone platform here contained a few modern bits and pieces, bones, and the illustrated find fig. 4, no. 4, a hammer or anvil stone made out of a pudding-shaped lump of heavy decalcified limestone with pocked areas opposed to one another in the centres of its two flat faces. Outside the area of the platform we found a layer containing numerous small slightly rolled and heavily patinated flint flakes, stones split and reddened by fire, fragments of bone and teeth, often burnt, and coarse

sand, all in a peaty matrix and sealed by a surface layer of peaty material. These conditions suggested a shore deposit into which occupation debris had been incorporated. Some stones from the platform had rolled down on to this layer, but the shore deposit ended at the platform without going underneath it, and so must have been washed into place after the platform was built. Two pieces of clay pipe stem and an enigmatic grooved object of modern appearance were found at the same depth as the shore deposit, but as one of the pieces of pipe was found standing erect and thus cannot have been water laid, the three are probably intruded.

We then turned to Site B on the other side of the stone platform where the brown surface material of the island seemed thickest. The choice was a fortunate one, for here we found neolithic material *in situ*. In order to

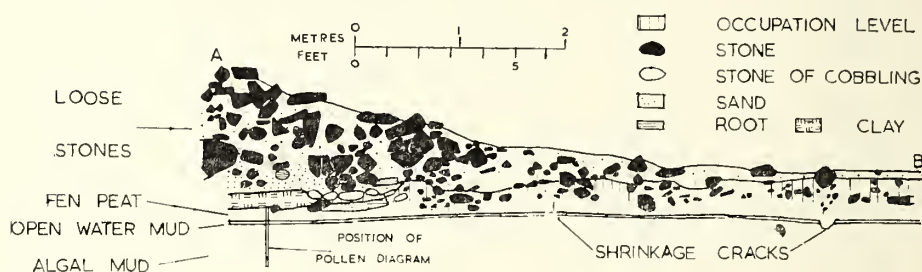


Fig. 3. Site B, section A-B.

recover more material the original seven metre trench across the edge of the platform was extended to one side in such a way as to avoid trees.

As shown by the section in fig. 3, there was an occupation layer buried at the north end by over a metre's depth of stones belonging to the stone platform. The character of the platform had been the same at Site A as here. Rough stones, some larger than footballs, were heaped up resting on each other, and the interstices had filled naturally with loose sand, coarse and mixed with humus at the top, becoming lighter in colour and more compact at the base. The finds appeared at all depths and did not enable us to date the construction of the platform. They included a small quantity of worked flint, some bone, modern objects, a nail, a few small pieces of iron slag, and a series of prehistoric sherds. These objects may have been lost on the top of the platform and have filtered down between the stones; this is certainly the case with the modern objects. On the other hand it is quite possible that some of the occupation earth already present on the island was used in building the *crannog* for the sake of its stones, and that this is how the early sherds found their way there. It is true that they differ rather in character from the sherds in the layer below, but it is not necessary to suppose that the particular settlement found in our small excavation was the only one whose debris was then available on the island.

When these stones had been cleared away the neolithic occupation layer was exposed. Over most of the site it consisted of churned up peaty material with charcoal, heat-shattered stones, considerable quantities of bone (some burnt), flints, and sherds. In the north-west corner of the area there was a layer of tough yellow clay laid down in such a way that it had a flat surface and abrupt sides. This clay must have been brought over from the mainland. Underneath it the peaty material looked clean and undisturbed, from which we may conclude that there had not been any previous occupation just here before it was laid down. Beside it there was a well laid cobbling of smooth water-worn stones, very different from the jagged pot-boilers elsewhere in the layer. Large roots had disrupted the cobbling, lifting and thrusting aside stones, so that its presence was not noticed until an undisturbed patch was encountered. On top of the cobbling there was some white marl mixed with the occupation material, and this could be traced out across the peat and pot-boilers as a perceptibly grey horizon. One explanation is that it had been brought up on the feet of the inhabitants from the edge of the lake where it may have outcropped then as it does now, and had been tramped over the cobbling and adjacent areas. Curiously enough it had not been tramped in the other direction over the clay, which might suggest that there had been some sort of partition between the cobbling and the clay, but of this nothing tangible survives. The sand and stones of the upper platform rested directly on the clay and cobbling without any signs of a sterile accumulation of leaf-mould or mud between or any evidence of lake erosion at this spot between the two occupations. In some places the sand of the platform appeared to have been mixed by root action with the peaty material of the neolithic occupation layer, and it was impossible to assign the finds from this mixed material to either with confidence. The finds fig. 4, no. 8-13 came from this uncertain position.

When most of the area had been cleared down to sterile mud we found that there were two deep hollows into which stones and occupation material continued to a considerable depth. Clearing out these hollows we found that each ended at the top of a vertical oak trunk which continued, without widening, deeper into the marl than the depth of about sixty centimetres that the water allowed us to follow. Apparently in each case a tree had grown there and died. The trunk had outlasted the decay of the roots, and when these had lost their hold, it had slid vertically into the soft underlying marl, leaving a cavity into which occupation material had slumped. There was no sign of the roots, but they must have grown in the upper brown layers, for if they had existed in the white marl they might be expected to have survived as stains. This suggests a lake level in relation to the material of the island about equal to the present one,* with the water table about level with the top of the marl at this point.

*Probably the muds of the island have consolidated somewhat since the neolithic period, so the absolute level would have been a little higher.



Fig. 4. Finds. 1-7 from stone platform; 8-13 uncertain; 14-31 from main occupation layer. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$, except no. 4.

Large samples were taken from the centre of each stump for possible radio-carbon dating. They will indicate a time when the level of Lough Gur was low, but since some oak trees certainly grew before the neolithic settlement (see pollen diagram), and others may have grown after it ended, there will be some doubt whether they date the actual settlement.

The site was clearly very suitable for pollen-analytical study. A root-free point under the clay layer was selected for sampling as it seemed that there the material would have been best protected from disturbance either by human activity or by earthworms, and the diagram shown in fig. 5 was prepared. The stratigraphy was:—

0	at base of clay layer.
0-13cm.	Dark brown hard crumbling material with some vegetable debris including pieces of wood. No seeds.
13-18cm.	Hard laminated open water mud with some crushed shells in its lowest layers. One seed each of <i>Naias marina</i> and <i>Nymphaea alba</i> and many oospores of <i>Chara</i> .
18-50cm.	Chalk mud crowded with shells with some dark bands (rubber mud).

The top sample contained only a small amount of non-arboreal pollen, and from its content of oak pollen it seems reasonable to infer that it was dominated by pollen from oaks growing on the island. The samples at 4 and 8 cm. contained an enormous number of fern spores and pollen of the damp loving herbs *Filipendula* and *Umbelliferae*, probably indicating marshy conditions. At 18 and 28 cm., where open water mud was being deposited, pollen of the white water lily (*Nymphaea alba*) were fairly common, while at lower depths they were rare.

These facts seem to indicate that at one time there was deep water over the locality, but later this grew shallower so that water lilies could take root. The fall continued and brought about marshy conditions with abundant fern growth, and finally the growth of a covering of oak trees followed, which shaded out the ferns and herbs.

Turning now to the more general picture shown by tree pollen values, we find that the lower part of the diagram gives a very consistent picture with alder rising from low values and hazel falling from high ones. The Zone VI-VII (Boreal/Atlantic) has been placed at 35cm. where the rise of the alder curve steepens markedly. In the uppermost deposit (brown crumbling material) the smooth curves change to abrupt zig-zags. Elm, after rising to very high values at 4 and 8cm. drops sharply to very low values in the top sample. There is a simultaneous fall in pine and alder, while birch and oak show a several-fold increase, though the rise in the

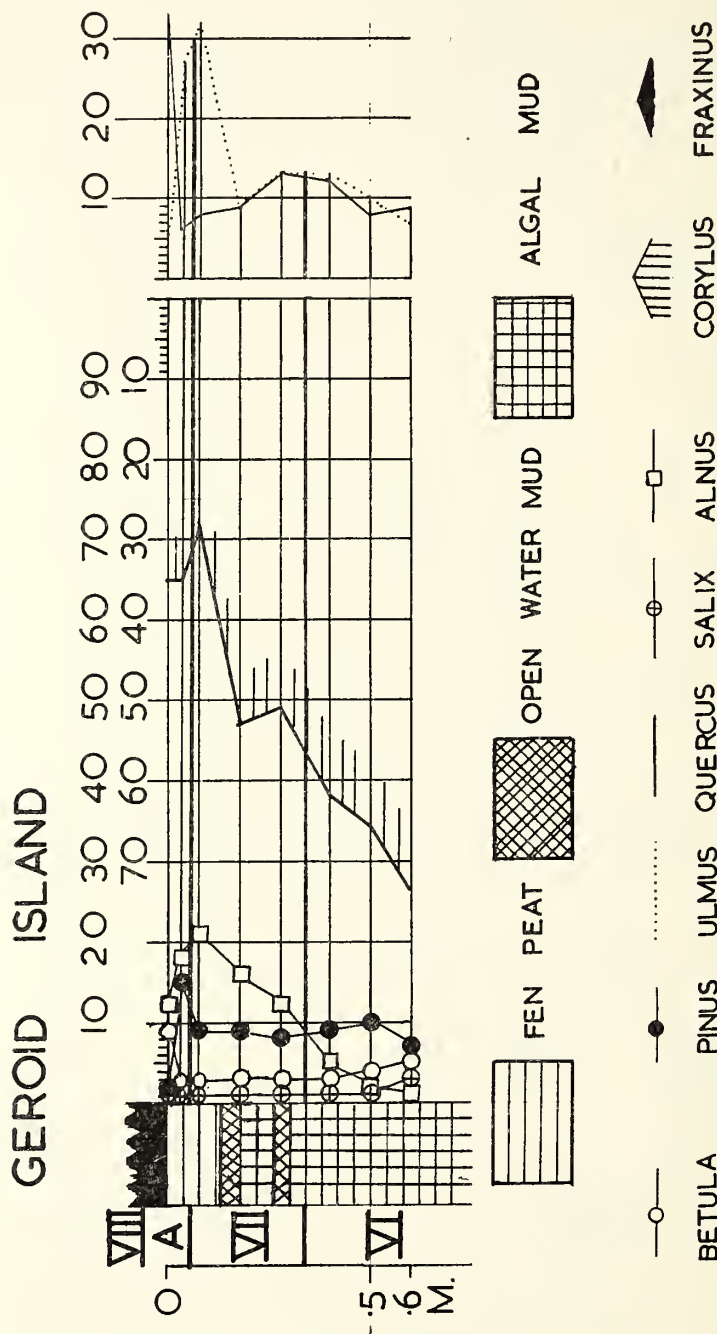


Fig. 5. Arboreal pollen diagram from Geroid Island Site B, taken directly under artificial clay layer.

oak may have been largely local and ecological as suggested by the sudden fall in the non-arboreal pollen content of the material at this level.

The corresponding portion of a diagram from deep water in Lough Gur (Mitchell 1954) is redrawn here as fig. 6, with hazel included in the total tree pollen, and with the new zonation (see Mitchell 1956). The Zone VII deposits are only 15cm. in depth in the mid-lake diagram against almost 30cm. on the island, owing to the slower sedimentation or greater compression in the former place, but the behaviour of the pollen curves agree closely. At 4.92m. in the mid-lake diagram pollen of the weed of cultivation *Plantago lanceolata* makes its first appearance just as the elm curve has begun to fall. Here Sub-zone VIIa begins. No *Plantago* pollen

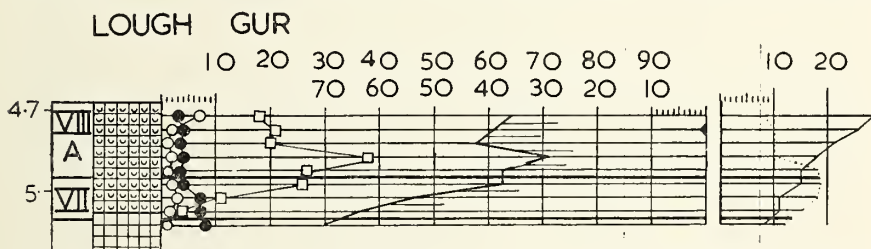


Fig. 6. Part of mid-lake diagram at Lough Gur (redrawn), after Mitchell (1954).

was found in the Geroid Island count, but this is probably because at the time when it might be expected to appear, the island was dominated by its own luxuriant flora. The appearance of this pollen should connect the fall in elm pollen values with the beginning of neolithic gardening in the area. The question of human interference with the forest has been discussed by Iversen and Mitchell (Iversen 1941; Mitchell 1956). Here it is sufficient to point out that this apparently selective destruction of elm trees, followed by a rise in oak values later in Sub-zone VIIa is a recurring feature of Irish pollen diagrams belonging to the neolithic period. From the archaeological point of view we are mainly interested in the fact that forest clearance had begun and pollen of *Plantago lanceolata* was present in the region before settlement had begun on the island, for this points to the same conclusion as would be drawn from the pottery alone.

FINDS

Pottery. There were about fifty sherds in the main occupation layer. They are fairly uniform in fabric except that some of the pieces seem to be without the larger grits. It is coarse, rather crumbly in appearance but fairly firm to handle, and gritted with pieces of stone (usually local igneous rock) of all sizes up to 5 or 6mm. The grits have blunt edges and do not look as if they have been broken or carefully sorted for size. The vessels

have been smoothed and the grits pushed in, so that they seldom protrude as they do in some other wares from the area. The colour of the fabric is either black or pink. Some of the black sherds are pink or yellow-grey on the face, but the colour change does not extend very far in; and some of the pink sherds are yellow-grey on the face. Most of the sherds were rather small. Only one pair fitted together and no profiles could be drawn. It seems likely that many sherds were trampled out of existence during the occupation.

Over ten vessels must be represented and fortunately it is possible to make some deductions about their shapes. All the rims not considered to belong to the same pot, all the bases, and all the decorated sherds from the main occupation are shown in fig. 4. The degree of curvature of no. 21 shows that it comes from a small bowl about ten cm. across. The other rims, 24-29, come from vessels 15-25cm. in diameter, and as none of them resemble either of the bases found, it may be concluded that they belong to round-bottomed pots, which, as no shoulder sherds were present, must have been uncarinated. This is confirmed by the curve in all directions of many of the body sherds. The rims are of ordinary western forms—simple, flattened with a slight inward or outward projection, or rolled, but the pots are made in a coarse fabric uncharacteristic of typical western wares. The decoration present takes the form of a lightly scored diagonal line on the base of sherd no. 31, and a diagonal criss-cross pattern on no. 23, scored with a blunt point in an area previously defined on one side by a similar line. The rest are undecorated body sherds from similar vessels.

This collection shows an unmistakable family likeness with the material from Knockadoon, but does not correspond in detail with any of the published habitation sites there (see Ó Ríordáin 1954); the closest correspondence is with the material in the turf line sealed under the bank at Grange stone circle also near Lough Gur (Ó Ríordáin 1951). Here the most typical pot was the round bottomed uncarinated vessel made in coarse ware without protruding grits, though there were many other sherds which could not be paralleled on Geroid Island. At both places decoration was rare and small bowls were present, and the decoration on the sherd fig. 9, no. 12 of the Grange report is very like fig. 5, no. 23 of the present paper. It seems reasonable to suppose that Geroid Island shows a particularly pure example of one of the groups of pottery in use at Grange before the stone circle was constructed.

For a more general understanding of the place of our pottery in the sequence at Lough Gur the reader should turn to the table of pottery styles on page 451 of the Knockadoon report (Ó Ríordáin 1954). Round bottomed western neolithic pottery (Type I) is earliest, including a specialised version with finely decorated rims (Type Ia). Later coarse flat-bottomed wares appear (Class II) and grow more common as the round bottomed wares grow less so. Class Ia pottery goes out of fashion shortly after the appearance of Class II, but the simpler Class I lingers on to

overlap with Beaker and Food-vessel which appear late. Clearly our own assortment of pottery belongs to a period after Class Ia had died out but before Beakers and Food-vessels had been introduced, when late Class I and Class II dominate the picture. Thus, the evidence from the pollen that there had been settlement in the area before settlement began on this island is independently borne out by the pottery.

The fourteen sherds from the stone platform clearly belong to a different group. The most obvious point of difference is that while only two out of the fifty or so sherds of the main occupation layer were decorated, eight out of fourteen were decorated in this layer, but there is a slight change in colour and fabric as well. In no. 2 and 5 the fabric is black and rather compact compared with the series described above, though the grits are similar. No. 7 is the same but brown on the outside. No. 1 and 6, both brownish, are much thicker and coarser. The rim sherd, no. 3, is odd, being thinner and without large grits. It is brown with a black core, and is decorated with a horizontal line under the rim below which are parallel diagonal lines. No. 5 has a curiously erratic decoration, and is noteworthy for being the only piece showing a curved line. It has been noted by a number of observers that no. 1 and 6 are reminiscent of urn wares, and no. 5 of food vessel, but all are agreed that nothing here is definitely determinable.

Seventeen sherds were found in positions which made it impossible to assign them with certainty to either layer. They include the decorated sherds fig. 4, nos. 12 and 13, and the base sherd, no. 11.

Worked bone. The pointed ends of two polished bone implements were found in the main occupation layer. No. 15 is made from a splinter of long bone, and the striations from grinding show clearly on it; no. 16 is oval in section. A large series of more complete bone points was found at various sites on Knockadoon.

Flint. 136 flints were found in the eroded occupation layer at Site A; however no finished forms were present and they were clearly in secondary position. At Site B 20 were found in the stone platform, and a number in places where the stratigraphy had been confused by roots. Only the 121 from the main occupation layer will be considered in detail.

The nearest actual flint beds to Lough Gur are in Co. Antrim and in Britain. Rare drift pebbles of flint brought from Antrim occur along the east coast at least as far as Dublin and over wide areas of the Central Plain. However their presence as far away as Co. Limerick must be sporadic in the extreme, and for practical purposes we may assume that all the flint used at Lough Gur was imported. Flint was knapped on the site, for most of the material found consisted of waste flakes, and many of them looked as if they had been flaked from the same cores. There were pieces with cortex, and so it is clear that whatever form the imported flint took, some of the pieces still possessed cortex. However large ugly

decorticated flakes such as occur abundantly on the Black Mountain and other flint outcrops in Co. Antrim are absent, and it is possible that the material was subjected to a limited preliminary trimming to reduce its weight for carriage. Some of the cortex is of the smoothed kind that occurs on drift pebbles, and this may indicate some not very distant source on the Central Plain; some on the other hand is quite fresh and must have come all the way from the outcrops. The material may be set out as follows:—

<i>waste material</i>	
complete flakes	33
broken flakes	28
regular core (double platform)	1
core rejuvenation flakes	3
<i>utilised waste</i>	
complete flakes (e.g. no. 20)	24
broken flakes	24
<i>pieces with secondary working</i>	
end of blade scraper (no. 14)	1
flake with fine retouch along one edge (no. 17)	1
? half made implement (no. 18)	1
? gouge (no. 19)	1
flakes showing a small amount of edge retouch	4
<hr/>	
total	121

Most of the flakes are small, two or three centimetres being typical lengths, but some larger ones occur. They are well struck, with small but very definite bulbs of percussion, and narrow striking platforms which are battered at the junction with the back of the flake in about 30 per cent of the cases. The large number of small flakes broken across is a curious feature which seems to have happened before they were thrown away because of the absence of pieces that fit together, and it is therefore unlikely to be the result of tramping among the pot-boilers. Most of the few pieces with secondary working were on larger than average flakes. No. 14 and 17 are scrapers; the bulbar end of 14 has been broken off, and 17 shows well the battered striking platform, and the retouch along its left-hand side is very small and even. No. 18 is another flake whose bulb has been broken off. It has been retouched bifacially and it may have been intended to go over the whole surface of the implement this way. No. 19 is a scrap, probably not a flake at all, that has been retouched bifacially at one end so that it has a sort of gouge shaped working edge. It might well be classed merely as variously retouched material along with four other flakes that have a little trimming executed along some part of them. No. 22 is a

core-trimming whose keel is the severely battered edge of the striking platform of a core. Two ambiguously located flints have been illustrated. No. 9 is the best made implement found on the excavation, an end scraper, and no. 10 is an example of a small regular flake-core.

The small number of flints associated definitely with the stone platform was rather lacking in character.

Animal bone. The site was very rich in bone, but as only a small area was excavated the total amount saved was not impressive. The bones were very fragmentary, nothing being found complete except teeth and foot bones, and they seem generally to have been broken up for marrow, but not systematically split as was the case later when metal tools were available. Perhaps it was necessary to pound bones open in the neolithic period. Some of the bones seemed to have been gnawed by animals with strong teeth. Mr. H. M. Hodges has pointed out to me that this need not indicate that there were dogs on the island, for if occupation was intermittent wolves would have swum over from the mainland and scavenged on the refuse heaps. A few coprolites were found.

With the kind assistance of Miss Roche of the National Museum an attempt was made to determine the minimum number of animals that the bones must represent. In all the layers the largest *quantity* of bones belonged to cattle, but our estimates of number were as follows:—

In the main occupation layer:— three cattle (based on the teeth); five pigs (from the number of duplicating or unmatching distal ends of the humerus); one sheep; one deer; and two birds, one a large cormorant, and the other unidentifiable. Some large boar tusks were present, but it is doubtful whether the skeletal evidence is sufficient to show whether the pigs were wild or domesticated. The cattle and pigs included both fairly young and fully mature animals. There is no predominance of animals in their first year as at Skara Brae (see D. M. S. Watson in Childe 1931).

It should be remembered that these are minimum estimates, and it is likely that more animals were in fact represented.

Nothing can be gained by a full description of the bones in the stone platform as they are undated and may be mixed, but it is interesting to note that sheep and lamb seemed to play a larger part.

On the Knockadoon habitation sites pig only accounted for about ten per cent of the bone material, while on Geroid Island it accounted for nearly half (by quantity in both cases). As the sites all belong to the same general period, there must be some special reason for this. One could conjecture, since this is an island retreat and appears from the uniformity of its pottery to have been occupied for a short time only, that the inhabitants had lost their cattle in war so that wild pigs had to provide a larger proportion than usual of their food. Ó Ríordáin's excavations showed that normally the neolithic inhabitants at Lough Gur depended more strongly on cattle.

CONCLUSIONS

Geroid Island is a shallow place in the floor of Lough Gur which a fall in lake level brought above the surface in late Atlantic times. The lake continued to fall, so that when neolithic settlers already occupied the vicinity the island started to grow a cover of oak trees. It is suggested here that the lake only sank to its present level (in relation to the muds of Geroid Island) and not lower as suggested by Ó Ríordáin (1949, p. 61; 1954 p. 448). This is on the supposition that the tree roots would have penetrated to the water table and left marks in the marl. There are no stains in the marl below the present water table, and the flints and bones referred to by Ó Ríordáin as lying on the lake bottom well out from the present shore may have reached that position through the erosion of higher superficial deposits in which they were originally embedded. Such erosion would help account for some of the peculiarities of the pollen diagram from the lake bottom (Mitchell 1954, p. 484-87).

At any rate the fall, whatever its extent, invited settlement by a group of people who used an assortment of coarse pottery vessels recalling that which was broken on the site of Grange stone circle before the construction of the bank there. Their activities covered a considerable area, judging by the extent of stones and flints, and involved the placing of a clay surface resembling a floor, a cobbling, the use of pot-boilers, the consumption of a large amount of beef and pork, the chipping of imported flint, and the breaking of pots. Further excavation could be expected to supplement this account of their activities. Then at some later stage (following a rise in lake level) a large circular pile of stones resembling a *crannog* was laid down over the site of the neolithic occupation, but in it the excavators found a variety of objects covering a long period of time, all or any of which may have slipped down from its surface, and none of which can be used to date its construction. It must, however, have preceded the building of 'Desmond's Castle', which is almost certainly medieval. If further digging is undertaken, it should aim at excavating large areas of the stone platform in the hope of elucidating its purpose and date, and of obtaining a full knowledge of the remarkably well preserved neolithic settlement on polleniferous deposits that will probably be found underneath.

I am deeply grateful to the people who in various ways have made this excavation and the ensuing report possible. The Countess de Salis and her agent in Limerick gave permission to excavate, to use a boat on the lake, and allowed us the use of the Countess's cottage. Mr. James Wellesley-Wesley lent us his boat. The late Professor Seán Ó Ríordáin, Dr. Máire de Paor, and Mr. Brendan Ó Ríordáin, all discussed the finds with me, especially the pottery, but should not be held responsible for any errors I may have made. Dr. Raftery allowed me to examine comparative material at the National Museum. Miss Geraldine Roche of the same museum gave the supervision and advice without which I could not have

studied the bones. Mr. H. M. Hodges discussed a number of aspects of the site with me, and Mr. W. A. Watts of T.C.D. patiently helped me with an enormous number of difficulties in the pollen analysis. My own work on the material was carried out as part of a research programme at Trinity College in which the author was supported by grants from Trinity Trusts and by a Harmsworth Exhibition. I wish particularly to thank my supervisor of studies, Mr. G. F. Mitchell, F.T.C.D., for the part he has played throughout the undertaking—in arranging for and carrying out the digging, in working over the material, and in preparing the figures and text for the press. Without his friendly supervision the work would never have been undertaken and might never have reached the press.

CHARCOAL

Mr. M. E. S. Morrison of the Nuffield Quaternary Research Unit, Belfast, has very kindly identified the charcoal from the main occupation layer. In 48 gm. of charcoal submitted there were 17 gm. of oak, 5 gm. of hazel, 2 gm. of birch, 2 gm. of alder, and 22 gm. of indeterminate powder and fragments. The predominance of oak charcoal can be added to the other evidence for the growth of these trees on the island.

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- | | |
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NOTE ADDED IN GOING TO PRESS

The Physics Department of Trinity College, Dublin, have just determined the age of a piece of wood (T.C.D./8) taken from one of the oak stumps at site B. Mr. I. R. McAulay, B.A., who is in charge of this work, has kindly informed me that the result is $3,680 \pm 125$ years, or *ca.* 1,722 B.C. As pointed out in the paper, this does not necessarily date the settlement.

MISCELLANEA

On the distribution of place-names beginning with Dun-, Lis-, and Rath-.

The almost complete absence in Co. Wicklow of names containing the word *lios* struck me as peculiar, so I took the Townland Index and counted the names beginning with Lis-, and divided them up according to counties. This showed a remarkable distribution, Lis- names occurring much more frequently in the north than in the south. The distribution of names beginning with Rath- on the other hand gives quite a different pattern; these are much more common in the south-east than in the rest of the country. Compare for example Co. Wexford (49 Rath- names, no Lis- names) with Co. Armagh (9 Rath- names, 43 Lis- names) or Co. Leitrim (8 Rath- names, 46 Lis- names). For comparison I listed the names beginning with Dun-; these are distributed more evenly, but are somewhat more frequent in Ulster than elsewhere. In making out the lists I tried to avoid duplication, counting such names as Rath Upper, Rath Lower, as a single name. The distribution picture is of course incomplete, as none but townland names are listed in the Townland Index; also I could not make a count of names in which these words occur as second elements. The number of names is large enough, however, to give a rough idea of the distribution.

The words *dún* and *ráth* appear to mean much the same, 'a fortress', 'a chief's residence'; *lios*, 'an enclosure', seems to be used in the same sense of 'fort'; Liscolman in Co. Wicklow takes its name from a site defended by triple ramparts: compare *lios na dttri gcladh* in Co. Kerry (this *Journal* vol. xv (1880) p. 361. See also vol. xl (1910) p. 223, and on 'liss' names in Co. Clare, vol. xxxviii (1908) p. 353).

	Names beginning with			Area in square miles	Number of Names per 100 square miles		
	Dun	Lis	Rath		Dun	Lis	Rath
ANTRIM	35	40	12	1,134	3.0	3.5	1
ARMAGH	4	43	9	488	0.8	8.8	1.8
CAVAN	17	74	36	730	2.3	10	4.9
DOWN	17	49	13	993	1.7	5	1.3
LONDONDERRY	24	30	4	800	3	3.7	0.5
MONAGHAN	20	84	29	498	4	16.8	5.8
FERMANAGH	7	42	20	653	1	6.4	3
TYRONE	26	88	26	1,218	2.1	7.2	2.1
DONEGAL	27	26	33	1,864	1.4	1.3	1.7
ULSTER, 9 Counties ...	177	476	182	8,378	2.1	5.7	2.2
ULSTER, 8 Counties, omitting Donegal	150	450	149	6,514	2.3	6.9	2.2

	Names beginning with			Area in square miles	Number of Names per 100 square miles		
	Dun	Lis	Rath		Dun	Lis	Rath
GALWAY	22	107	44	2,293	0.95	4.6	1.9
MAYO	21	69	63	2,084	1	3.3	3
LEITRIM	5	46	8	588	0.85	7.8	1.3
ROSCOMMON	11	80	38	950	1.1	8.4	4
SLIGO	21	32	42	693	3	4.6	6
CONNAUGHT, 5 Counties ...	80	334	195	6,608	1.2	5	2.95
CLARE	18	55	23	1,230	1.4	4.5	1.8
LIMERICK	14	30	34	1,034	1.3	3	3.2
KERRY	23	49	40	1,815	1.2	2.7	2.2
CORK	45	101	77	2,876	1.5	3.5	2.6
TIPPERARY	7	79	70	1,642	0.4	4.8	4.2
WATERFORD	8	26	18	707	1.1	3.6	2.5
MUNSTER, 6 Counties ...	107	340	262	9,304	1.1	3.6	2.8
LONGFORD	4	48	11	403	1	11.9	2.7
WESTMEATH	12	22	56	680	1.7	3.2	8.2
MEATH	14	10	55	902	1.5	1.1	6
LOUTH	6	8	27	317	1.9	2.5	8.5
KILDARE	7	1	23	654	1	0.15	3.5
KINGS COUNTY	4	14	33	771	0.5	1.8	4.2
QUEENS COUNTY	7	6	48	663	1	0.9	7.2
DUBLIN	6	2	20	355	1.7	0.5	5.6
WICKLOW	4	2	34	781	0.5	0.25	4.3
CARLOW	2	3	39	346	0.5	0.8	11.2
KILKENNY	8	8	51	796	1	1	6.4
WEXFORD	4	0	49	907	0.4	0	5.4
LEINSTER, 12 Counties ...	86	124	446	7,575	1.1	1.6	5.9
LEINSTER, 11 Counties, omitting Longford ...	82	76	435	7,172	1.1	1.05	6
SOUTH CO. DUBLIN ...	2	0	9	148	1.3	0	
SOUTH LEINSTER, omitting Kilkenny and Queens Co.	23	20	187	3,607	0.6	0.5	5.1

L. PRICE.

BOOK REVIEWS

QUAKER RECORDS, DUBLIN: ABSTRACTS OF WILLS. Edited by P. Beryl Eustace and Olive C. Goodbody. pp. vi + 136. Dublin, Irish Manuscripts Commission. 1957. £1.

The wills which are noted in this volume are preserved in the Meeting House of the Society of Friends at Eustace Street, Dublin. Records were kept by Quaker Meetings from the latter part of the seventeenth century, and the documents abstracted here mention some of the earliest Quaker pioneers in Ireland. The arrangement of the book is similar to that of the Abstracts of Wills in the Registry of Deeds, already edited by Miss Eustace. The wills and inventories here are mostly of the early eighteenth century, but there are several of the seventeenth century, dating from 1675 onwards.

Others besides historians of the Quakers and genealogists will find material to interest them here. The early Quakers lived in unsettled times. The "Rapparees" drove William Walpole out of his farm near the Slieve Bloom Mountains and burned his house some time before his death in 1693. At least he fared better than Petty's surveyors who were killed in 1655 by "Tories" near Timolin, Co. Kildare. Many of the inventories mention the value of various items of property. Walpole's 15 cows are valued at £2 10 0 each, and 44 sheep with 28 lambs at £19. Coal was dear; it is valued in 1706 at 18s. a ton in Dublin, in 1712 at 16s. a ton. A few of the street names mentioned here are not in M'Cready's *Dublin Street Names*, such as Earle Street otherwise Yea and Nay Street, and Person's Lane alias Bride's Alley. Dolphins Barn is given the curious alias "Killpenny" in Samuel Braithwaite's will, 1727. Some of the Irish Quakers who went to Pennsylvania are named in John Fuller's will, 1690; one of his bequests is £10 "to the poor of the people called Quakers in Phyladelphia".

An Appendix lists the names of testators whose wills are preserved in the records of the Lisburn Meeting. L. P.

SEANCHAS ARDMHACHA. JOURNAL OF THE ARMAGH DIOCESAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Vol. 2. No. 2. 1957. Price £1.

All interested in local history will be grateful to the editor and contributors of this fine issue of Seanchas Ardmhacha. Rev. Canice Mooney, O.F.M., pieces together the story of the life of Father Francis Magruairk, O.F.M., who has always been an enigma and mystery-man and who was a bitter opponent of Father Luke Wadding, O.F.M. The Introduction to his study of the Clergy of Blessed Oliver Plunkett is given by an tAth. Donnchadh Mac Phóil. Tugann an tAth. Tomás Ó Fiaich cúnntas ar Láimhscríbhinn ó Chúige Uladh i Chicago. Father Columcille, O.C.R., publishes nine Cistercian Documents from Octavian's Register and two additional letters from the ancient archives of Cîteaux which throw a veritable flood of light on a hitherto obscure period of Irish Cistercian history. The Armagh Manor Court Rolls by T. G. F. Paterson, M.A., consist of a series of rolls relating to Courts Leet in the Manor of Armagh and four other archiepiscopal manors: there are also incidental Notes on 17th century sources for Irish Surnames in Co. Armagh. Fé Dhánta fá Chléir Ardmhacha cuireann an tAth. T. Ó Fiaich in eagar dán ar Phádraig Ó Donnghaile, Easbog, le Seán Ó Neachtain. Michael Glancy gives an interesting account of the Church Lands of Armagh. M. O. C. publishes the Will and Codicils of Primate Richard O'Reilly (†1818). The Correspondence of Arthur Bennett with Robert S. Mac Adam is edited by Séamus P. Ó Mórdha, M.A. The interesting history of the Church of Kildemock near Ardee is furnished by Rev. Dermot MacIvor. An tAth. Éamonn Ó Doibhlinn continues the history of Donaghmore, Domhnach Airthir Maighe hi Críc Ua Briúin by Very Rev. Michael McDermott, P.P., fixes the position of Airthir Magh, where St. Patrick is recorded as having spent some time on his journeyings and as having erected a church for the use of his converts. Events of Local Historical Interest, Publications of Local Historical Interest, Diocesan History in the Making, and Cumann Seanchas Ardmhacha form the Chronicle for 1956.

PROCEEDINGS

July to December, 1957

Meetings of the Society were held as follows:—

5.—*July 2, 1957.*—Quarterly Meeting at the Northern Counties Hotel, Portrush, Co. Antrim, at 8.30 p.m. Chairman: District Justice Liam Price, *Past President*. Five members were elected.

The following resolution was passed:

‘That the Council of the Society obtain overdraft accommodation up to the limit of £2,000 on its Account at the College Green Branch of the National Bank Limited and that the Council of the Society be authorised, with the full approval and concurrence of this Meeting, to Mortgage by way of Equitable Deposit of the Title Deeds or by Legal Mortgage the premises of the Society at No. 63 Merrion Square, Dublin to the National Bank Limited to secure all the liabilities of the Society to the said Bank present and future sole or joint.’

Illustrated talks were given as follows: on the Carrick-a-rede salmon fishery by Dr. A. E. J. Went; on the megaliths of the district to be visited during the summer excursion by Dr. R. de Valera and on the non-megalithic antiquities of the district by Mr. Bruce V. Proudfoot of the Queen’s University, Belfast.

6.—*September 24, 1957.*—Quarterly Meeting at the Society’s House at 8 o’clock p.m. Chairman: District Justice Liam Price, *Past President*. Two members were elected.

The Chairman announced that the Society had received a gift of £100 from Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Son & Co. (Dublin) Ltd. for the Roof Repair Fund. The Meeting recorded its deep appreciation of this generosity.

Professor M. J. O’Kelly, *Vice- President*, read a paper entitled “A Round-Heeled Wedge Tomb near Mallow, Co. Cork.”

7.—*November, 5, 1957.*—Ordinary Meeting at the Society’s House at 8 o’clock p.m. Chairman: Mr. G. F. Mitchell, *President*.

The following illustrated lectures were given:—“Our Field Monuments: a National Asset” by Mr. P. J. Hartnett, *Member*, and “St. Keam’s Church, Co. Cork” by Dr. L. B. Somerville-Large, *Member*.

8.—*December, 10, 1957.*—A Statutory Meeting at the Society’s House at 8 o’clock p.m. Chairman: Dr. H. G. Leask, *Past President*. Nine members were elected.

Vacancies were declared for the offices of President, Hon. General Secretary, 2 Hon. Treasurers and 3 Members of Council.

Mr. G. F. Mitchell, *President*, delivered an illustrated lecture entitled "Radio Carbon Dating in Irish Archaeology."

The Summer Excursion was held with Portrush, Co. Antrim, as centre from July 2 to 6. Under the guidance of Mr. P. A. Collins, Mr. Bruce V. Proudfoot, Dr. Desmond McCourt, Mr. P. J. Hartnett and Dr. A. E. J. Went sites were visited in Counties Antrim, Donegal, Londonderry and Tyrone.

The Autumn Excursion was held on September 28 when the party, which numbered 58, visited Kildare and Old Kilcullen under the guidance of Miss Helen M. Roe and Dr. H. G. Leask.

OBITUARY

Thomas Cassedy elected a Life Fellow in 1923 (some months after the election to the same rank of his brother Seamus, the noted bibliophile, since deceased) died on the 20th of December 1956. Born in October 1870, he entered the Civil Service in 1921. In the following year he was posted to the Office of the Commissioners of Public Works where he served until his retirement in 1936. He was Secretary to the Commissioners from 1927.

Mr. Cassedy became Honorary General Secretary of the Society in the later months of 1937 and held that office through 1939. To it he brought the mild temper and quiet efficiency which had characterized his official life and which were very apparent in his organisation—without any previous experience of the kind of work involved—of two notably successful Summer Meetings: in Derry in 1938 and Sligo in 1939.

H. G. L.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1957

At the Annual General Meeting of the Society held at the Society's House on January 29, 1957, the following were elected to their respective offices:—

PRESIDENT:—G. F. MITCHELL, M.A., F.T.C.D., *Fellow*.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: LEINSTER:—R. de Valera, M.A., Ph.D., *Fellow*.

MUNSTER:—Professor M. J. O'Kelly, M.A., *Fellow*.

CONNACHT:—Patrick Tohall, *Fellow*.

ULSTER:—Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry, *Fellow*.

HON. GENERAL SECRETARY:—A. T. Lucas, M.A., *Member*.

HON. TREASURERS:—J. Maher, *Member*, and B. J. Cantwell, *Member*.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:—Professor J. C. Brindley, *Member*, Conn R. Ó Cléirigh, *Member*, Dermot O'Clery, *Member*, and Caoimhín Ó Danachair, *Member*.

Dr. A. Farrington and Dr. W. O'Sullivan were, on the nomination of the Council, appointed Hon. Auditors for the year 1957.

During the year eight meetings of the Society were held. The papers read and lectures given are listed in the *Journal* for 1957 at p. 178 and 1958 at p. 86.

During the year nine meetings of the Council were held at which the attendance was as follows:—

G. F. MITCHELL, <i>President</i> ...	7	J. MAHER, <i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	0
DR. H. G. LEASK, <i>Past President</i> ...	7	B. J. CANTWELL, <i>Hon. Treasurer</i> ...	7
REV. DR. JOHN RYAN, S.J. <i>Past President</i> ...	8	Dr. J. G. SIMMS, <i>Member</i>	6
DISTRICT JUSTICE LIAM PRICE <i>Past President</i> ...	8	†W. E. J. DOBBS, <i>Member</i>	2
PROF. SEÁN P. Ó RÍORDÁIN, <i>Past President</i> ...	0	P. J. HARTNETT, <i>Member</i>	6
		DR. MÁIRE DE PAOR, <i>Member</i>	5
		CAOIMHÍN Ó DANACHAIR, <i>Member</i> ...	5
DR. R. DE VALERA, <i>Vice-President</i> ...	6	*FRANK FOLEY, <i>Member</i> ...	8
		MRS. A. K. LEASK, <i>Fellow</i>	6
PROF. M. J. O'KELLY, <i>Vice-President</i> ...	0	†PROF. R. DUDLEY EDWARDS, <i>Member</i> ...	4
PATRICK TOHALL, <i>Vice-President</i> ...	0	†DR. F. S. BOURKE, <i>Member</i>	6
		DERMOT O'CLERY, <i>Member</i> ...	6
LADY DOROTHY LOWRY-CORRY, <i>Vice-President</i> ...	0	CONN R. Ó CLÉIRIGH, <i>Member</i>	4
A. T. LUCAS, <i>Hon. Gen. Secretary</i> ...	9	PROF. J. C. BRINDLEY, <i>Member</i>	6

*Co-opted February 29, 1956.

†Co-opted April 24, 1957.

The following nominations for President, Officers and Members of Council for 1958 were received:—

PRESIDENT:—G. F. Mitchell, M.A., F.T.C.D., *Fellow*.

HON. GENERAL SECRETARY:—A. T. Lucas, M.A., *Member*.

HON. TREASURERS:—J. Maher, *Member*, and B. J. Cantwell, *Member*.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:—Miss G. C. Stacpoole, *Fellow*, R.E. Cross, *Member*, and Professor J. J. Tierney, *Member*.

The foregoing nominations being in accordance with the Statutes and Bye-Laws and not in excess of the several vacancies, the persons named are to be declared elected to the respective offices for which they have been named.

The Council has nominated Dr. W. O'Sullivan and Dr. A. Farrington as Hon. Auditors for the year 1958.

Meetings of the Society during 1958 will be held as follows:—

Tuesday, January 28	...	...	Annual General Meeting.
„ March 4	...	...	Meeting for Paper.
„ April 22	...	...	Quarterly Meeting.
„ June 3	...	...	Meeting for Paper.
— — — — —			Quarterly (Summer) Meeting.
„ September 23	...	...	Quarterly Meeting.
„ November 4	...	...	Meeting for Paper.
„ December 9	...	...	Statutory Meeting.

EXCURSIONS.

During the year the following excursions were held:—

April 27, 1957.—To Baltinglass Abbey, Broadleas stone circle and Kiltel Church. The party, which numbered 76, was lead by Mr. Percy Le Clerc, Dr. H. G. Leask and Dr. R. de Valera.

July 2-6, 1957.—To Ulster with Portrush as centre. Under the guidance of Mr. P. A. Collins, Mr. Bruce V. Proudfoot, Dr. Desmond McCourt, Mr.

P. J. Hartnett and Dr. A. E. Went the party, numbering 63, visited the following sites:—Dunluce Castle, Dunseverick, Dooley's Cairn, Gracehill, Loughaveema Cairn, Maghera, Lough Fea, Beaghmore, Cookstown, Dungiven Priory, Downhill, Derry City and the Grianan of Aileach.

September 28, 1957.—To Kildare to visit The Round Tower, Abbey and (by kind permission of the Dean) the Cathedral and to Old Kilcullen to the High Cross and Round Tower. The party, which numbered 58, was guided by Dr. H. G. Leask and Miss Helen M. Roe.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1 Member was advanced to Fellowship and 27 Members were added to the Society's Roll.

Fellow:—Dr. R. de Valera.

Members:—Rev. Alan Birmingham, S.J., Mrs. Ethel Fitzgerald, Mrs. Sarah Hannon, A. W. Bishop, E. R. Richards-Orpen, Antoine Breandán Ó Ríordáin, Miss Agnes Joan Burns, Mrs. Maureen Drury Byrne, Miss Mollie Griffith, Patrick J. Murray, Miss Rhoda Kavanagh, Albert Le Brocquy, Anthony Stoney, Miss K. L. Ledwich, Arthur T. Spears, Professor Margaret Pepperdene, Mrs. Julia Allen, Mrs. Margaret Conway, Gerald Hanley, Rev. Patrick Gallagher, Dr. Timothy O'Connor, Michael Whitehead, James Denis Hally, Miss Aileen Owens, Miss Dorothy Crosthwaite, John William Muller and Miss Kathleen Desmond.

Report of the Council for 1957.

The deaths of 6 Fellows and 5 Members were recorded:—

Fellows:—Professor Seán P. Ó Ríordáin, *Past President*, A. H. Davison, Archdeacon J. L. Robinson, Joseph Geoghegan, Thomas Cassedy and Mrs. M. E. Rath-Merril.

Members:—B. G. Ussher, J. A. Weir Johnston, Rev. Richard Laird, Louis P. Maguire, E. O'Malley.

The resignations of 12 Members were accepted.

The names of the following have been removed from the Roll under Rule 10—they may be restored on payment of the amounts due:—

Ben. Brennan, Rev. Brother W. G. Coughlan, Peter Danaher, Major J. J. Drought, James Fenton, Rev. R. S. Ferguson, Sean MacGrath, Dr. Michael MacWhite, Dr. Martin Naughten, W. F. Nugent, Micheál Ó Donnchadha, Senator P. O'Reilly, Denis O'Sullivan, Miss Jill Robbins, C. G. Trimble, Richard W. Wilkinson, Mrs. Kathleen M. Wilton.

The losses to the Society by deaths and resignations amounted to 23. The number removed from the Roll under Rule 10 is 18 and the accessions were 27.

The number of Fellows and Members now on the Roll is distributed as follows:—

Honorary Fellows	...	...	6
Fellows	...	...	73
Life Fellows	...	...	27
Members	...	...	515
Life Members	...	...	40
TOTAL			661

FINANCE.

The total receipts from all sources during the year 1957, from subscriptions, rents, dividends, sale of publications, excursions, Roof Repair Fund and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £2,510 8s. 2d.

The total expenditure was £3,651 7s. 4d. as follows:— Printing *Journal* 1956 Pt. 2 and 1957 Pt. 1, Balance of cost 1956 Pt. 1 £781 11s. 8d.; illustrating *Journal* 1956 Pt. 2, 1957 Pts. 1 & 2 £143 14s. 11d.; roof reconstruction and general house repairs £1,853 13s. 1d.; excursions, fuel and light, salaries, rents, insurance, stationery and general expenses £872 7s. 8d. The Society holds investments of £155 (face value) Post Office Saving Certificates; £280 4½% New Land Bonds; £100 3½% 4th National Loan; £1,010 2s 0d. 5% Dublin Corporation Stock; £232 18s. 5d. deposit Post Office Savings Bank.

Contributions from Fellows and Members to the Roof Repair Fund amounted to £300 3s. 8d. and donations of £100 from Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Son & Co. Dublin, Ltd., and £50 from Bórd Fáilte Éireann were also gratefully received.

LIBRARY.

In addition to current periodicals the following publications have been received:—

The High Crosses of the Archdiocese of Armagh (reprinted from *Seanchas Ardmhacha* 1954-1956) by Helen M. Roc, M.A., presented by the author.

For Review:—

Journal of the Clonmel Historical and Archaeological Society 1956.

Seanchas ón Oileán Thiar edited by Séamus Ó Duilearga.

Excavations at Jarlshof, Shetland by J. R. C. Hamilton.

The Book of Survey and Distribution 1606-1703, Vol. 2, edited by R. C. Simington.

Bronze Age Cultures of France by Nancy K. Sandars.

A Guide to Cregnessh

Seanchas Ardmhacha, Vol. 2. No. 1.

Quaker Records, Dublin. Abstract of Wills edited by P. B. Eustace and O. C. Goodbody.

Irland in Deutschland und Abendländischen Sakabraum by Georg Schreiber.

Pre-Famine Ireland by T. W. Freeman.

David Allens by W. E. D. Allen.

Irish Families by Edward MacLysaght.

Place Names of Co. Wicklow No. V. by Liam Price.

Notes on Archaeological Technique edited by H. J. Case.

Dublin before the Vikings by Dr. George A. Little.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1958

PRESIDENT ... G. F. Mitchell, M.A., F.T.C.D.

PAST PRESIDENTS ... Dr. H. G. Leask.
Rev. Dr. John Ryan, S.J.
District Justice Liam Price.

VICE-PRESIDENTS ... Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry (*Ulster*).
Professor M. J. O'Kelly (*Munster*).
Dr. R. de Valera (*Leinster*).
Patrick Tohall (*Connacht*).

HONORARY GENERAL SECRETARY—A. T. Lucas.

HONORARY TREASURERS—John Maher, B. J. Cantwell.

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Plate X]

[Frontispiece



G. F. MITCHELL, M.A., F.T.C.D.
President, 1957.

AICHILL IN ÁITAINMNEACHA

le T. S. Ó Máille

I

SEO na hainmneacha atá ina mbun dá bhfuil san alt seo agam. Taspáinim i gcrúcaí cearnógacha cé mar fuaimnithear ina cheanntar féin gach ainm díobh atá ar marthain, i nGaeilge nó i mBéarla, fós. Chualas 1, 2(a), 2(b), 4, 5, 7(a), 7(b), 8, 10, ag Gaeilgeoirí.

Condae Dhún na nGall.

1. *Aghla* [əN' axlə]; beann ard i mbaile fearainn *Shallagan More* (SO 66).¹

2. (a) *Aghla Big* [axlə mo:r], (b) *Aghla Little* [axlə b'ɛg];² dhá bhinn arda, ceann i mbaile fearainn *Tulloghobegly Scotch*, is ceann i mbaile fearainn *Tulloghobegly Irish* (SO 34).

3. *Moneyhaughly* [ˌmɒni'haxli]; baile fearainn (SO 54).

4. *Rinnafaghla* [ˌrʲiNə'faxlə]; ros agus leacach sa gcuid thiar-thuaidh de bhaile fearainn na Dumhaí (*Doagh*; SO 7).

Condae na Gaillimhe.

5. *Cloonisle* [ˌklu:ˈnɛil'ə]; baile fearainn (SO 51).

Condae na Midhe.

6. (a) *Aic(h)ill* (= Cnoc Scríne); cnoc i mbaile fearainn Scríne (*Skreen*; SO 32); i dteannta leis an ainm sin, faghtear (b) *Dumha Aichle*, (c) *Gabhar Aichle*.

Condae Mhuigheo.

7. (a) *Achill* (i nGaeilge, *Acaill*)³ [ˈakiL']; oileán ar chósta Iarthar Mhuigheo (SO 41-43, 53-55, 65); (b) *Cnoc Acla* (nó *Sliabh Mór*) [ˌkrok ˈaklə], beann ard i mbaile fearainn an tSliébhe Mhoir (*Slieve More*; SO 42).

8. *Cloghnahakilla* [ˌklox Nə'hak'iL'ə]; pointe ar an gcladach ó dheas de baile fearainn *Nakill* (ainm 10; SO 33).

9. *Cruachán Aighle* (= *Cruach Phádraig*); beann ard in Iarthar Umhaill (SO 87).

10. *Nakill or Surgeview* [ˈn'ak'il'];⁴ baile fearainn (SO 24, 33).

Condae Mhuineacháin.

¹Is gnách an t-alt leis an ainm; 'bun na hEachla', 'barr na hEachla', adeirtear.

²Is éiginnte inscinn corr-ainm i nGaeilge Thír Chonaill; cf. an tAireagal, na hAirigle.

³Níor mhiste *Eacaill*, *Eacla*, *Ceann Eacla*, *Cnoc Eacla*, a scríobh, fearacht roinnt seanleaganacha; [əN' akiL'] adeirtear sa tabharthaí, in *Acaill* (in *Eacaill*).

⁴Tá an t-ainm Gaeilge ó chuimhne, mar seo, ná níl eolas ar an leagan oifigiúil, ach mar ainm ar pháipéir chomhairle condae is eile. Séan gnáthainm ar an mbaile fearainn anois, *Tóin na hAlltaighe* (?) [ˌto:Nə 'hoLti], ainm nach bhfacas i gcló ach i seanamhrán Iorrasach (*An Gaodhal*, Feabhra, 1897, lch. 3, áit ar tugadh de nóta leis, a place called *Tón na Tholtuigh* about a mile southwest of Teach mic Mathion, *Erris*).

11. *Naghill* [ˈnaxilʲ]; baile fearainn (SO 12, 13).

Condae Thír Eoghain.

12. *Carnanally* [ˌkarnəˈnalʲi]; beann ard ag ceann thoir an ghleanna a luaightear in ainm 13 (SO 13).

13. *Glenelly* [ɡlʲɛˈnʲɛlʲi]; gleann mór fada (SO 11, 12, 13).

Ina cheann sin, is cosúil go bhfuil an focal céanna ins na hainmneacha seo, atá seargtha anois, agus gan fhios againn go cruinn cá raibh a n-ionaid.

14. *Acaill*; Beatha Cholmcille (eag. Illinois), lch. 160,4. An seanainm béidir, a bhí ar *Eochaill*, an pointe is airde sna hoileáin; d'fhéadfadh *Eo*-a bheith tóigthe ó *Eoghanacht*, áit chomhgarach.

15. *Accaill Breg*; É. Ó hÓgáin, *Cath Ruis na Rígh*, lch. 32; san ngluais, aithnítear í mar Chnoc Scríne (ainm 6, thuas), ach in *Onom.* scríobh an t-údar céanna gurbh ionann í is *Sliabh Breagh*, ó thuaidh ó Ros na Ríogh.

16. *Achell*; Acta Sanct. Bollandi, 1114 §19 (*Achel* san index topogr.); *Acchéil*, *Icheil*, *Icel* (Plummer, *Bethadha I* 212 75); *Acchel*, *Accel* (Plummer, *Vitae II* 148). Aithnítear í mar *Ardamine*, í gCo. Loch gCarman in *Onom.* (lch. 42, s.v. *ard ladrand*), agus tá amharc, gan aimhreas, ina dhúil bhunúsach sa scéal a maoitear an t-ainm ann.

17. *Achill*, sa rá *Cuan rómanach in achill* (LL 373d19; LB 23b47).

18. *Acuil* (RC XV 321 22).

19. *Bealach Eachla*; Lec. facs. 87^vb2 (cf. *Onom.* lch. 100).

20. *Bealach Achaille* (Caith. Thoiridh. I, lgh. 26,33); *Beluch Accailli* (*Cogadh Gaedheal re Gallaibh* 70). *Bealach Eochaille*, an áit a shamhlaigh Seán Ó Donnabháin leis na hainmneacha seo (ARÉ i 518, A.D. 872), ach cheartaigh an Rathileach sin, agus d'aithnigh mar *Ballycalhill* iad in *Hermathena XLVIII* (1933), 205. Thug an Rathileach chun sundais, chomh maith, an fhoirm dhúbailte, *-ch-*, *-c-*.

21. *Bend chuic oigil*; Lec. facs. 176^va38 (cf. *Onom.*, lgh. 109b, 110b s.v. *benn oigle*).

22. *Ceann Aichle*; sa duain *Cínd ceitri ndíne la frigrenn* (St. D II 2, 60, etc.), luaitear *cath chind aichle*; is cosúil nach ionann seo is *Ceann Acla* a bhaineas le ainm 7, thuas; cf. ARÉ iii 278n.

23. *Eicaill*; LL 363h18 (*Mogemoc in eicaill*).

24. *Leim Achaille* (*Eichille*), *Saltus Eachaille* (Plummer, *Vitae I* 228, mar a samhlaítear *Leap*, baile fearainn i gCo. ó bhFailghe, leis an ainm).

Ainm eile a tugtar in *Onom.*, *Acaill dinbrugh*, is earráid é ar a *caill din Bruigh*; cf. *Met. Din.* iv 270 (ls. *acáill*). Féach, freisin, *Tech Foichle Hérenn* (Meyer, *Triads*, uimhir 13); agus *co firu Fochlae*, *co firo Foichle* (*Y Cymmrodor XIV* [1901], 110).

II

Sa gcaibidil seo tugaim a bhfuil faghte agam de sheanleaganacha ar na hainmneacha, as leabhra is láimhscríbhinní.

1. *Eachla horse shed*, *Aughla*, *Aghla* in R. M. Doney, *Oighill* (NB. Condae Dhún na nGall, par. Inse Caoile vi 258).

2. *Eachla an enclosure for horses, Aghla Mountain, Aughla, Aughla Mountain* (NB, Condac Dhún na nGall, par. Réidh Mhuintir Dhomhnaigh, lch. 49).

3. *Muine Eachlaigh brake of the stable, Monyhaughly, Minneyhaughly, Moneyhaley, Mionna Haughley Houghley's oath or engagement* (NB, Condac Dhún na nGall, par. Raymoaghy, leabhar i, index is lch. 34); *Monyhaghly* (BSD, par. Ray, index is lch. 93).

4. *Runn na fachla point of the cave, Runnafarla, Rinnfaghla, Rumafarla* (NB, Condac Dhún na nGall, par. Mhaoidhmhigh, iii 3 is index).

5. *Clunely, Cluneley* (BSD Condac na Gaillimhe, index is lch. 1); *Cluain Adhaill Lawn of the cliff, prond cloon-aisle, Cluain Ile, Cloonisle, Cloonile, Cloon Jele* (NB, Condac na Gaillimhe, par. Mhuigh Ruis, i 23); *Crón Aidhle* (Seán Mac Giollarnáth, *Annala Beaga as Iorrus Aithneach*, lgh. 68,69).

6. Sa trácht ar chath Aichle: tabharthaí, *achail* (LL 132a12); ginide, *aichle* (LL 294b29; Lec. 8^{vo}b41; 23K32,22; H 5,32, 141b,6);⁵ *aichli* (Lec. 295^{vo}a16). So dindshenchus: ainmneach, *Achall*; tabh., *Achail*; gin., *aichle*, *aichli* (LL 138a42-43; 161a43-44); ainm., *acall*, tabh., *acail*, gin., *aicle* (Lec. 204b44; LBM 352b-353a; UM 85^{vo}a32);⁶ *Acaill telchondelt* (Lec. 210^{vo}a18). I scéal na nDéiseach: ainm., *achell*; áinsí, *ocheill* (Rawl. B502, 131b35); tabh., *achuill*, *achail* (LU 50b32 is 34; 53b34).⁷ Éagsúil: *i ccath Gabhra Aichle* (ARÉ I 120, A.D. 284); *cath Gabra Aithle* (RC XVII 23); *Acaill* (RC XL 406). Sa duanaireacht: *a chleath gormAichli*, *a sgath Aic(h)le* (Duan. Méig Shamhr., 2397, 4364); *a ghéag fhionn Acla* (Leabhar Cl. Aodha Bhuidhe xxxiii 29c); *géag shaorac(h)la* (Tadhg Dall 9, 48c is nóta).

7. *Ecaill* (Stowe D II 2, 84^{ro}b9; *Met. Din.* iv 280);⁸ *eacla* (gin.; Leabhar Fhearmuighe 99^{vo}a1; *acla* i Isí. eile), *Accuill*, *Accaill*, gin., *Accla* (Anecdota I 24); *Eccuill* (Ann. Loch Cé, ARÉ, Ann. Chonnacht, A.D. 1235); *d'fhearann Acla* (Mac Cionnaith, *Leabhar í Eadhra* 3337); *Acuil* (: *bratduinn*, RC XLIX 173); *Eacoill*, gin., *Eacla*, *Eac(h)la* (Tadhg Dall 17, 57; 20,13; 22a,54); *Sruth Chinn Eacla* (ARÉ III 278n); *Cruachán Aichle* (Onom. lch. 11, s.v. *aichill*); *Cnoc Acla* (Seán Ó Ruadháin, *Pádraig Mháire Bhán*, lch. 232); *Aghill*, *Akill* (BSD, Co. Mhuigheo, lgh. 127,128,133); *Achill* (Top. Index 49b); *The Aukilles*, *Akle* (=Cliara is Acaill, Knox, *Hist. Mayo*, lgh. 181,348); *The Achils, the greater and the lesser* (Ware, *Antiquities* II 200); *Akill*, *Kan Akill*, *Achill*, *Cana Kyll*, *Akill Beg*, *Akylbeg* (OSL, Co. Mhuigheo, léarscáilte, iml. II, lgh. 486,487, 490-492,493a); *Eacail q.d.*, *Eagle Isld.*, *Achill*, *Achill parish*, *Currawn Achil(l)* (NB, par. Acla, I 1); faghtear an aidiacht *Eachlach*, *aclach*, freisin (*Celtic Review* X 118,142,143).

⁵Cf. *Todd Lecture Series* III 202, RC XIII 36, XVI 418, *Ogygia*, lgh. 302,303 (*Acaill*), ARÉ i 98 (A.D. 76), *Silva Gadelica* I 359.

⁶Cf. *Laws* III 82 et seq., IV 266, *Ogygia*, lch. 273, RC XV 289, *Met. Din.* i 46.

⁷Cf. *Foras Feasa* II 344, *Ériu* III (1907, 136 i nOchail), *Anecdota* I 15, *Y Cymmrodor* XIV (1901), 106, *Féilscribhinn Torna*, lgh. 213,217.

⁸Ó Eacaill, infon Aedha Dheirg, sa duain.

8. *Cloch na hAicille Rock of the Eagle, Cloignahackila, Cloghnahackilla, Cloughnahackila, Cloighnahackila Point* (NB, par. Chill Mhór Mhaitiais iii 29).

9. *Ad montem eqli; crochan aigli* (Gwynn, *Book of Armagh* 20b,33;26a, 33; 26b,5): *Cruachán* (*Crúachan*) *oighle*; *Crúach Aigle* (*oigli, aicchle*); *ó Chruaich Aigle*; *Cruachan Aigle* (*Oighle*) (St. D II 2, 84^{ro}b9-17; *Met. Din.* I 40, IV 262, 280):⁹ *Cruachoin Aigli*; *a Cruaich Oigli* (*Prose Dind.*, RC XV §68, XVI §78): *ic cruach aйлге, ag cruaic oigle* (UM 160a 20; LBM facs. 389b7): *Cruachan-Aighle*; *Cruachán Aighle* (AU, Loch Cé, A.D. 1113): *Cruachan oigle*; *cruachan ailge* (LB 28b 32, 29a 1; cf. *Irische Texte* I 365): *cruachan oidli, cruacan oigle* (St. D II 2, 42^{ro}a1; LBM facs. 385b50): *cruachan oigle* (*aigle*); *cruachán aigli* (*aighli*) (UM 190^{ro}b9; 23N10 98,18; LBL facs. 415a4; 23N10 98,23; cf. Meyer *Triads*, *uimhir* 38): *Croighan-Eigle, Cruachan Eigle qui priscis appellatur Cruachan aichle, id est mons aquilae & postea per corruptam vocis usurpationem Cruachan Eigle; priscis Cruachan-aichle appellatur; cruachan Aichle .i. Mons aquilae; Cruachan-aichle* (S. Mac Colgan, *Trias*, lch. 28a is nóta 78, lch. 138 is nóta 120, lch. 708): *Cruachan aigle; montis de Cruachan-aighle* (S. Mac Colgan, *Acta*, lgh. 266 ix, 875b): *Cruachan Oighli* (Lismore Lives 3968).

Faghtear an chéad chuid den ainm leis féin: (*an*) *cruachan*, (*an*) *cruachán*, (*an*) *chruach* (Stokes, *Vita Tripartita* I 112-120, Mulchrone, *Bethu Pádraig* 1289-1365).

Gan an focal *Cruachán*, tá na hainmneacha seo le fáil: *Íath aigle, iath aidli, iath oigle* (LBM facs. 390a1; Lec. 248b25, 278a1; UM 106b59):¹⁰ *Rí Oighle* (*Aighle, Aichle*) agus *Umhaill* (Jackson, *Cath Muighe Léana* 1210,1398,1419): *aigli, faigli* (Meyer, *Bruchstücke*; Thurneysen, *Irische Texte* III 35): *Aigle, aigli, aichliu, aicchle* (*Met. Din.* I 38); cf. *mors Flaínn Aighle* (AU i 198).¹¹

Eisompláir aonraic: *hi muirisc aigli hoc est Campum Intermare etaigleum* (Gwynn, *Book of Armagh* 26a,39).

10. *Nakill* (BSD, *Condae Mhuigheo*, lch. 292; Knox, *Hist. Mayo*, lch. 371, dáta 1607): *Nakill* (Top. Index 322a): *Nokill* (OSL, *Condae Mhuigheo*, II 493a): *Naicil The Eagle Cliff, Nakel or Surgeview, Nakil or Surgeview, Nackill, Surgeview or Nakill* (NB, par. Chill Mhór Mhaitiais ii 11).

11. *An Eachoill the Yew wood, Nahill, Naghill* (NB, *Condae Mhuineacháin*, par. Dhruim Sneachta, lch. 28): agus béidir *Gortmore ali[as] Kinaghill* (Down Survey, par. Dhruim Sneachta).

12. *Carnan Oichle, Carnenall* (*Celtica* I lgh. 71,131,132).

⁹Ó mharbhaigh Clíara Cédach Aighle (Oighle) mac Deirg ann; *as de atá Oighle ar Gharbhrus* (*Crúachan Garbhrois*): féach nóta 8.

¹⁰Cf. *Trans. Oss. Soc.* V (1857), 286, *Met. Din.* iii 444, MacAlister, *Lebor Gabála Érenn* IV 66 is 89.

¹¹An fhoirm ghinide, Aighle, a tugtar anseo, thiocfadh dhi bheith bunaithe ar ainm an té luaightear sa Dindsenchus, nó an dara cuid den ainm *Cruachán Aighle*, nuair bheadh an bhunchiall dearmata.

13. *I nglind aichle* (LL 183a34): *cath glindi aichli* (Lec. facs. 59^{ro}a25): *Hoichle* (*Heichle*) *uallis, in vallem Hoichle* (Plummer, *Vitae* I 259 is index): *Ecclesia de Both Dhomnaigh in valle Gelann Aicle sita* (S. Mac Colgan, *Trias*, lch. 181 nota 171): *Glanalee, Gleann Foichle, Gleann Aichle, Glenelly, in Vallem Hoichle* (Reeves, *Colton Visitation*, lch. 55 is nóta o): *i n-glinn Foichle; ro crechadh glend aichle; hi nGliond Fhoichle* (AU i 364, ARÉ VI 2226, i 488): *Gleann Aichle hi Cenél Eoghain* (Breatnach, *Beatha Aodha Ruaidh* I 288): *Glenn Aithle, Guala Dubha Glinn Aithle, Gaibhle (Fh)oichle* (*Celtica* I lgh. 77,132): *gleann-aichle in Vhonia* (S. Mac Colgan, *Acta*, lch. 354b, nóta 25).

III

Sén focal atá sna hainmneacha ar fad, *foichell* (*faichell*, etc.), pearsa an bhriathair Shean-Ghaeilge *fo-ciallathar* ‘tugann aire, seachnann’. An chiall ‘faire’ atá mé a chur ar aghaidh anseo, níor samhlaíodh leis an mbriathar go sea í,¹² ach ní mór dhi a bheith de bhun fá na cialla is gnáth a thabhairt, mar is ionann bheith aireach is bheith ag faire, ná ní haire gan faire. Nuair a cuirtear sin i dteannta le suíomh na n-áiteacha (§IV, thíos), aimseochar ciall bhunaídh gach anma, mar atá ‘ait faire, áit amhaire’. Ní gann ainmneacha eile in Éirinn, a baisteadh ar áiteacha de bharr an fhadradhairc a faghtear uathu.¹³

Mórán de na heisiompláirí ar an bhfocal a luaighim, mar shompla, cuid mhaith dá bhfuil i bhfoclóir an Acadaimh s.v. *foichell, fo-ciallathar*, freagraíonn an chiall ‘faire’ iontu. Is fíor-inspéise deismireacht áirid amháin as an scéal *Torche na nDéise* ina dtugtar míniú ar an ainm *Aic(h)ill* (§I 6, thuas): *conid de asberar Achell ar Themair . . . daig na faichle bae ar súil ind rig*. SÉN Béarla a chuir Meyer air sin, *Hence is said Achail by Tara . . . on account of the care taken of the eye of the King*,¹⁴ aistriú a tugtar le comhartha ceiste i bhfoclóir an Acadaimh. B’fhearr liom an dara cuid den tsliocht a chiallú mar . . . *as siocair an radhairc a bhí roimh shúil n rí*, rud a thioctadh leis an mbrí atá molta agam.

Ag freagairt do *foichell*, tá againn fós sa Nua-Ghaeilge *fai(th)cheall, fai(th)chill* ‘airdeall’, chomh maith leis an aidiacht *fai(th)cheallach, fai(th)chilleach* ‘airdeallach’.¹⁵ Fearacht *foichell*, ní hionduail ‘faire’ a bheith ina gcéill.¹⁶

Is maith a tuigtear an tsoghluaiseacht a bhain le *f-* tosaigh fhocail gach am. Ná ní aduain ar bith a éagsúlacht is a scríobhadh céadghuthaí na n-ainmneacha, ar ghualainn *aidhche oidhche, Aileach Oileach, airchill oirchill*, agus *eacailse aecailse acailse, aecne ecne*, etc. An t-éidearbhadh idir *-c-* is *-ch-*, atá le fáil ó ainm go hainm, agus i gcás uimhir 6, ó leagan go leagan, ní hamháin atá sé suite go maith i lsí., ach taspáineann na

¹²Ach féach *faithchill agus roimhféacháin* (*Corp. Astron.*, 68).

¹³Féach an liosta i §IV, thíos.

¹⁴*Y Cymrodor* XIV (1901), 106 §3.

¹⁵Leo sin cuirtear an gabhlán a síolraíodh uathu i gConnachta, *fáiteall* ‘soláthar’, *fáiteallach* ‘soláthrach’, *fáiteallaí* ‘soláthraí’.

¹⁶Ach féach foclóir an Athar Mac Cionnaith, lch. 1486a, s.v. *watch*, agus foclóirí Ghaeilge na hAlban i gcoitinne.

focla *faiceallach* (*faicilleach*), *faicheallach*, go mbíonn an dá fhuaim le clos i nGaeilge na hAlban go fóill; cuirtear an t-ainmfhocal Albannach (*f*)*aicill* i gcomórtas lena leitheid i nGaeilge na tíre seo, *faithcheall*.¹⁷ Léirithear an ní céanna san téarma meadrachta a scríobhadh mar *aicclech*, *aichle(a)ch*, sa Meán-Ghaeilge,¹⁸ agus tá sompla eile sa Táin, áit a bhfuil *foichle(a)ch*, *foiclech*, ina n-atharraigh ar *aicclech*.¹⁹

An t-athrú ó chaoile go leithead, *Aic(h)-*, *Ac(h)-*, tá sé le fáil i bhfocla eile, mar shompla *tuaichell* (*tuachall*), *tóchell* (*tóchall*); d'fhéadfadh sin a theacht mar fhoirm ar gcul ón nginide **achla*. **fachla*, de bharr caoile a chailleadh nuair déanfaí an carn i ndiaidh casaídh. An t-athrú *-chl-* > *-ghl-*, atá in ainmneacha 5, 9, 21, (agus féach §II 1, thuas), freagraíonn sin dá bhfuil i dtrácht in Gram. §126; sna cásanna seo, cruthaíonn fuaimniú nua-aosach ainmn uimhir 5 gurb ionann an scríobh agus an fhuaim. Maidir le *-ll* > *-l-*, féach Gram., lch. 75.

In ainmneacha 1,2, fónann an ghinide mar thuisseal ainmneach; ach má níonn féin, is ón 17ú céad é i gcás ainm 1, mar scríobhadh *Oighill* dó an t-am úd (cf. §II 1, thuas). Ní sheasann *-au-* do ghuthaí fada sa leagan Béarla d'ainm 3; féach ainmneacha eile mar *Connaught* < *Connachta*, *Naughton* < *Ó Neachtain*, *Aukilles* (§II 7, thuas), *Aughla* (§II 2, thuas). An focal *fachlach* 'móin dubh bhriosc ó íochtar an phortaigh', atá sa míniú áitiuil ar uimhir 4, ach bheithéa ag súil le *Rinn an Fhachlaigh*, dá mba cheart sin. Conson an ailt atá i dtús leaganacha Béarla ainmneacha 10,11.

IV

Ó gach ceann dena háiteacha úd tá amharc ar fheabhas ar an tír máguairt, nó thar an bhfaraige, rud a bhfuil an léarscáil féin ina fianaise air. Is eisceacht air sin ainm 6(c), mar níl sa bhfocal *Aichle* ann ach ghinide áite. Feicfear ón liosta seo gur minic a hainmníodh áiteacha in Éirinn de bharr feabhais radhairc uathu:— *Ardinawark*, *Cloncovet*, *Cloontycommade*, *Corcovety*, *Drumcovet*, *Glencovet*, *Mullaghareirk*, *Mullykivet*, *Prospect*, *Slieve Commedagh*, *Tulach na Faircsena*, (*Onom.* 657a), etc. Thug Reeves *Cnocan an aiteil* 'little knoll of the prospect', mar áitainm ar Oileán Í, ina eagrán de Bheatha Cholmcille le Adhamhnán (lch. 427), agus d'fhéadfadh truailliú ar an bhfocal (*f*)*aic(h)ill* a bheith ann; cf. *Cnoc na faire* sa liosta céanna.

Léirithear cuimhne ar an geóill 'faire' sna deismireachta seo, ina bhfuil tagairt d'ainm Chruachán Aighle:—

A "Dobéra-su a lin ucút", ol ínt aingel, "de anmannaib a péin 7 ani ro saig do shuil for[s]ja muir". "Ní mafti dam-sa ani sin", ol Pátraic, "Ní

¹⁷I gcairn eile tá againn leitheid *tochradh*, *tochradh*, *tacmhang*, *tachmhang*. Le haghaidh somplaí a thaspáineas conson lom, féach seo; *accall* (*aiccell*, *aicill*), *Saltair na Rann* 3547; *ar eicill a gona* (*Silva Gad.* I 93); *i n-accill agus i n-airichill Conchobuir* (*Cath Ruís na Rígh*, lgh. 14, 209); *for accill do mharbhtha* (*Mac-ghníomh. Find*, §32).

¹⁸*Irische Texte* III, lgh. 90, 130; déarfainn go gcialluíonn *aicill* na meadrachta airdeall fhocal deiridh an líne ar chéile cuibheasa sa líne ina dhiaidh.

¹⁹LL 102b (cf. Windisch, *Táin* 6009); 'Sin gárdail nach airdeallach', a chiall., béidir, ag cur in iúl gurbh shin ainm foraire, agus gan feidhm ann.

cian ro saig mu suil forsa muir". "Rot bía dano etir muir 7 tir", ol int angel (Mulchrone, *Bethu Pátraic* 1310; cf. Stokes *Tri. Life* I 114).

B Atáat tra coméatáid do muintir Pátraic i nÉirind ina mbethaid beus. Atá fer húad hi Crúachán Aigli, etc. (Mulchrone, *op. cit.* 1378; Stokes, *op. cit.* I 120).

C tria in primis specialia induta gratiarumque dona, precum laborumque eius intuitu, diuina concessit bonitas. Primum, ut tot animae meritorum precumque eius interventu salvandae sint, quot in toto spatio quod circumquaque versus mare terramque e vertice montis prospicere valeret, contineri possent. (Trias, 138,9).

Lena chois sin, tharla gur de bharr an radhairc a tugadh an t-athainm (*Surgeview*) ar uimhir 10, ní gan bhrí a bheith ag teacht leis an gcéill a shamhluim féin leis an mbunainm (*Nakill*).

Seo tuilleadh fairnise ar chuid de na háiteacha. 3. Tá práinn ag muintir na háite as an amharc breá atá le fáil thar Loch Súilighe, siar agus ó thuaidh. Ina cheann sin, ar an tórainn thoir den bhaile fearainn, tá sliabh ard a dtugtar *High Bank* air; [hix 'baŋk] adeirtear, agus is cosúil gur ainm nua-chumtha go leor é. Béidir nach as díreach dhom a cheapadh gur *Ac(h)aill* a bhí fadó ar an sliabh, is gur uaidh a baisteadh *Móin na hAchla* ar bhaile fearainn *Moneyhaughly*.

5. Guala fhada Chnoc Chaisil is mó atá sa mbaile fearainn, agus tá amharc breá le fáil uaithi thar talamh is thar faraige. Ó áit gar dho bhun an chnuic a hainmníodh Cnoc Chaisil, agus tá blas na nuaíochta ar an ainm. D'fheilfeadh *Aic(h)ill* don chnoc, agus más í bhí ar Chnoc Chaisil fadó, d'fhágfadh sin *Cluain Aighle* ('an chluain²⁰ a bhaineas le Aichill') ar uimhir 5. 7. Níl aon ghiodán áirid sa dúiche úd a mbloítear Acaill anois air, ach is iomdha áit ann a bhfuil deis fadamhairc uaithi, thar faraige go mór-mhór. D'fhéadfadh ainm an oileáin bheith tóigthe ó Chnoc Acla (= *Acaill*, *Eacaill*?), an bheann is airde ann. 8. Thiocfadh do Chloich na hAicille a hainm fháil ón mbaile fearainn (*Nakill*; *An Aicill*), nó ón deis amhairc atá ag airdeallach ón gcloich féin. 11. Ón bpointe is airde sa mbaile fearainn, tá amharc fada fairsing ó thuaidh le fáil; is móide an t-údar iontais de bharr an anma, nádúir na dúiche thart, mar tá sí lán le cnuic is dromanna ísle, rud nach bhfágann faill radhairc ro-fhada in aon treo eile.

V

Feictear dhom go bhfuil siad in Albain ainmneacha is ionchomórtais leis na cinn a sholáthraigh mé thuas. Chuir Watson cló ar ghlaic dhíobh in *Celtic Place-names*, lgh. 35, 208-209, 378; agus féach T. F. O'Rahilly, *Early*

²⁰Feileann *cluain* san ainm, mar is sain-airdhe iomaire nó druim, ins gach áit atá feicthe agam a bhfuil *Cloon*- i mBearla uirthi. Más *crón* an chead fhocal, d'fheilfeadh sé do chaitheamh thaobh an iomaire; ní heol dom aon tsompla eile den fhocal in áitainmneacha Chondae na Gaillimhe. Le haghaidh a bhrí litríochta, féach *Duanaire Finn* III 397, ach is do bheanna is mó fhónas *crón* so dinnsheanchas, agus é an-fhairsing in áitainmneacha ar fud móráin den tír. Isí an dlúthbhaint idir an bheann agus taobh rite na binne a d'fhága an dá chéill againn (a) 'beann' (sa dinnsheanchas), (b) 'sloc, Ifreann' (sa litríocht); cf. *log* 'ísleán' mar ainm binne i *Log na Coille*, etc.

Irish History and Mythology, lch. 382. An focal Sean-Bhreatainise, *uxellos* 'ard', atá ag freagairt i mórchuid de na hainmneacha, dar le Watson, go mór-mhór san ainm *Ochil Hills*, ach samhluim leis gurbh fhearr dhe bhunús (f)oi(c)(h)ell na Gaeilge. Foirmeacha de na hainmneacha a bhfuil *e-* ina dtús, agus *-c-*, *-k-* ina lár, is maith réiteodh siad le leaganacha as §II, thuas; i gcás ainm na gcnoc (agus tuilleadh áiteacha), ní bheadh an chiall 'faire' gan feidhm.

In the above study of place-names containing the word *aic(h)ill*, the meaning suggested is 'look-out point, prospect', a sense which corresponds to the nature of each site, and to the meaning 'watch, look out', implicit in that of the source word, *foic(h)ell* 'heed, guard'.

Nodanna:

<i>Acta</i>	S. Mac Colgan, <i>Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae</i> .
ARÉ	<i>Annála Ríoghachta Éireann</i> .
BSD	The Book of Survey and Distribution.
Gram.	R. Thurneysen, <i>Grammar of Old Irish</i> .
LB	Leabhar Breac.
LBM	Leabhar Bhaile an Mhóta.
Lec.	Leabhar Leacan.
LL	Leabhar Laighneach.
LU	Leabhar na hUidhre.
<i>Met. Din.</i>	Gwynn, <i>The Metrical Dindsenchus</i> .
NB	S. Ó Donnabháin, <i>Ordnance Survey Field Name Books</i> .
<i>Onom.</i>	E. Hogan, <i>Onomasticon Goedelicum</i> .
OSL	S. Ó Donnabháin, <i>Ordnance Survey Letters</i> .
RC	<i>Revue Celtique</i> .
SO	Léarscáilte 6" na Seilbhéarachta Ordonáis.
Top. Index	Y. M. Goblet, <i>Topographical index of the parishes and townlands of Ireland</i> .
<i>Trias</i>	S. Mac Colgan, <i>Triadis Thaumaturgae Acta</i> .
UM	Leabhar Uí Mháine.
ZcP	<i>Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie</i> .

Tá mé fá chomaoín ag Seaghán Bán Mac Meanman, na Gleanntaí, de bharr eolais ar ainm 1, agus ag Seán Mac Pháidín, na Dúine, de bharr eolais ar ainm 4.

FASSAROE AND ASSOCIATED CROSSES

By P. Ó hÉailidhe, *Member*

THE stone cross situated at Fassaroe, County Wicklow, belongs to a type which is not normally found in this country. It has been mentioned by a number of writers¹, but deserves more than a brief reference, not only on account of its interesting foreign affinities, but also because of its apparent influence on other ancient crosses in the neighbourhood.

THE SITE

The cross stands on the east side of the laneway between Fassaroe and Old Connaught, and is in the townland of Fassaroe (O.S.7. Co. Wicklow). A writer in 1817² states that it was brought here from a glen at some distance, and stood originally in the centre of the little paddock, but was removed to the adjoining fence by the land owner, Mr. Walker of St. Valery, because of the inconvenience caused by trespassers. The name of the site from which it was removed is not given, but a later writer³ states that it was brought here from Ballyman Glen. When O'Curry visited the site in 1838,⁴ he saw, in addition to the cross, a font, pedestal, and quern, which are still extant, a cross shaft which is now missing and part of a baptismal font which had been removed along with another quern to the farmhouse beside Fassaroe Castle.⁵ He was furthermore informed that a circular crosshead had also been removed, and that human bones had been dug up on the south side. Some remains of a building, believed

¹F. E. Ball in *Miscellanea*, J.R.S.A.I. Vol. XXX p. 169 (1900). P. J. O'Reilly, "The Christian Sepulchral Leacs and Freestanding Crosses of the Dublin half-barony of Rathdown", J.R.S.A.I. Vol. XXXI p. 141 (1901).

Account of the Excursion of Oct. 4th 1905 in *Proceedings*, J.R.S.A.I. Vol. XXXV p. 429 (1905).

H. S. Crawford "A descriptive list of the Early Irish Crosses", J.R.S.A.I. Vol. XXXVII p. 234 & 229 (1907).

²Anne Plumtre "Narrative of a Residence in Ireland 1814 & 1815", London 1817 p. 211. This writer was a personal friend of the Walker family of St. Valery, and having stayed there on several occasions during her tour would probably be correctly informed on this matter.

³James J. Gaskin "Varieties of Irish History", Dublin 1869, p. 324. This book is more romantic than scientific. The reference is probably founded on the information given by Plumtre.

⁴Eugene O'Curry "Letters containing information relative to the Antiquities of the County of Wicklow collected during the progress of the Ordnance Survey in 1837." Reproduced under the direction of Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, Bray 1928, p. 21-22.

⁵Local inquiries, and examination of the grounds around Fassaroe Castle and the adjoining farmhouses, have failed to locate any of these ancient remains.

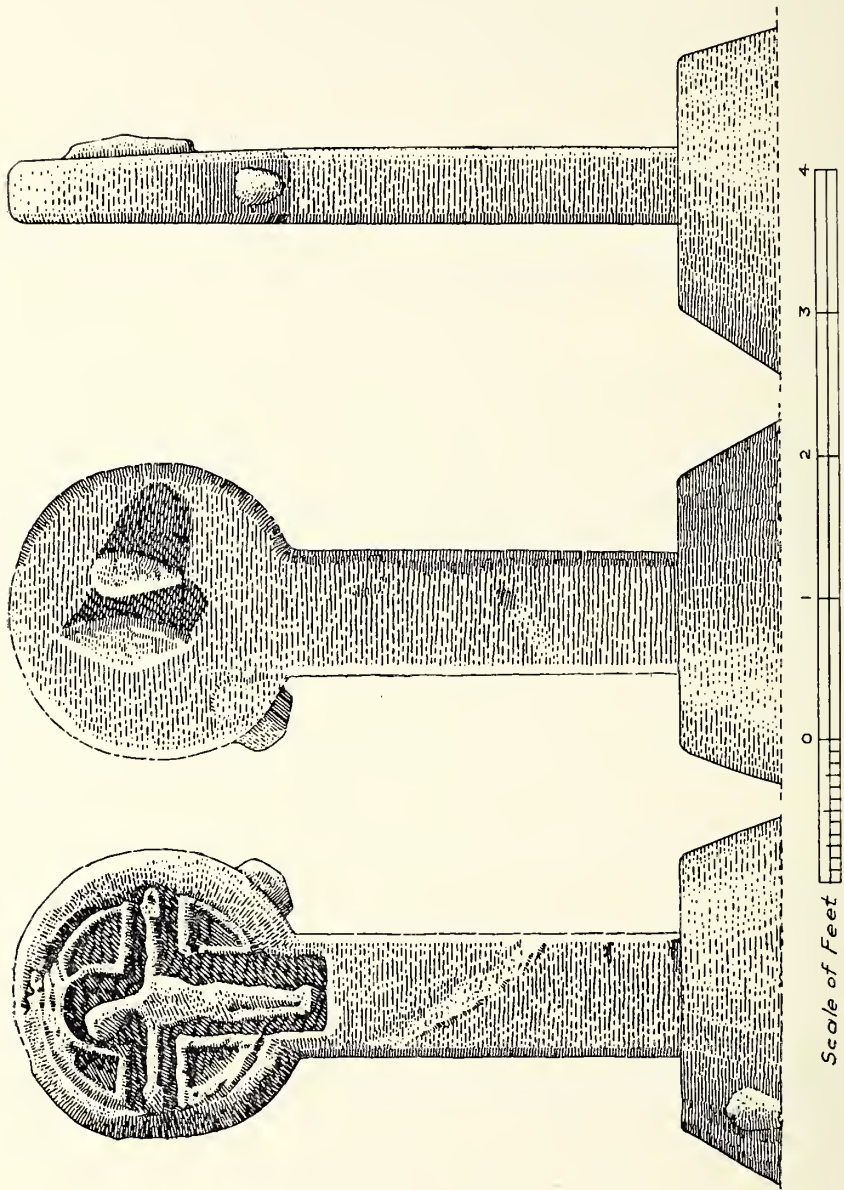


Fig. 1. Fassaroc.

to be a church, could at one time be traced in an adjoining field.⁶ This would suggest that Fassaroe was an ancient ecclesiastical site, even though the cross may not have originally belonged here.

THE CROSS

The cross (Fig. 1) which is of granite, has an overall height of 4' 8", the shaft being 2' 8½" high, and the circular head 2' 0" in diameter. On each angle of the shaft is a ¾" chamfer, which appears to have been continued around the head, but has become rounded off there, by the action of the weather. On the west side of the head is a slightly recessed

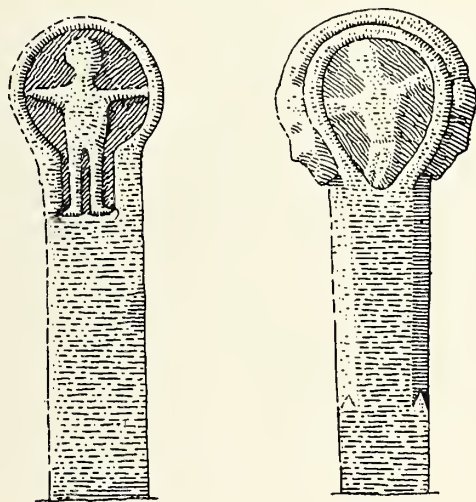


Fig. 2. (a) Repper's Mill.
(b) Trevean.

circular panel which extends a short way down the shaft. This panel contains four quadrants formed by narrow raised beads, the two upper ones being joined in the shape of an arch. On the cruciform space between the quadrants is the figure of Our Lord, represented as naked, and with the head inclined to the right. In the centre of the east face are two human heads in relief. They are very much worn, but under favourable lighting conditions the features can be discerned. Both appear to have long narrow chins or beards, and the southern one wears a high pointed head-dress resembling that worn by the figure on the Dysert O'Dea cross. The sizes of these two heads are $10\frac{1}{2}''$ x $4\frac{1}{2}''$ and $7''$ x $4''$. On the south edge of the circular portion, and just above its junction with the shaft is another human head ($6''$ x $3''$) and another is carved on the N.E. side of the base ($7\frac{1}{2}''$ x $4\frac{1}{2}''$).

⁶F. E. Ball in *Miscellanea*. J.R.S.A.I. Vol. XXX. p. 169 (1900).

The shaft is 6½" thick at the bottom, and increases slightly up to the junction with the head, while the thickness of the latter decreases to 5" at the very top. This slight variation in thickness serves to strengthen the monument at its weakest point.

The base is approximately the shape of a truncated cone, the diameter of the top being 1' 11" and the visible height, 8", but a considerable portion is certainly buried in the bank, as O'Curry states that the circumference of the base at the level of the ground was 11' 0".⁷

THE CORNISH CROSSES

The origin of this type of monument lies in the south-west of England. In Cornwall where the form was developed there are over two hundred examples with the unpierced circular head, the majority of which have a pair of similar crosses on the two faces.⁸ The figure of Our Lord appears however on thirty-two of these, although in only two instances is the figure shown on a cross on the circular head.⁹ The carving is often very crude and the figure is sometimes represented in a short tunic and sometimes naked, while the head is often inclined to one side. Chamfering appears on many of these crosses, and is regarded as a sign of late work.¹⁰

When the Fassaroe monument is compared with individual crosses of this figured group, it appears that in addition to the general shape, many other features are identical. The key-hole shape of the sunk panel occurs at Scorrier,¹¹ Rosemorran,¹² Lelant,¹³ Trevalis,¹⁴ Zennor,¹⁵ & Repper's Mill¹⁶ (Fig. 2a). The angles are chamfered on those at Trevalis, St. Erth¹⁷ Scorrier, and Trevean¹⁸ (Fig. 2b). It is on the latter cross also that the only example of human heads in relief occurs, and curiously enough they are placed on each side of the circular head, just above the shaft, and in the same position as the single one at Fassaroe. There is, furthermore an increase in thickness at the junction of head and shaft.

ASSOCIATED CROSSES

In addition to the Fassaroe monument, there are in the same neighbourhood several other crosses which exhibit features similar to those mentioned, and which suggest that the introduction of a foreign type at this site, exercised some influence on contemporary stone-carving. These crosses are situated at Killegar, Rathmichael, Kiltuck and Blackrock.

⁷Eugene O'Curry "Ordnance Survey Letters", pp. 21-22.

⁸Arthur G. Langdon "Old Cornish Crosses", Truro 1896 p. 40ff.

⁹*Ibid.* p. 119ff.

¹⁰*Ibid.* p. 19 & 293.

¹¹*Ibid.* p. 141-142.

¹²*Ibid.* p. 142-143.

¹³*Ibid.* p. 144-145.

¹⁴*Ibid.* p. 340-341.

¹⁵*Ibid.* p. 146-147.

¹⁶*Ibid.* p. 145-146.

¹⁷*Ibid.* p. 151-152.

¹⁸*Ibid.* p. 335-336.

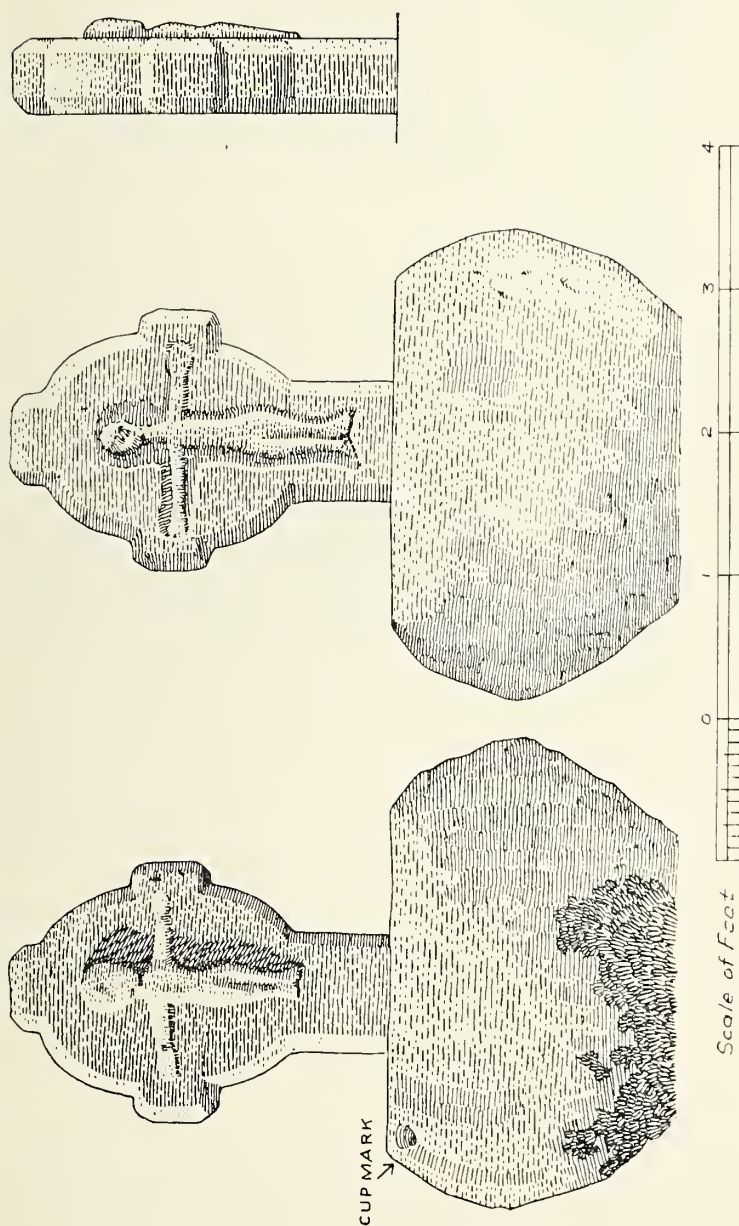


Fig. 3. Rathmichael.

The cross head at Killegar was discovered in 1947 and has been published by Ó Ríordáin,¹⁹ who dates it to about the 10th century. It has the same circular head with the addition of very short vestigial arms. On one side is the crucifixion, the figure being shown as naked and with the head perpendicular, and on the other side is a central cup mark, surrounded by two concentric circles. Although the Killegar cross-head appears to form a link between this group of crosses and the decorated slabs of Rathdown, the possibility that it was cut from an existing early slab cannot be lightly dismissed, and the fact that it is the only instance where carving appears on the back of a slab of this type would support this conjecture.²⁰

The cross of Rathmichael (Fig. 3) was formerly situated among the ruins of Kiltuck Church, Shankill.²¹ It was re-erected about 1910 on an existing base in the laneway between Rathmichael and Shankill Castle, in the belief that it had been originally removed from this site.²² The base, which appears to be correctly fitted to the shaft, was marked on the earlier O.S. maps as a cromlech. It consists of a round granite boulder 3' 4" in diameter, the top of which has been levelled off, and the socket cut in the centre. On the south-east corner is a small cup-mark. The cross, which is also of granite, has a solid oval head with very short arms, and is chamfered all around on both faces. On the side now facing east is a crucifixion in relief. The figure is naked, and the head, which is very large in proportion to the body, is in the perpendicular position. On the other side is a somewhat similar figure, but instead of being in relief it is outlined by a broad incised line. The head in this case is much smaller, and is slightly inclined to the right, but otherwise the proportions of the figure are much inferior to that on the east side.

The Kiltuck cross-head (Fig. 4)²³ was situated along with that last mentioned, and was removed in 1937 by Rev. J. P. Sherwin, P.P. for erection at the new Church of St. Anne, nearby.²⁴ It is now lying against the back of the pedestal of the statue of St. Anne in the Church grounds, and is almost concealed by shrubs. The base is still in position at the eastern gable end of Kiltuck Church. It is similar to that at Rathmichael, being a round boulder 2' 4" in diameter levelled off on the upper side, and the socket 10½" x 6" cut in the centre. The shaft was found about 1938 among debris which had been removed from the modern house named Shanganagh Castle during alterations to the underground story.²⁵ It was removed, also by Rev. J. P. Sherwin to the garden of his house in Ballybrack, where it

¹⁹Ó Ríordáin, "Miscellaneous discoveries in the Dublin Neighbourhood", J.R.S.A.I. Vol. LXXVII p. 84, 85.

²⁰Ó hÉailidhe, "The Rathdown Slabs." J.R.S.A.I. Vol. LXXXVII. p. 75-88.

²¹H. S. Crawford "A descriptive list of the Early Irish Crosses", J.R.S.A.I. Vol. XXXVII. p. 221 (1907).

²²Rev. George Digby Scott M.A., "The Stones of Bray", Dublin 1913. p. 68.

²³H. S. Crawford, "A descriptive list of the Early Irish Crosses", J.R.S.A.I. Vol. XXXVII. p. 221 (1907).

²⁴Irish Independent. 1st July 1937.

²⁵Information kindly supplied by the late Mr. E. Keegan of Ballybrack.

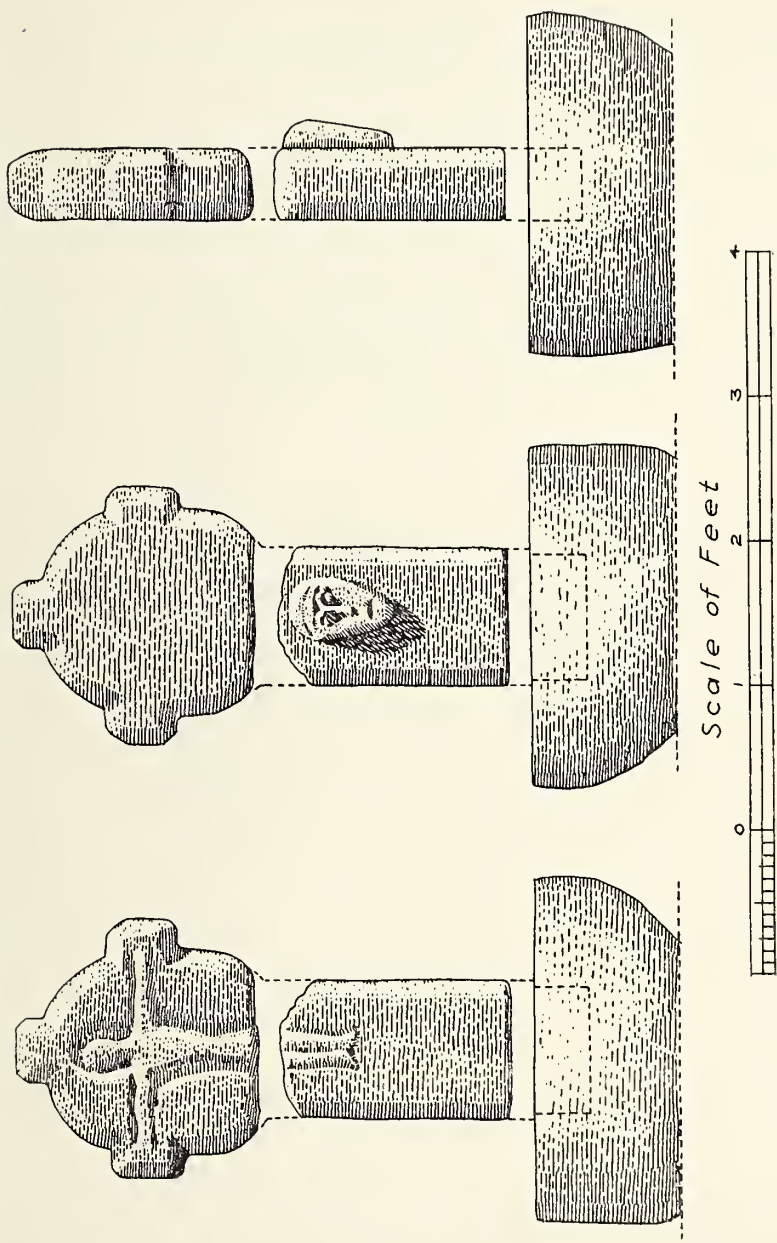


Fig. 4. Kiltuck.

still remains. A short portion is missing from between the shaft and the head, and a piece of unknown length from the bottom of the shaft. The thickness of the shaft is $\frac{1}{8}$ " less than the width of the socket, and the width of the shaft is $1\frac{1}{8}$ " greater than the length of the socket. This allows for a $\frac{5}{8}$ " shoulder on each side of the tenon, giving greater stability to the monument. The head is roughly circular in shape, and has short arms and chamfering exactly the same as that at Rathmichael. The figure also is similar to that which is incised on the western face at Rathmichael. The back of the cross head is quite blank, but lower down on the shaft is a very fine human head in relief. The features are well preserved, the eyes being represented by two incised circles, over which are curved eyebrows meeting in the centre. Above this is a line across the brow representing either the hair line, or the edge of a close fitting cap. The nose is straight and almost flush with the face, and the mouth is a horizontal slit. There cannot be much doubt, but that these two crosses were made by the same craftsman.

The newly erected cross at Blackrock (Fig. 5)²⁶ has been included in this group, because it has several features in common with that of Kiltuck, i.e. a human head in exactly the same position on the shaft and some rather irregular chamfering. This cross does not possess any artistic or architectural merits. The shaft is very much out of alignment, and the two arms are of different sizes. The portion of the shaft below the arms is chamfered on the four angles, and the chamfering carried along the two bottom angles of one arm only. The lower portion of the shaft is an inch thicker than the part above the arms, and the edges of the limbs are not square with either face of the cross. The carving of the human head is rude, but effective. The eyes are sunken under horizontal brows, and low down on the forehead is the edge of the hair or head-dress. The mouth is set at an angle, and the end of the nose has been chipped off giving the face a grim expression. A short horizontal line is incised between the right side of the head and the arm of the cross. On the other side of the cross and in line with the top of the arms is a roughly incised oval above which are three vertical lines terminating under a slightly raised horizontal band. This has been compared with the raised circle which appears on a number of crosses in the neighbourhood,²⁷ but the extreme rudeness of its workmanship gives it a very different appearance from the well executed decoration of these monuments. On the same side, and low down on the shaft is a slightly raised egg-shaped panel 6" high and 4"

²⁶P. J. O'Reilly, "The Christian Sepulchral Leacs and Free Standing Crosses of the Dublin half-barony of Rathdown", J.R.S.A.I. Vol. XXXI. p. 385-403.

H. S. Crawford, "A descriptive list of the Early Irish Crosses", J.R.S.A.I. Vol. XXXVII. p. 220.

For the history of this cross see Rev. M. V. Ronan in *Irish Independent*. 13th Nov. 1950.

²⁷P. J. O'Reilly, "The Christian Sepulchral Leacs and Free Standing Crosses of the Dublin half-barony of Rathdown", J.R.S.A.I. Vol. XXXI. p. 388.

wide. This may have been another human face, but no trace of any features survive. Above this is a horizontal incised line, level with the lower side of the arms.

DATING EVIDENCE

The features which distinguish this group of crosses, the carved human heads, chamfered angles, and type of Crucifixion, are not very helpful in arriving at a date for the group as a whole. Human heads appear on the ninth century crosses of St. Mullins, Kilcullen and Termonfeckin,²⁸ and on the tenth century cross of Muiredach, but it is upon the Romanesque doorways of the early twelfth century that they appear in greatest profusion and where the variety and individuality of the faces suggest an attempt at portraiture. The Fassaroe heads even in their present weathered

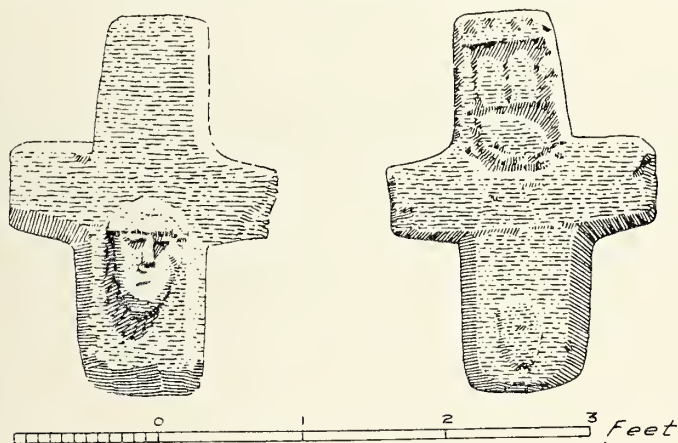


Fig. 5. Blackrock.

condition indicate by their irregular distribution on the monument that their purpose was other than mere decoration, and the distinguishing of one by the addition of a high pointed head-dress must have been intended as a mark of eminence.

Chamfering of angles occurs frequently at the bases of the lintelled west doorways, and on the imposts of chancel arches of pre-Romanesque as well as Romanesque churches, but usually only as a horizontal feature. It is not normally found on high crosses, and its use on the group of crosses under consideration must therefore be attributed to the Cornish influence. The date of these Cornish crosses has not been satisfactorily fixed. They have been assigned to a period lasting from the eighth to the twelfth centuries, but this includes also, plain cross-inscribed monuments, and highly decorated crosses with pierced heads.²⁹

²⁸Françoise Henry, "Irish Art in the Early Christian Period", London 1940. p. 173-175.

²⁹Arthur G. Langdon, "Old Cornish Crosses", Truro, 1896. p. 18.

The unclothed figure of the Saviour which is depicted in all five instances would appear to indicate a late date. Although this type of Crucifixion occurs on some of the earliest slabs and again on the cross of Muiredach, the normal treatment of the subject before the twelfth century, on both metal and manuscript as well as stone was to represent the figure of Christ clothed in a long garment, and with the head in an upright position. In the twelfth century the long garment was replaced by a short kilt, the body and arms were bent, and the head inclined over at an acute angle. In later representations a loin cloth takes the place of the kilt.

On these grounds a date about the second half of the twelfth century would seem reasonable for the Fassaroe cross, and this would agree also with the Romanesque type heads, and the pointed head-dress of the figure on the cross of Dysert.

Acknowledgements

My thanks are due to Rev. Canon J. P. Sherwin, P.P. Harrington St., the late Mr. Edward Keegan, Ballybrack, and Mr. Thomas O'Brien, Ballybrack, for information concerning the cross of Kiltuck, and to Very Rev. Dr. C. F. Hurley, P.P., Ballybrack, for facilities in examining the Kiltuck shaft.

My thanks are also due to the officials and staff of Dun Laoghaire Borough Corporation, through whose courtesy I was enabled to examine the cross of Blackrock while it was stored on their premises.

DUMAZBAKKI—AN IRISH PLACE NAME IN OLD NORSE FORM

By A. B. Taylor

I

OF the two dozen Irish place names in Old Norse literature, one of the most interesting is *Dumazbakki*, which occurs once—and once only—in one of the saga accounts of the Battle of Clontarf, 1014.

The name appears in the oblique case—as a *dumazbacka*—in the manuscript AM 142 fol., 58r, in the Library of the University of Copenhagen. This manuscript, written by Ásgeir Jónsson in Iceland about 1700, is a paper copy of a lost vellum of about 1300. It contains, among other things, *þorsteins saga Síðu-Hallssonar*, ‘the saga of Thorsteinn, son of Hallr of Síða’. It is in this saga that the name appears.¹

In Old Norse sources, the Battle of Clontarf was called *Brjáns-orrosta*, ‘Brian’s battle’. There is a longish account of the battle in *Njáls saga*; a shorter account in *þorsteins saga*; and brief references in other sagas. All these accounts and references appear to have a common exemplar, now lost; and there has been some difference of view as to what that exemplar was. S. Bugge (1908) took it to be a saga of the Irish king Brian,² and this view was accepted by several subsequent scholars. Jón Jóhannesson (1950) put forward arguments in favour of the exemplar being a short saga of Sigurd the Stout, earl of Orkney.³ While there is much, in the present writer’s opinion, to be said in support of the view of Jóhannesson, it is unnecessary for purposes of this paper to pursue the question. The relevant point is that the lost exemplar was a saga, written probably in Iceland, and probably in the first half of the thirteenth century. In this lost saga, the place name *Dumazbakki* probably appeared first in written form.

The name occurs in that part of the narrative in which Sigurd, earl of Orkney, who was a member of the alliance against Brian, was being hard pressed in the fight. The Norse standard needed a new bearer, and Sigurd had to carry it when no one else would do so. At this point in the narrative the saga of Thorsteinn adds a sentence or two that are not in any of the other accounts and that probably came from the lost exemplar:

¹ *Þorsteins saga Síðu-Hallssonar* is edited by Jón Jóhannesson in *Austfirðinga Sögur* (in *Íslenzk Fornrit* XI, Reykjavík, 1950). The reference to *Dumazbakki* is on p. 301.

² S. Bugge, *Norsk Sagaskrivning og Sagafortælling i Irland* (Kristiania, 1908), pp. 60-61.

³ Op. cit., p. 301, note 3.

"And the battle went on fiercely. And a little later a voice from the air was heard: 'If Earl Sigurd is of a will to win the day, let him go to *Dumazbakki* with his men'. The [men] followed the earl closely, and so it was that the earl fell there".

II

The meaning and derivation of the name are a little puzzling. While it is possible that the text may be corrupt or the tradition on which it was based faulty, there is no obvious reason for not taking the name as we find it and considering it as a genuine Scandinavian version of a genuine Irish name.

Ordinarily, O.N. *bakki* in a compounded name like *Dumazbakki* meant 'the bank of a river or lake'; e.g. *Ekkjalsbakki*, 'bank of the River Oykel', Sutherland (OrkS 8), *Laxárbakki*, Iceland (BNj 296), and common nouns like *árbakki*, 'bank of the river', *vazbakki* for *vatnsbakki*, 'bank of the water'.⁴ Uncompounded, *bakki* sometimes meant 'a ridge or mound'.

Craigie (1896) and others have taken the first element in the name to be a Scandinavianised genitive singular of O.Ir *dum(h)a*, 'a mound', for example, a burial mound or a natural eminence.⁵ If it were assumed that *dum(h)a* were in the dental group of nouns, then the genitive singular would have been *dum(h)adh* which might have become **dumað* in O.N. An O.N. genitive inflexion *-s* might have been added to **dumað*, and *-ðs-* was often written *-z-* in O.N. manuscripts. This is a tempting solution, but is improbable. Early Irish *duma* appears in the dative singular as *dumu*, which means that it must belong to the *-io* stem group, with genitive singular *dumi*, not *dumad*. The writer is advised that although many *-io* words went over in time to the dental group, it would be unwise to assume that *duma* had done so before 1014. It seems unlikely, therefore, that the first element in *Dumazbakki* is to be derived from O.Ir *dum(h)a*, earlier *duma*.

Cognate with O.Ir *dum(h)a*, 'a mound' is O.Ir *dum(h)ach*, 'a sandbank'—which is, of course, a special or particular kind of mound. Hogan (1910) considered that *-bakki* was a translation of *dum(h)ach*, and this certainly seems possible.

It is also possible, however, that O.Ir. *dum(h)ach* lay behind O.N. *Dumaz-*. In Scandinavianised form, O.Ir. *dum(h)ach* would appear in the nominative case as **Dumak[r]* and in the genitive case as **Dumaks*.⁶

⁴*Orkneyinga saga*, ed. S. Nordal (Copenhagen, 1913-16), p. 8; *Brennu-Njáls saga*, ed. E. Ó. Sveinsson (in *Íslensk Fornrit* XII, Reykjavík, 1954), p. 296.

⁵W. A. Craigie, *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* I (1896-7), p. 450; A. J. Goedheer, *Irish and Norse Traditions about the Battle of Clontarf* (Haarlem, 1938), p. 95; E. Ó. Sveinsson, *op.cit.*, p. xlv, note 2.

⁶For the transition from O.Ir. *ch* to O.N. *k*, compare O.Ir. *Dubhthach* to O.N. *Duffþakr*, and O.Ir. *Finnlaech* to O.N. *Finnleikr*.

The transition from O.Ir. medial *m* to O.N. *m* has also to be considered. O.Ir. *-m-* was a nasalised labial fricative (signified in later Irish by adding *(h)* after it). There was no corresponding sound in O.N., but it would seem that it became a simple unnasalised *m*; compare O.Ir. *dí muin*, 'two ridges' and Icelandic and Faroese *Dimon* in place names, and O.Ir. *lám*, 'hand' and Icelandic and Faroese *lámur*.

Medial *-ks-* occasionally appears in fourteenth century Icelandic manuscripts as *-x-*,⁷ and *x* and *z* were sometimes confused in the manuscripts of the period.

On this basis the whole Old Norse name would mean literally 'the sandbank of the sandbank'. *Dumazbakki* would thus be one of those doubled or pleonastic names which arise when a foreign visitor to a locality uses a native descriptive name as an identifying epithet for the corresponding descriptive name in his own language—probably without knowing the meaning of the native name. Isaac Taylor (1864) gave numerous examples in his *Words and Places* of this practice, which he called 'aggregation of synonyms'.⁸ The student in search of examples in Ireland can begin with *River Owenmore*; the English speaker who used *Owen* to identify the river that he saw before him presumably did not know that *Owen* was the Irish word *Abhainn* meaning 'River'. In the same way, an Old Norse speaker found a sandbank to which he applied his own name, *Bakki*. He found, however, that the local people called it *Dum(h)ach*, and he used this name as an identifying epithet for *Bakki*. He probably did not know what *Dum(h)ach* meant; aggregation of synonyms seems to arise because the 'aggregator' does not know what he is aggregating.

III

Turning to the possible location of *Dumazbakki*, one finds that two different suggestions have been made for its identification.

The first was made by J. H. Lloyd (1907) in two articles on the Battle of Clontarf in *The New Ireland Review*.⁹ Lloyd argued in detail for the identification of *Dumazbakki* with *Magduma*, later Garget's Meadows and now Phibsborough in the District of Grangegorman, Dublin. He suggested that this was a probable place for Brian to have his camp, and that this was therefore the natural place for the voice from the air to advise Sigurd to go to if he was to win the day over Brian. The Rev. John Ryan (1938), however, regarded this attempt at a military argument as 'far-fetched and unconvincing',¹⁰ and the writer agrees with his view. There is no evidence that Brian had his camp in *Magduma* or anywhere that is identifiable. Lloyd's interpretation of what the voice said is entirely speculative. Semantic and phonological connections between *Magduma* and *Dumazbakki* are also difficult to establish. As Lloyd indicates, *Magduma* means 'the plain of the mound'; there are parallel names in the Irish Annals.¹¹ Lloyd derived *Dumaz-* from O.Ir. *dum(h)a*, and *-bakki* from O.Ir. *maigi*, genitive singular of *Magh*, 'a plain'. As has been shown

⁷E. g. *Kiareksstodum* and *Kiarrexstauþum* in two separate MSS of *Orkneyinga saga* (ed. Nordal, p. 269).

⁸Everyman edition, pp. 163-4.

⁹J. H. Lloyd, "Earl Sigurd's Forlorn Hope", in *The New Ireland Review* XXVIII (Dublin, 1907-8), pp. 35-53, 87-99.

¹⁰The Rev. John Ryan, S.J., "The Battle of Clontarf", in J.R.S.A.I. lxviii (1938), p. 36.

¹¹*Annals of the Four Masters*, I, p. 492, sub anno 858; III, p. 464, sub anno 1295.

above, *Dumaz-* is much more probably from O.Ir. *dum(h)ach*. As to *-bakki*, it is not a translation of O.Ir. *magh*, nor is it possible to explain phonologically a development from O.Ir. *maigi* to O.N. *bakki*. In the view of the present writer, the identification of *Dumazbakki* with *Magduma* is not proved and indeed seems improbable.

The second identification is given by Hogan in his *Onomasticon Goedelicum* in his note on *dumach*.¹² He suggests that the place intended is 'a long and remarkable sandbank at Clontarf opposite Dollymount'. From the military point of view this seems to be as much a guess as Lloyd's identification, but it raises no semantic or phonological problems, and at present stands unchallenged.

The writer acknowledges with grateful thanks the assistance of Dr. Ole Widding, Copenhagen, in checking the form of the name in the manuscript AM 142 fol.; and the advice of the Rev. Professor John Ryan, and Rev. Professor F. Shaw and Mr. Hermann Pálsson on various points of difficulty.

Summary

Dumazbakki is found in a thirteenth century Icelandic saga as the name of a place on or near the site of the Battle of Clontarf, 1014.

The second element in the name is Old Norse *bakki*, 'a sandbank'. The first element appears to be a Scandinavianised form of Old Irish *dum(h)ach* also meaning 'a sandbank'. The name is thus an example of what Isaac Taylor called 'an aggregation of synonyms'.

Its exact location is not certain, but Hogan's identification with a sandbank at Clontarf near Dollymount at present stands unchallenged.

¹²E. A. Hogan, *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, Dublin, 1910.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACQUISITIONS IN THE YEAR 1957

FOREWORD

EVERY year the National Museum acquires a large number of archaeological objects and it is felt that the publication of an annual descriptive list of these would be of value and interest. The following list of the more important items acquired in the year 1957 has been compiled by Dr. Joseph Raftery, Keeper of Irish Antiquities, and expanded notes on some objects of particular interest, contributed by Miss E. M. Prendergast, Mr. A. B. Ó Ríordáin and Mr. E. Rynne of the Museum staff, have been appended. The items have been arranged in a broad chronological sequence and, where feasible, articles made of the same material have been grouped together. The number preceding each entry is an abbreviation of the Museum register number which is given to each item when it is acquired and which, in full, has the year of acquisition placed before it, e.g. 1957: 12, but in the present list this appears simply as 12. In the records of the find-places of the various objects the word "townland" is abbreviated to "td.". It is not in accordance with Museum practice to publish the names of persons from whom objects have been purchased but all donations have been acknowledged. It is hoped to publish similar lists of annual acquisitions regularly in the future.

On behalf of the institution it is my duty and pleasure to record our sincere thanks to the many persons who generously presented so many objects to the National Collections, to all those who otherwise made so many items available for acquisition, to everyone who helped us in any way in the course of the transactions and, not least, to those persons who sent us, or drew our attention to, material which, even if it proved unsuitable for acquisition, we were very glad to have had the opportunity of checking and examining.

A. T. LUCAS, *Director*.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD

STONE AXEHEADS

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 239 | Found 2½ feet deep in a bog in Kiltynaskellan td., Co. Cavan. Pointed oval in section; butt flat. It is 8.5 cm. long and 4.9 cm. wide at the cutting edge. |
| 164 | Found during ploughing in Carnowen td., Co. Donegal. Roughly oval in section; narrow sides flattened; butt flat. It is 8.6 cm. long and 4 cm. wide at the cutting edge. Presented by Mr. C. |

Quinn, Carnowen, Raphoe, Co. Donegal. The Museum is grateful to Mr. J. F. Brehony, Raphoe, Co. Donegal, for help in its acquisition.

- 165 Found in the same field and at the same time as No. 164 above. Oval in section; butt probably flat originally. It is 11 cm. long and 6.4 cm. wide at the cutting edge. Presented by Mr. James McBride, Carnowen, Raphoe, Co. Donegal. The Museum is grateful to Mr. J. F. Brehony, Raphoe, Co. Donegal, for help in its acquisition.
- 123 Found in Conagher td., Co. Galway. Oval in section; butt flat but broken at one corner in antiquity; highly polished. It is 12.9 cm. long and 6.3 cm. wide at the cutting edge. Found and presented by Mr. Michael McTigue, Lisduff, Ballindine, Co. Mayo. The Museum is grateful to Mr. T. Kirrane, Ballindine, Co. Mayo, for help in its acquisition.
- 76 Found in field in Kilkieran td., Co. Galway. Oval in section; butt wide and flat with rounded edges. Length 7.2 cm.; width at cutting edge 4.7 cm. Presented by Mr. Joseph Molloy, Kysalia, Kilkerrin, Carna, Co. Galway.
- 9 Found during ploughing in a field in Castlereban North td., Co. Kildare. Chipped blank for axehead, apparently intended for one of oval section with pointed butt. Length 19.4 cm.; width at cutting edge 5.3 cm.
- 10 Found in same field as No. 9 in Castlereban North td., Co. Kildare. Appears to have been chipped through use in antiquity. Pointed oval section; rounded butt. Length 13.2 cm.; width at cutting edge 4.3 cm.
- 11 Found in same field as Nos. 9 and 10 in Castlereban North td., Co. Kildare. Partly polished and resembling more a chisel than an axe. Flattened oval section, verging on rectangular; rounded butt. Length 12.8 cm.; width at cutting edge 1.3 cm.
- 122 Found 18 inches deep in bed of small stream in Burris td., Co. Mayo. Oval section; pointed butt; highly polished at cutting edge. Length 30.2 cm.; width at cutting edge 10 cm. Identified by Dr. J. S. Jackson, Keeper, Natural History Division, as being greywacke-type grit. Presented by Mr. Patrick Rattigan, Burris, Ballindine, Co. Mayo, through the good offices of Mr. T. Kirrane, Ballindine. Thanks are also due to Mrs. K. McManus, "Glanmore", Irishtown, Claremorris, Co. Mayo.
- 256 Found 5 feet deep in a bog in Léana Mhianaigh, Rosdoagh td., Co. Mayo. Thickened oval section; butt flat, diagonally cut. Length 10.6 cm.; width at cutting edge 5 cm. The Museum is grateful to the Irish Folklore Commission for help in its acquisition.

BRONZE HALBERD

- 172 Found 6 feet below the surface of a cut-away bog, i.e. about 15 feet below the original surface, in Cloonagh td., Co. Longford. Cutting edges bevelled. The semicircular hafting-plate is almost entirely missing, only the parts of the rivet-holes next the blade remaining. Blade slightly scythe-shaped, midrib a wide convex swelling, ending at the hafting-plate. Length 30.5 cm.; width at hafting-plate 7.8 cm. (Fig. 1).

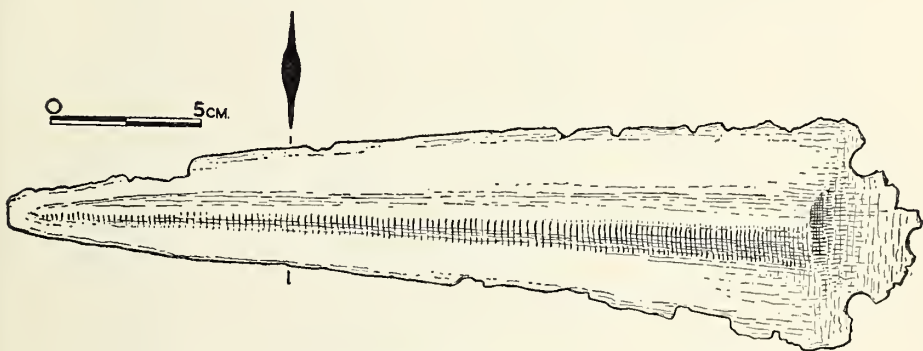


Fig. 1. Bronze halberd, Cloonagh, Co. Longford.

STONE MOULD FOR FLAT BRONZE AXEHEADS

- 342 Found about 1 foot below the surface of a field in Ballyglisheen td., Co. Carlow. For details see note below (p. 139). For help in its acquisition the Museum is grateful to Mr. Edward W. Hughes, Graigenamanagh, Co. Kilkenny; Mr. William Lawlor, Ballyglisheen, Ballymurphy, Borris, Co. Carlow, and to Mr. William Hayes, Kilcoltrim, Borris, Co. Carlow. Fig. 9.

COPPER AND BRONZE AXEHEADS

- 108 Flat copper axehead. Found at a depth of about 5 feet in a bog in Coolnaha North td., Co. Mayo. Squat in shape; upper and lower edges almost parallel and slightly rounded; butt very slightly curved; cutting edge splayed and deeply curved. Length 9.3 cm.; width at cutting edge 7.3 cm. The Museum is grateful to Mr. P. Hughes, Headmaster, Vocational School, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo, for help in its acquisition.
- 113 Flat bronze axehead. Found in filling in after quarrying in Mullaghmore td., Co. Cavan. Edges slightly thickened and there is a faint thickening where the stopridge occurs in more developed types. The flat faces, from butt to within 3.2 cm. of cutting edge, are decorated with longitudinal, parallel, broken lines of strokes. Both the long edges are decorated with a row of

elongated lozenges with rounded angles, extending their entire length. The cutting edge is widely splayed but only moderately curved. Length 17.7 cm.; width at butt 2.5 cm.; width at cutting edge 9.5 cm. The Museum is grateful to Mr. Francis Flanagan, Bawnboy, Co. Cavan, who brought the specimen to notice. (Fig. 2).

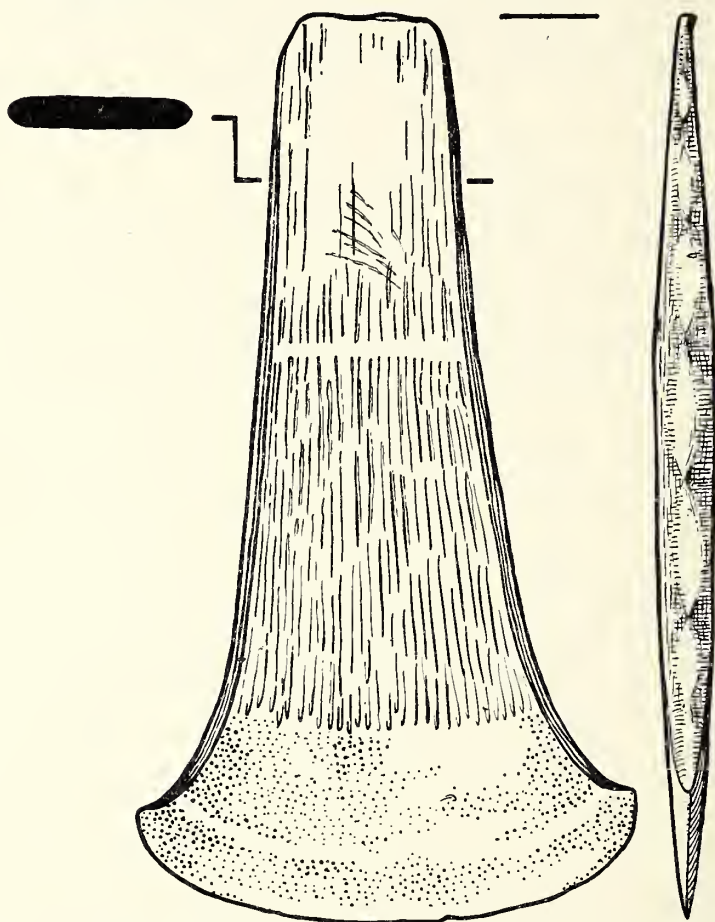


Fig. 2. Decorated flat bronze axehead, Mullaghmore, Co. Cavan. (c. 25).

79

Flat bronze axehead. Found in Derrynanagh td., Co. Offaly. Butt end missing and broken off in antiquity. The flat faces are decorated with two longitudinal lines, parallel to the edges, formed of a series of short, overlapping strokes. Towards the cutting edge these are connected by the arms of a Y-shaped line of similar strokes. Between the longitudinal lines and the edges there are traces of a chevron pattern. Along the edges there are

faint traces of a continuous row of elongated lozenges. The cutting edge is splayed and moderately curved. Length 10.3 cm.; width at fracture 3.7 cm.; width at cutting edge 9.2 cm. The Museum is grateful to Rev. Seósamh Ó Murthuile, C.I., St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore, Co. Offaly, for help in its acquisition. (Fig. 3).

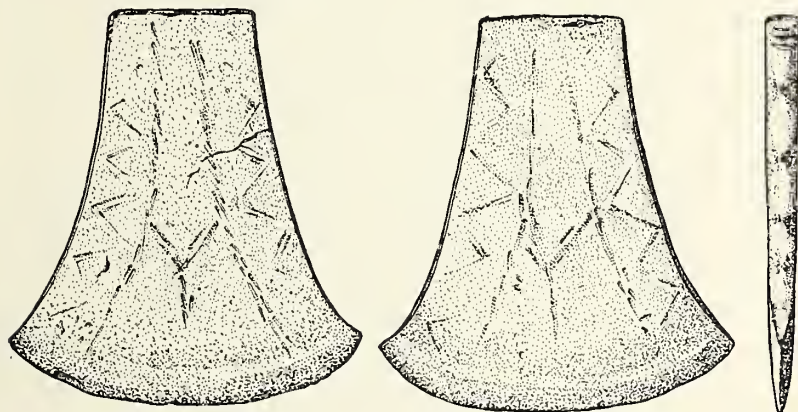


Fig. 3. Flat bronze axehead, Derrynanagh, Co. Offaly. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

- 135 Flat bronze axehead. Ireland, but no locality recorded. A small specimen with slight damage to the butt and with one corner of the blade broken. Butt sharp and slightly rounded. Cutting edge widely splayed and deeply curved. Length 10.8 cm.; width at butt 2.2 cm.; original width at cutting edge about 6.5 cm.
- 104 Flanged bronze axehead. Found, together with No. 105, in Derryniggin td., Co. Leitrim. For details see below p. 143.
- 105 Flanged bronze axehead. Found, together with No. 104, in Derryniggin td., Co. Leitrim. For details see below p. 143.
- 136 Flanged bronze axehead. Ireland, but no locality recorded. The long edges have been hammered to produce slight flanges, and there is an incipient stopridge, more conspicuous on one face than on the other. Butt straight and sharp. Cutting edge widely splayed and deeply curved. Length 8.5 cm.; width at butt 1.6 cm.; width at cutting edge 4.1 cm.
- 109 Flanged bronze axehead. Found 4 feet deep in a second cutting of turf and, possibly, 10 feet from original surface in a bog in Carraun td., Co. Leitrim. It has pronounced flanges and a well-defined stopridge, 2.5 cm. thick, below which the flanges continue for some distance towards the blade. Both flat faces are decorated between the stopridge and the cutting edge with a triangle within a semicircle, both executed in relief. The

triangle is based on the stopridge and the semicircle on the forward points of the flanges. The cutting edge is only slightly splayed and moderately curved. Length 16 cm.; width at cutting edge 5.7 cm.

- 137 Bronze palstave. Ireland, but no locality recorded. Part of the butt is broken off. The high cast flanges and the stopridge do not form a pocket. There is a triangle in relief based on the stopridge, its apex towards the blade but to one side of the median line. The cutting edge is slightly splayed and moderately curved. Length 11.3 cm.; width at cutting edge 4.2 cm.
- 131 Bronze palstave. Found on the gravel at the bottom of a bog in Spa Hill, Cloonlahard West td., Co. Limerick. Of yellow bronze. Butt slightly damaged in ancient times. On the flat face of the blade below the stopridge and based on it is a ridge in very low relief in the shape of half a pointed oval. Near the stopridge a similar ridge runs transversely across the narrow sides. The cutting edge is widely splayed and its corners are recurved. Length 15.3 cm.; width at cutting edge 6.7 cm. Presented by Mr. Michael Hurley, Spa Hill, Cloonlahard, Ballyhahill, Co. Limerick. The Museum is grateful to Capt. C. Ó Danachair, M.A., Irish Folklore Commission, for help in its acquisition.
- 110 Socketed bronze axehead. Found 8 inches below the surface of a field in Furrna, Inisheer, Aran Islands, Co. Galway. A large, well-preserved specimen. The mouth is sub-rectangular, 3.3 cm. by 3 cm. internally, with a flat rim 5 mm. thick. Below the rim is a wide, shallow groove 6 mm. deep, bordered by a slight ridge on the blade side. The loop averages 7 mm. in thickness. The casting seam passes over it and there is a corresponding seam on the other side but, owing to the fact that the two halves of the mould did not coincide exactly, the casting is asymmetrical and, in side view, one half of the mouth appears higher than the other. The cutting edge is splayed and moderately curved. The interior of the socket bears two ribs in relief. Length 10.5 cm.; width at cutting edge 7 cm. The Museum is grateful to Mr. Ciarán Bairéad, Irish Folklore Commission, for help in its acquisition.
- 4 Socketed bronze axehead. Found about a foot below the surface in Annaleck Upper td., Co. Kilkenny. Of medium size and in good preservation. Mouth roughly oval, 3.2 cm. by 2.8 cm. internally, 3.8 cm. by 3.5 cm. externally. On the outside it is bevelled and flared. On each side of the interior of the socket are two ribs in relief which extend from the bottom to within 2 cm. of the mouth. At the level of the top of the loop the outside of the socket is encircled by two mouldings. The loop is semi-circular and the casting seam passes over it. The cutting edge is

splayed and well curved. Presented by Mr. Edward Murphy, Annaleck, Skeoughvosteen, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny. Thanks are due to Mrs. B. D. Grattan Bellew, Mount Loftus, Goresbridge, Co. Kilkenny. See *Old Kilkenny Journal*, No. 10, 1958, pp. 36-7.

- 99 Socketed bronze axehead. Ireland, but locality not recorded. The mouth of the socket is oval, measuring 4.9 cm. by 3.8 cm externally. The mouth is encircled by a rim 7 mm. wide which is triangular in section and immediately below it there is a slight groove. The interior of the socket bears three pairs of ribs. The axehead is slightly asymmetrical due to the fact that the two halves of the mould were not quite coincident during casting. The cutting edge is deeply curved, widely splayed and recurved at the corners. Length 7.6 cm.; width at cutting edge 6.6 cm.
- 139 Socketed bronze axehead. Ireland, but locality not recorded. Mouth of socket almost round, measuring 3.6 cm. by 3.5 cm. externally. The cutting edge is deeply curved, well splayed and with rounded corners. Length 6.3 cm.; width at cutting edge 4.8 cm.
- 140 Socketed bronze axehead. Ireland, but locality not recorded. A small specimen in fair preservation. Mouth oval and measuring 3.2 cm. by 2.4 cm. externally. The loop is broken. The cutting edge is very slightly splayed and slightly curved. Length 4.4 cm.; width at cutting edge 3.6 cm.

BRONZE SPEARHEADS

- 3 Found 2 feet below the surface of a bog in Mullanalamphry td., Co. Donegal. Blade leaf-shaped with a somewhat angular butt end. A flat tang with a terminal rivet-hole takes the place of the later and commoner socket. Length 14.6 cm.; width at butt of blade 2.4 cm.; thickness along median line 3.5 mm. The Museum is grateful to Miss Gladys Kee, Clar N.S., Donegal, Co. Donegal, for help in the acquisition of the specimen.
- 1 Found in a bog in Letterfrack td., Co. Galway. Socketed, with loops on side of socket. Blade somewhat worn. From the butt of the blade two raised ridges run to join the angular midrib at a point about half-way up the blade. Loops hammered and flattened into long ovals. Length of blade 9.8 cm.; maximum width 2.9 cm. Length of socket 8.5 cm.; mouth diameter 2 cm. Overall length 15 cm.
- 98 Found 8 feet deep in a bog in Monaincha td., Co. Tipperary. Socketed, with loops on socket. Length 16.8 cm.; maximum width 3.5 cm.; mouth diameter of socket 1.8 cm. The Museum is grateful to Mr. Brendan Gordon, Boys' National School, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, for help in its acquisition.

- 255 Found 1 foot deep in the removal of the foundations of an old wall in a garden in Moyne td., Co. Galway. Somewhat corroded. Blade rhomboid with two small loops in base of blade itself. The socket continues to the tip of the blade, its outer aspect in the blade portion being an angular midrib. Overall length 11.9 cm.; maximum width of blade 2.2 cm.
- 94 Found in subsoil in field in Clarkstown td., Co. Meath. Most of the socket is missing but it appears to be of the type which had peg-holes. The blade, which has a rounded midrib, is 23.6 cm. long and 6.6 cm. in maximum width. Presented by Mr. Austin Lyons, Clarkstown, Kilcock, Co. Kildare, through Rev. Brother P. T. Ryan, Christian Brothers, Kilcock.

BRONZE SWORDS

- 120, 121 Found in Littleton Bog in Derryhogan td., Co. Tipperary. They were uncovered by a turf-cutting machine at a depth of about 5 feet below the surface at the same time and it seems reasonable to assume that the pair constitute a hoard in the archaeological sense. No. 120 is bent and scratched as a result of being caught in the mechanism of the turf-cutter. The blade is bevelled at the cutting edges and has a pronounced ricasso. On one side of the blade there is a small hole and a similar hole on the other side was plugged in ancient times with bronze of a colour slightly different from that of the rest of the sword. The hafting-plate has a T-shaped end and 7 rivet-holes. The sword is 57.8 cm. long and 4.2 cm. wide across the butt of the blade. No. 121 is imperfect: the end of the hafting-plate is missing and the line of fracture seems ancient. From the bevelled edges the blade swells gently to give a flattened oval section. The ricasso is prominent. The hafting-plate was broken and repaired in two places in antiquity. In the part now remaining there are three rivet holes and part of a fourth. One rivet remains. The mark of a hilt of bone, antler or wood can still be seen at the top of the blade. The sword is 54.6 cm. long and 4.8 cm. wide across the butt of the blade. Both swords were presented by Bord na Móna. The Museum is grateful to Mr. P. J. Ruddy, Manager of the Bord's station at Littleton, Co. Tipperary, for help in their acquisition.
- 145 Ireland, but locality not recorded. Portion of a sword of the leaf-shaped type, including a part of the tang and a small piece of the blade. It bears a ricasso and three rivet-holes remain. Length 20.7 cm.

POTTERY

- 69 Food vessel found with a flint scraper and cremated human bones in a square cist in Carrickbrack td., Co. Donegal. For

details see note below (p. 145). The Museum is grateful to Mr. Robert J. Allen, Carrickbrack, Convoy, Co. Donegal, and to Mr. J. J. Brehony, Central Hotel, Raphoe, Co. Donegal, for help in its acquisition.

- 143 Incense cup. Ireland, no locality recorded. About half the side of the wall is missing but the base is complete. A cross is lightly scratched on the underside of the base, roughly quartering it. From the base, which is 5 cm. in diameter, the wall slopes outwards and then inwards, producing a biconical profile. There is a small circular perforation in the angle of the wall. The surface is ornamented with horizontal grooves running round the vessel, some being, however, discontinuous. The rim is flat and plain; the base is concave externally. Height 3.1 cm.

- 343, 344 Two Neolithic vessels found with flint and bone objects in a stone-lined grave in Caherguillamore td., Co. Limerick.

No. 343 consists of a number of sherds from the rim and body but there is none from the base. As reconstructed, the vessel has a rim diameter of 26.8 cm. The rim is flat, 1.3 cm. thick and is ornamented on its upper surface with a series of impressed herringbone designs. The body of the vessel is decorated with wide zig-zag grooves arranged vertically. The part adjoining the base appears to have been plain. The biscuit, brick red to brown in colour, is coarse and contains a number of large grits.

No. 344 has also been reconstructed and appears to have been a shallow, round-bottomed bowl about 10.2 cm. high and 16.2 cm. in external rim diameter. The whole outer surface is banded with encircling horizontal grooves, the spaces left in false relief between them being ornamented, on the upper portion of the vessel, with a series of short vertical or slightly slanting narrow grooves. The ware is rough and gritty and varies in colour from mottled grey to dark brown.

Both deposited by the excavator, Mr. John Hunt, M.A., Drumleck, Baily, Co. Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS STONE OBJECTS

- 2 Flint arrowhead from a bog at Kilnaborris, Co. Galway. It is of the barbed-and-tanged type and measures 2.2 cm. long and 2 cm. in width across the barbs, which are the same length as the tang.
- 6 Flint lancehead from Dunluce, Co. Antrim. This is a comparatively large blade with rudimentary barbs and a short tang. The chipping is rough and there is some slight retouching along the

edges. It is 10 cm. long and 4 cm. wide across the barbs. Presented by Mr. P. V. Garrett, 19 Brookwood Road, Artane, Dublin.

- 106, 107 Two flint slug knives found with two decorated bronze axeheads in Derryniggin td., Co. Leitrim. For details see below (p. 143).
- 13 Bann flake found on the site of a small mound, locally called "The Rath", which was being levelled in a field near the R. Barrow in Castlereban North td., Co. Kildare. It is of chert and is worked on the non-bulbar face only. Butt trimmed in the manner usual in the type. Length 5.1 cm.; width 2.5 cm.; thickness 1 cm.
- 36 Bann flake found during ploughing in Castlereban North td., Co. Kildare. A flint blade with the typical trimmed butt end of the Bann flake but without a pointed tip. Length 5.9 cm.; maximum width 3.8 cm.
- 331 Bann flake found on the shore of Lough Gara at Reylawn, Tawnymucklagh td., Co. Sligo. A large flake of chert, triangular in section. It lacks secondary working on the edges but the butt is trimmed. Length 13 cm.; maximum width 4.2 cm.
- 332 Bann flake found with No. 331. Of squat shape and lacking secondary chipping. Length 6.3 cm.; maximum width 2.6 cm.
- 334 Bann flake, found with Nos. 331 and 332. A blade-like piece of chert with a slightly trimmed butt. Length 7.6 cm.; width 1.8 cm.
- 70 Thumb-scraper of flint, found with a burial in Carrickbrack td., Co. Donegal. For details see below (p. 145).
- 14 Thumb-scraper of flint, found after the levelling of a small mound, called "The Rath", in Castlereban North td., Co. Kildare. Roughly oval in shape and 2.4 cm. long. The flint is bluish-white and there is secondary chipping around the end and on portions of the edge.
- 45 Thumb-scraper of flint, found in a ploughed field in Castlereban North td., Co. Kildare. Roughly circular in shape and 1.5 cm. in diameter. Steep secondary flaking all around the edge.
- 247 End-scraper of flint, from the sand dunes of Ballyloughlin, Co. Down. Of translucent greyish flint with most of upper surface covered with cortex. Fine secondary chipping around the end. Length 5.1 cm.; width 2.3 cm. Presented by Mrs. Cussen, Kinelarty, Newcastlewest, Co. Limerick.
- 15 End-scraper of flint, from the site of a small mound, called "The Rath", in Castlereban North td., Co. Kildare. Only a portion, 1.6 cm. long and 1.1 cm. wide, now remains. Good secondary flaking around the end.

- 58 Hollow-scraper of flint, found in a field at Castlereban North td., Co. Kildare. A large flake of white flint with some of the cortex still remaining. On one side it is worked by secondary chipping into a hollow scraper; on the other side a scraperlike edge has been produced by chipping. Length 5.2 cm., maximum width 3.5 cm.
- 8 Stone hammerhead, incomplete, found at the edge of Mullagh Lough in Mullagh td., Co. Cavan. There is a conical depression in the centre of each face which would, if the perforation had been completed, have produced the hourglass-shaped hole common in these objects. The depressions are 4 cm. in diameter and 1 cm. deep. The stone is oval, measuring 7.5 cm. by 6.3 cm., and is 4 cm. at the widest point. Presented by Mr. Myles O'Brien, 33 St. Mary's Drive, Drimnagh Road, Dublin.
- 93 Saddle quern and rubber from Ardstown td., Co. Kildare. The quern is worn smooth but the rubber is still quite rough and it cannot be stated with certainty that the two belong together. The quern is oval, measuring 54 cm. by 25.5 cm., and it is 14 cm. high. The rubber is also oval, measuring 20 cm. by 14 cm., and it is 6.5 cm. thick. Presented by Mr. McGlin, Ovidstown, Co. Kildare, through Rev. Brother P. T. Ryan, Christian Brothers, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.
- 95, 96 Two stone balls from Rathrone td., Co. Meath. No. 95 is spherical but slightly flattened at two opposed points and is 5.4 cm. in diameter. No. 96 is ovoid, measuring 5.4 cm. by 4.5 cm. and 4 cm. thick, with slight abrasions at one end. They may, possibly, be sling stones. Presented by Mr. Michael Flynn, Rathrone, Co. Meath, through Rev. Brother P. T. Ryan, Christian Brothers, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.
- In addition to the foregoing a small number of stone artefacts, fragmentary or not readily classifiable, were acquired which do not call for particular description.

WOODEN VESSELS

In the present state of our knowledge of the typology, stratigraphical contexts and associations of these objects it is impossible to assign even approximate dates to a great many of them and all those acquired have been grouped together here in the interest of convenience and coherence.

- 119 Found lying on its side 4 feet deep in Glenveigh Bog, Gartan Mountain td., Co. Donegal. It was full of bog butter and was encased in what the finder thought to be decayed wickerwork which fell to fragments when the vessel was removed from the peat. The body is carved out of the solid but the bottom is a separate piece inserted into a croze near the bottom. The vessel

is approximately circular but widens slightly from the bottom where it is about 20 cm. in diameter, to the top, where it is about 22 cm. in diameter. It has an angular shoulder above which a short neck rises vertically to the rim. Immediately below the shoulder are two lug-handles, each 11.8 cm. long and projecting 1.7 cm. from the side. Each is pierced by a circular hole somewhat above the centre point. These handles are not placed diametrically opposite each other. The lid, although somewhat oval in shape now, was, probably, originally circular and about 20 cm. in diameter. It is flat below but convex on the upper surface, being 7.8 cm. thick in the centre. At the latter point it is pierced by a hole 3 cm. square which continues upwards through an octagonal projection which is furnished with two side wings. The vessel was, probably, a churn, the sleeved hole in the lid being designed to accommodate the dash. It is 35.5 cm. high. The Museum is grateful to Sergeant M. Greene, Gárda Síochána, Kilmacrenan, Co. Donegal, for help in its acquisition. (Fig. 4).

- 100 Found in a bog in Rathlust td., Co. Louth. Now in a fragmentary condition. The body is carved from the solid but the bottom is a separate piece which was inserted into a croze about 1.5 cm. from the lower edge. A wooden hoop originally encircled the mouth of the vessel and was held in place by 5 wooden pegs. The vessel stood 21.5 cm. high and appears to have narrowed from the base, where it is about 20 cm. in diameter, to the mouth. Presented by Mr. Thomas Finnegan, Rathlust, Co. Louth. The Museum is grateful to Rev. D. MacIvor, C.C., Ardee, Co. Louth, for help in its acquisition.
- 257 Found 5-6 feet below the surface of a bog in Glencalry Upper td., Co. Mayo. The vessel is built of 13 staves held together by two wooden hoops which were fixed in position by small wooden pegs. The upper hoop, which is just below the rim, is composed of two thin bands; the lower one consists of a single split rod. The base, which is flat above and convex below, fits into a croze near the bottom. Four of the staves project 7 cm. above the rim to form handles, each of which is pierced by a round hole. The height to the rim is 37.5 cm. while the diameter decreases from 32 cm. at the base to 28 cm. at the rim. The Museum is grateful to Mr. Patrick Caulfield, Belderg, Ballina, Co. Mayo, for help in its acquisition.
- 103 Found $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 feet deep in a bog in Knocknaskeagh td., Co. Mayo. It is a large, flat, shallow dish carved from a single piece, oval in plan and measuring 80 cm. by 40 cm. and 10.5 cm. high. It is now somewhat distorted and broken. At each of the narrow ends there projects a wide flat handle. One of these appears to have

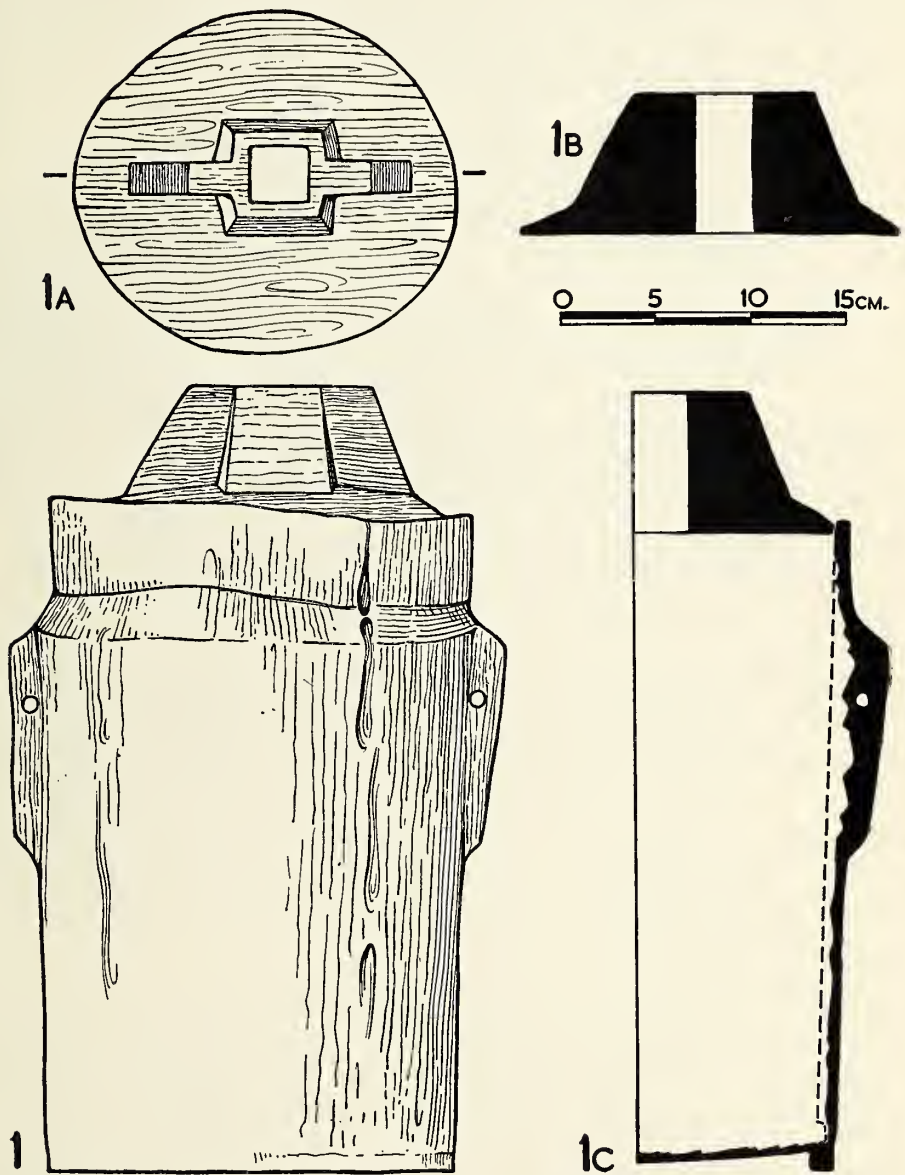


Fig. 4. Wooden vessel, Gartan Mountain, Co. Donegal.

been broken in antiquity and to have been repaired by the insertion of a small rectangular piece of wood held in place by two wooden pegs, one of which still remains. The Museum is grateful to Mrs. Maud Jordan, Thornhill, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo, for help in its acquisition. (Fig. 5).

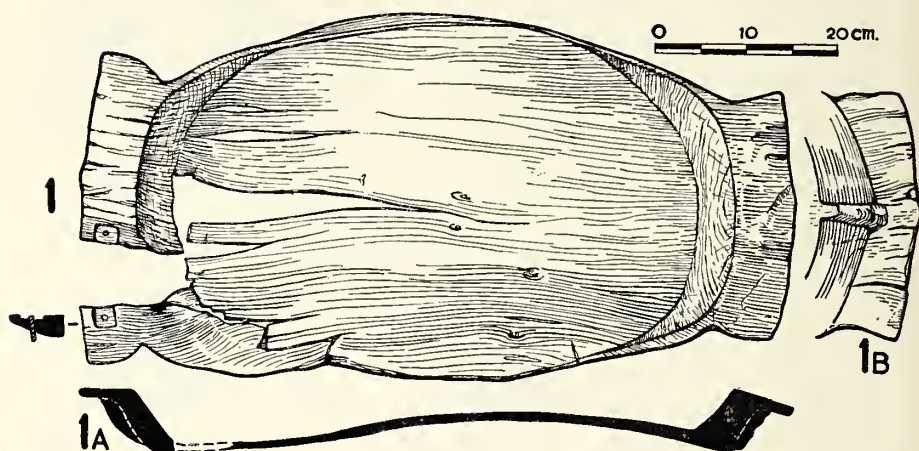


Fig. 5. Wooden dish, Knocknaskeagh, Co. Mayo.

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Found 2 feet below the surface of a bog in Srahnakilly td., Co. Mayo. It is carved out of the solid but the bottom is a separate piece inserted into a croze. The vessel, which was full of bog butter, is rectangular in plan, measuring 15 cm. by 14 cm. at the base and being 21.5 cm. high. It was provided with a single lug-handle carved in one piece with itself and pierced by a rectangular opening. Presented by Bord na Móna. The thanks of the Museum are due to Mr. P. Barry, Bord na Móna, Ballina, for assistance in its acquisition.

102

Found 3 feet deep in a bog in Tumgesh td., Co. Mayo. The vessel is now in a fragmentary condition, most of the rim and all of the base being missing. It appears to have been carved out of the solid, to have been cylindrical and to have had vertical walls, a rounded shoulder and a short neck. There is a ledge on the inside below the rim to support the lid which is now missing. On opposite sides there are two lug-handles, each 18 cm. long and projecting 1.3 cm. with, in each, two perforations. The original dimensions would seem to have been about 41 cm. in height and about 18 cm. in diameter at the bottom. The Museum is grateful to Mr. Thomas Egan, Main Street, Swinford, Co. Mayo, for help in its acquisition.

- 112 Found 6 inches below the surface of a bog in Tawnymucklagh td., on the shore of Lough Gara, Co. Sligo. The vessel, which is well preserved and full of bog butter, is carved from the solid but the bottom is a separate piece inserted in a croze. It is circular in plan and is 26 cm. in diameter and 33 cm. high. The side is vertical for most of its height and then turns inwards in a rounded shoulder which merges into a short vertical neck 23 cm. in diameter. On the inside of the neck are traces of a ledge to support the lid which is now missing. On opposite sides of the body there were two lug-handles, each 15 cm. long, but these are now almost completely broken off. Each appears to have been pierced by two holes, evenly spaced along the length of the handle. Presented by Mr. Matthew Drury, Monastaredan, Co. Sligo. The Museum is grateful to Madame F. MacDermott, Coolavin, Ballaghaderreen, for help in its acquisition.

EARLY CHRISTIAN PERIOD

- 7 Blue glass bead. Found in a garden in Springpark td., Co. Offaly. Of blue glass with a yellow inlay on the outer surface. There is a flaw at one point and some of the yellow inlay is missing. The perforation, which is 8 mm. in diameter, is cylindrical. The bead is 2.5 cm. in diameter and 8.5 mm. thick. Presented by Mrs. T. Duignan, 39 Heron Road, Willesden, London, S.W.10, England.
- 115 Ring-bead of light green glass. Found 16 inches below the surface of a bog in Bloomfield td., Co. Roscommon, in association with No. 114 (bronze zoomorphic brooch) and No. 116 (hone). The external diameter is 2.4 cm. and the perforation is 6 mm. in diameter and 1.15 cm. long.
- 114 Bronze zoomorphic brooch. Found about 16 inches deep in a bog in Bloomfield td., Co. Roscommon, in association with No. 115 (glass ring-bead) and No. 116 (hone). The ring is penannular, measuring 5.9 cm. along its longer axis, externally. The portion between the terminals is round in section, 5 mm. in diameter, and ornamented with encircling incised lines. The terminals are triangular and the upper surface of each bears a clearly defined "snout". The design on the upper surface of the terminals consists of a tailed palmette with a sunken space around it which was originally filled with enamel, probably red in colour. The underside of the terminals is decorated with straight incised lines forming a zig-zag pattern and the "ears" are accentuated by vertical strokes. The pin, the point of which is now missing, is 10.4 cm. long and circular in section, being 6 mm. in diameter just below the loop. The latter is not cast on but is formed by bending the top of the pin around the ring. It is decorated with two deep lateral grooves and a central panel of

incised herringbone pattern. On that part of the pin which comes between the terminals there is a long, pointed-oval depression. (Fig. 6 : 1).

- 117 Bronze penannular brooch. Found on lakeshore at Corradrish td., Co. Mayo. The ring averages 4.5 cm. in external diameter. It is round-sectioned and almost 4 mm. in diameter. The terminals are flat, roughly rectangular in shape, and measure 1.4 cm. by 1.3 cm. by 2.55 mm. thick. Facets in the four corners produce a lozenge in the centre of each terminal while

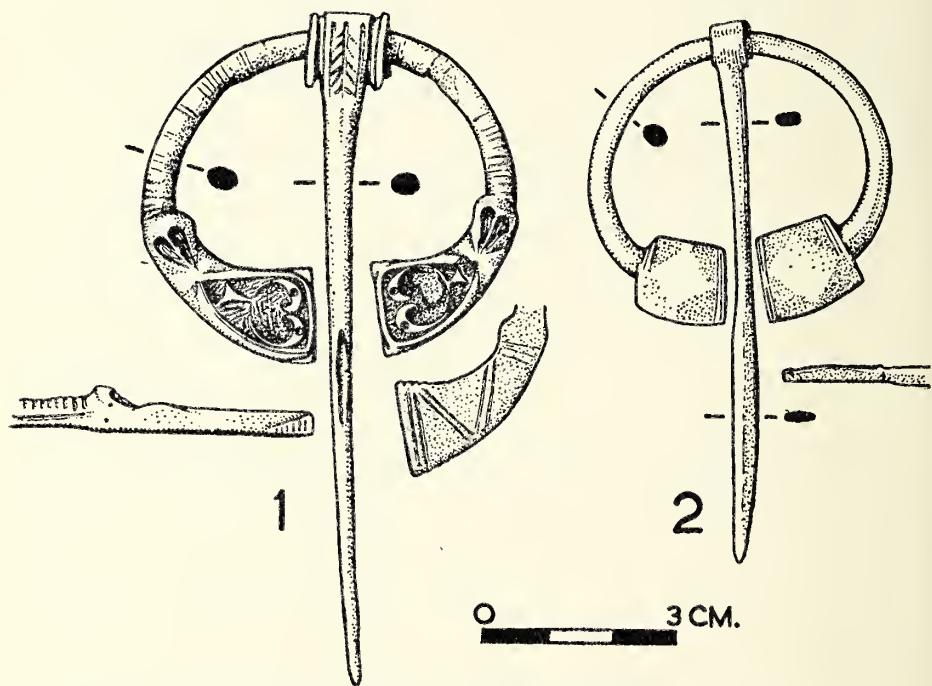


Fig. 6. 1. Bronze zoomorphic brooch, Bloomfield, Co. Roscommon.
2. Bronze ring-brooch, Corradrish, Co. Mayo.

at their outer ends there are two transverse incised lines. The pin, which is 8.4 cm. long, is attached to the ring by bending its flattened end into a loop. For the upper half of its length the section of the pin is approximately square and from about the line of the terminals to the point it widens and flattens. Presented by Mr. Martin O'Hara, 119 Booth Road, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin. The Museum is grateful to Mr. Richard Corcoran, Market Square, Castlebar, Co. Mayo, for help in its acquisition. (Fig. 6 : 2).

- 328 Bronze penannular brooch. Found on the foreshore of Lough Gara in Tawnymucklagh td., Co. Sligo. The ring, which is D-shaped in section, is 2.9 cm. in external diameter. The terminals are flat and plain but where they join the ring there is a slightly raised, rounded ridge which is reminiscent of the conventionalised "snouts" of the zoomorphic brooches. The pin is 5.5 cm. long and is rectangular in section. It is attached to the ring by means of a simple loop at its end.
- 329 Bronze ring-pin. Found on the foreshore of Lough Gara in Tawnymucklagh td., Co. Sligo, in the same spot as No. 328. The ring is not completely annular, there being a slight gap between the two ends of the piece of metal which was bent or cast to form it. It is 1.6 cm. in external and 1.2 cm. in internal diameter. The pin is 8.9 cm. long, its upper half being round in section but changing, towards the point, to a flattened oval. It is attached to the ring by a loop formed by bending its flattened upper end. It bears no decoration.
- 330 Bronze circlet. Found on the foreshore of Lough Gara in Tawnymucklagh td., Co. Sligo, in the same spot as Nos. 328 and 329. It is made of a strip of metal of D-section, 35 mm. wide and 1 mm. thick. The circle is not completely closed and one end is ornamented on the outer face with incised lines and two dots which form a pattern bearing a vague resemblance to a very stylised animal head. It is 4.1 cm. in external diameter.
- 327 Stone ring, incomplete. Found near the surface of the ground in Belderg td., Co. Mayo. It is 3.4 cm. in external and 1.7 cm. in internal diameter. The ring is 8.5 mm. thick, the section being a pointed D with the flat side innermost. Presented by Mr. Patrick Caulfield, Belderg, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
- 254 Cross-inscribed stone. Found in a stone wall in Mullaghmore td., Co. Sligo. It is a water-worn stone in the form of a flattened sphere, 23 cm. in diameter and 10.5 cm. thick. In the centre of one of the broad faces a dot-and-circle device has been sunk into the surface and from this four grooves, arranged in a cruciform pattern, lead to the circumference. On the opposite face the stone is very smooth as if it had been subjected to friction. Presented by Mrs. A. Nesham, Camphill House, Collooney, Co. Sligo.
- 171 Hone. Found in a bog in Cloonties td., Co. Kerry. It is a long, narrow whetstone of fine-grained material, rectangular in section, 12.5 cm. long, 2.2 cm. in maximum width and 2 cm. thick. It tapers to a blunt point at one end where there is an hourglass perforation, presumably for suspension. Below the hole there is on each face a slight longitudinal groove. The

angles are slightly bevelled and two of them bear visible signs of use. The Museum is grateful to Mr. D. J. O'Sullivan, Carrowtrasna, Greencastle, Lifford, Co. Donegal, for help in its acquisition.

- 116 Hone. Found 16 inches below the surface of a bog in Bloomfield td., Co. Roscommon, together with No. 114 (bronze zoomorphic brooch) and No. 115 (glass ring-bead). It is irregular in outline, being waisted with two thick ends. It is roughly rectangular in section, all four sides being concave from use. On one side there is a straight "pin groove". The hone is 15 cm. long. At one end it is 8.1 cm. wide and 4.4 cm. thick; at the other 6.9 cm. wide and 6.5 cm. thick, while in the middle of the "waist" the corresponding measurements are 6.3 cm. and 5.3 cm.
- 156 Portion of the upper stone of a rotary quern. Found on the surface of a crannog in Lough Donogher (or Lavareen Lake) in Lavareen td., Co. Leitrim. The fragment forms about one-quarter of the whole. It is rectangular in section and 7.8 cm. thick. There is a raised ridge 4 cm. wide around the central perforation. Presented by Mr. Michael Casey, Drumshanbo North, Cloone P.O., Co. Leitrim.
- 157 Portion of the upper stone of a rotary quern. Found on the surface of a crannog in Lough Donogher (or Lavareen Lake) in Lavareen td., Co. Leitrim. The fragment is about half of the stone which measured 43 cm. in diameter and was 6.5 cm. thick at the outer edge and 4.5 cm. in the centre. The eye was originally 10.5 cm. in diameter. Presented by Mr. Michael Casey, Drumshanbo North, Cloone P.O., Co. Leitrim.
- 336 Stone spindle-whorl. Found in a ring-fort in Ballycurkeen td., Co. Tipperary. It is 3.7 cm. in diameter and 5 mm. thick with a central perforation 9 mm. in diameter. Presented by Mr. Michael Rockett, Ballycurkeen Lodge, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary. The Museum is grateful to Mr. P. de Paor, O.S., Ballyneale, Carrick-on-Suir, for his cooperation.
- 337 Hone. Found in a ring-fort in Ballycurkeen td., Co. Tipperary, the same site in which No. 336 was found. It is made of fine-grained sandstone and is roughly rectangular in section. It is 14.5 cm. long and is 6 cm. wide at one end and 4.5 cm. at the other. One surface only shows traces of use. It was found beside a hearth in the fort. Presented by Mr. Michael Rockett, Ballycurkeen Lodge, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
- 338 Hone. Found at site of an old church in Boherduff td., Co. Galway. It is broken at each end and what remains is 9.5 cm. long. It is carefully made and of rectangular section, 4.3 cm. by

3 cm. All four faces show signs of use. From same site as Nos. 339 and 340. Presented by Mr. Patrick Finn, Boherduff, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

- 339 Hone. Found at site of an old church in Boherduff td., Co. Galway. It is broken and what remains is 7.7 cm. long. The section is rectangular and measures 5.5 cm. by 4.7 cm., the angles being slightly rounded. Three of the faces bear signs of use. From same site as Nos. 338 and 340. Presented by Mr. Patrick Finn, Boherduff, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
- 340 Potsherd. Found at site of an old church in Boherduff td., Co. Galway. Of irregular shape, 3.6 cm. by 3.3 cm. and 3 mm. thick. Appears to be a rim fragment of a wheel-turned vessel dating, possibly, to the later proto-historic centuries. The sherd is orange in colour. From same site as Nos. 338 and 339. Presented by Mr. Patrick Finn, Boherduff, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
- 92 Leather shoe. Found in a bog in Camagh td., Co. Longford. A single-piece shoe of stout leather. Near the upper margin of the toe part the leather was pierced by a series of 26 holes through which there was threaded a thong which drew the leather up round the side of the foot. The thong still remains in the holes. At the back of the heel is a vertical seam which was sewn with gut but the stitches are now all broken. On each side of the shoe, near the upper edge, is a pair of slits through which the shoe was fastened on the foot by a thong. The Museum is grateful to Mr. P. Ó Raghallaigh, St. Bernard's N.S., Abbeylara, Co. Longford, for help in its acquisition.
- 346 Leather shoe. Found in a bog in Spotfield td., Co. Sligo. Damaged. Consists of an upper built of several pieces and a separate sole. The vamp consists of a single piece coming well up on the instep. The quarters are two separate pieces sewn up the back of the heel. The fastening flaps have disappeared. Both sole and heel have inner linings meeting at the waist. There are no traces of any lifts to the heel. All the sewing is with thongs. Presented by Mr. John F. Looby, Castlebaldwin, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
- 347 Leather shoe. Found in a bog in Spotfield td., Co. Sligo. Damaged. Consists of an upper of four pieces and a separate sole. The upper is made up of a long vamp which comes up well on the instep and a heel-piece sloping down from the back to the sides to where the two fastening flaps were stitched to it. One of the flaps remains and there is threaded through two holes at the upper end part of the thong by which the shoe was tied over the instep. The sole is a single piece and there are no traces of heel-lifts. All the sewing is with thongs. Presented by Mr. John F. Looby, Castlebaldwin, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.

111

Bronze-coated iron bell. Found in the River Finn in Killycoonagh td., Co. Monaghan. A small specimen, oval in plan and measuring 9.1 cm. by 6.3 cm. at the mouth. There is a loop-handle on top and the overall height is 11 cm. It is made of a single sheet of metal folded round and joined at each of the narrow sides by a rivet. The handle was made separately and inserted through holes in the top and continued on the inside to form a loop for the clapper which is also of iron. The outside of the bell is encircled at about half its height by a narrow, decorative, horizontal band formed of an iron wire bent into a zig-zag with rounded angles. The Museum is grateful to Rev. Patrick Gallagher, Meánscoil N. Thiarnaigh, Clones, Co. Monaghan, and to Mr. E. P. Sherry, Drumacoon, Newbliss, Co. Monaghan, for help in its acquisition.

- 240 A, B Two fragments of bone combs. Found in the sand dunes in Ballyeagh td., Co. Kerry. For details see below (p. 150). Presented by Miss Katherine Hickey, Pembroke Lodge, Sandymount, Dublin.

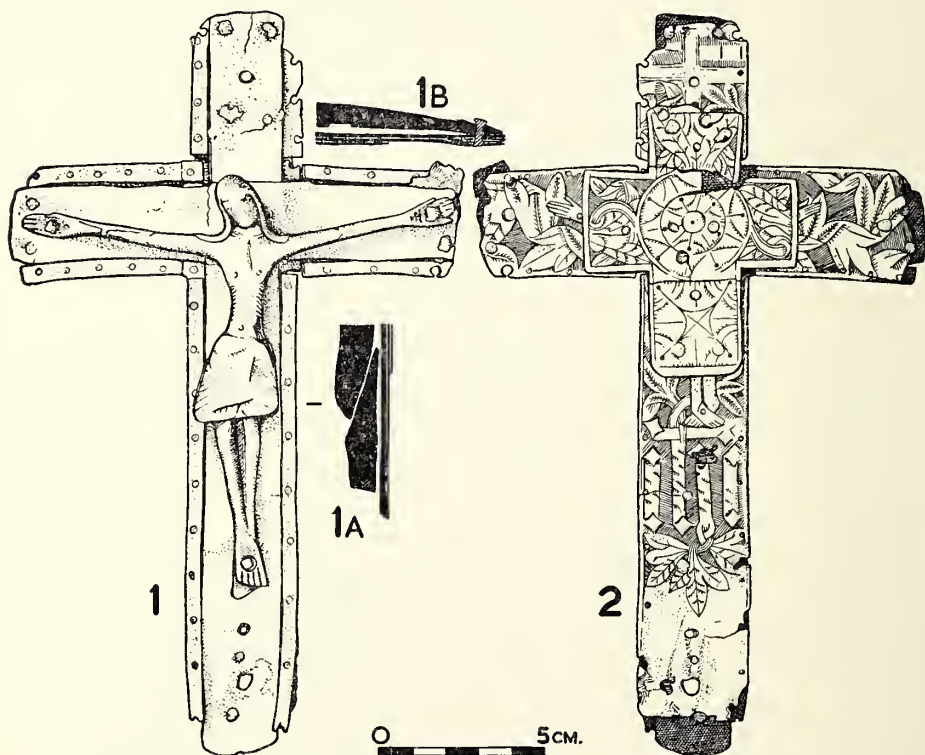


Fig. 7. Mediaeval bronze crucifix, Cloonaheen, Co. Offaly.

- 134 Bone comb. From Ardglass Castle, Ardglass, Co. Down. For details see below (p. 150).

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 101 Decorated bronze crucifix. Found 6 inches below the surface of a field in Cloonaheen td., Co. Offaly. It is 22.3 cm. long and 13.7 cm. wide across the arms. On one side the figure of Christ, cast in two pieces, has been riveted through the hands and across the feet. The present back, which shows evidence of reutilization in ancient times, was apparently the original *front* as the feet and hands of Christ can be seen etched on the cross just outside an applied cruciform plate which obscures the rest of the body. The surface of the cross around the etched figure is decorated with leaf designs; above the head there is an incised, equal-armed cross and below the feet the letters I H S. The Museum is grateful to Mr. J. A. Dooley, Birr, and to the Earl of Rosse, Birr Castle, for help in its acquisition. (Fig. 7).
- 130 Three-legged bronze cauldron. Found 5 feet below the surface in the grounds of St. Mary's College, Nicholas St., Dundalk, Co. Louth. It was found over 50 years ago and has been published by Mr. H. G. Tempest in the *County Louth Archaeological Journal* I (1904-7), pp. 53-6. It is 29 cm. high, 28 cm. in mouth diameter, 33 cm. in maximum diameter and the legs are 9 cm. long. It is provided with two ear-handles. It was cast in one piece. Very fine raised lines on the exterior of the neck and body form geometrical patterns, one being a five-pointed star. There is at least one old repair to the body.
- 74, 75 Two lead ingots. Found together 3 feet below the surface in a small pit, 2 feet square and filled with black earth and a few animal bones, about 20 feet east of Lisbunny Castle, Lisbunny td., Co. Tipperary. They are boat-shaped. No. 74 is 64.7 cm. long, 18.6 cm. wide in the centre and 11 cm. deep at the same point. The upper surface, mainly flat, has a longitudinal depression in the centre. Around it there are small, shallow, circular hollows, evidently made by a round-nosed hammer. At one end the Roman numerals XXXII are punched into the lead. The letters were all made by strokes of the same punch. It weighs 164 lb. 6 oz. approximately. No. 75 is 63.6 cm. long, 17.6 cm. wide in the centre and 10.8 cm. deep at the same point. It weighs 128 lb. 11 oz. It is marked in a fashion similar to No. 74 with the Roman numerals XV. Presented by Mr. William Gleeson, Knockalton, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. The Museum is grateful to Mr. John McGrath, Nenagh, to the Office of Public Works and to Mr. G. O. Algar, Military Barracks, Nenagh, for help in their acquisition. (Fig. 8).

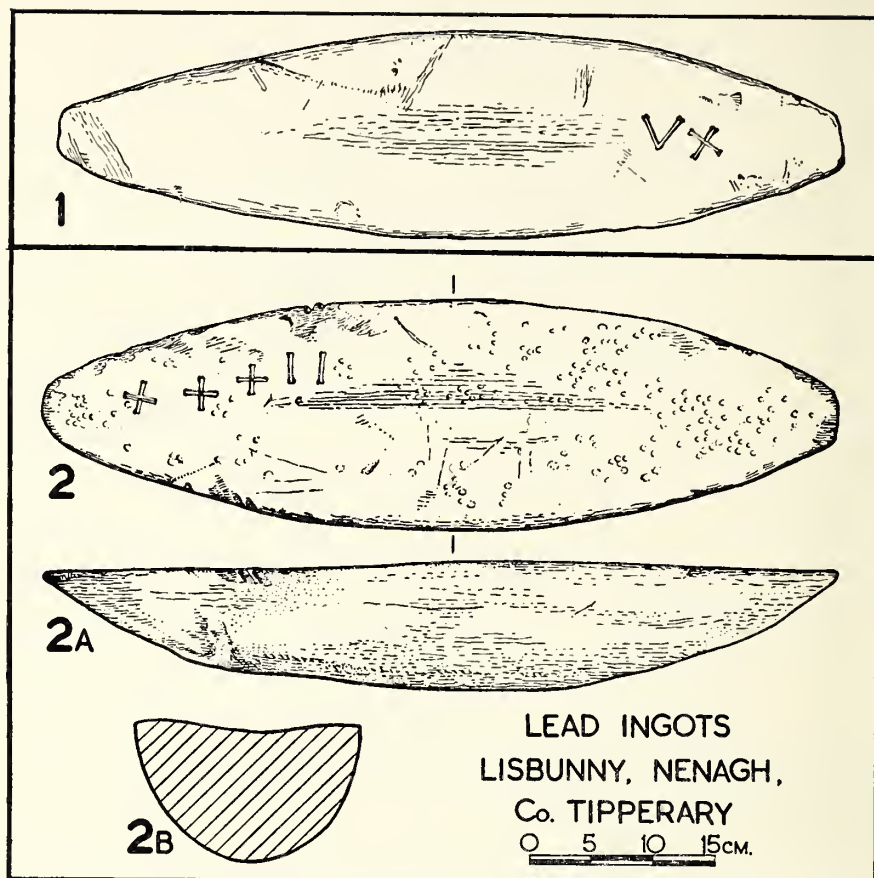


Fig. 8. Lead ingots, Lisbunny, Co. Tipperary.

The following objects, Nos. 80-91, were found on the surface of a crannog in Ervey Lough, Ervey td., Co. Meath. The Museum is grateful to Mr. Christopher Lynch, Ervey, Kilmainhamwood, Co. Meath, and Rev. Dr. M. Ward, C.C., Kingscourt, Co. Cavan, for help in their acquisition.

- 80 Wooden object of unknown function, resembling a rudimentary ox-yoke. It is 134 cm. long and 22 cm. high. From one edge a piece projects about 16 cm., looking like a foot or stand. Two notches, 16 cm. wide, 10 cm. deep and 56 cm. apart, are cut into one of the long sides of the specimen.
- 81 Part of the wooden bottom of a barrel or similar round vessel. It is flat on both faces and thins towards the edge. In shape it is a segment of a circle; it measures 47 cm. along the chord and is 17.5 cm. wide in the centre.

- 82-5 Four staves belonging to the same vessel of which No. 81 was part or to a similar one. They are all incomplete but the remains average 55 cm. in length and 7.5 cm. in width. At a distance of 2.5 cm. from the lower end three of them bear segments of the croze in which the base was accommodated. One stave, No. 85, lacks any trace of the croze. It is the largest of the staves, being 68.5 cm. long and 11.5 cm. wide, and it differs from the others, too, in being parallel-sided while the others widen slightly towards their centres.
- 86 Part of the upper stone of a rotary quern. It is approximately 40 cm. in diameter, the eye being 6 cm. across. It is 7.5 cm. thick and the outer edge is rounded.
- 87 Socketed iron object, possibly a cattle goad. It is 10.9 cm. long and the socket is 1.7 cm. in external diameter. The object had a pointed end.
- 88 Spouted pewter flagon. In a reasonably good state of preservation. It has a pedestal foot, a decorated handle and a spout ending in a bird- or animal-head holding a tube. The lid is attached to the top of the handle and operates on a swivel. Both foot and lid are decorated with a circle of repoussé bosses. It is 21 cm. high.
- 89 Pewter plate. It is deeply dished and is 23 cm. in diameter and 3.8 cm. deep in the centre. On the upper surface of the rim are the letters NS, probably the owner's initials. On the underside is the pewterer's touch, an anchor within a shield outlined with dots and with the letters I and D on either side of the anchor stem. These may stand for the Dublin pewterer, John Daly, who flourished about 1635.
- 90 Iron woodsman's axe with widely splayed blade. The bottom of the eye is slightly damaged. It is 22.6 cm. long and 12.2 cm. wide at the cutting edge.
- 91 Bronze tubular object, possibly a ferrule. It is 11 cm. long and 1.6 cm. in diameter.
- 97 Fragment of a mortar. Found in Drumlargin td., Co. Meath. Of coarse-grained grey stone. It was probably of the type with four projecting lugs since one lug and part of another remain. The rim was decorated with an encircling groove. The fragment is 9.5 cm. high, 17.7 cm. wide and the hollow is 10 cm. deep. Presented by Mr. J. Griffin, Drumlargin, Co. Meath. The Museum is grateful to Rev. Brother P. T. Ryan, Christian Brothers, Kilcock, Co. Kildare, for help in its acquisition.

- 253 Glazed potsherd. Found in the sand dunes in Ballyloughlin td., Co. Down. It measures 2.9 cm. by 2.7 cm. and is 5 mm. thick. The biscuit is well fired, hard and brick-coloured. On one face there is a yellow glaze with scored decoration in the form of a zig-zag line. Presented by Mrs. Cussen, Kinelarty, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.
- 125 Fragment of floor tile. Found in the gravel of a stream, probably the R. Mattock, in Mellifont Park td., Co. Louth. It measures 5.2 cm. by 5.8 cm. and is 1.9 cm. thick. On the upper surface are the remains of yellow glazed designs, possibly floral. Presented by Mr. G. C. Smyth, Newtown, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
- 126 Potsherd. Found in a sandpit in Jamestown td., Co. Dublin. A rim piece of well-baked, coarse ware, reddish in colour. The rim is bevelled internally. Presented by Mr. W. H. Sutton, Boghall, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin.
- 127 Potsherd. Found in a sandpit in Jamestown td., Co. Dublin. A sherd from the body of a vessel; 6 mm. thick; black on outer surface, brick-coloured on inner. Presented by Mr. W. H. Sutton, Boghall, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin.
- 133 Stone mortar. Found in the material of a field-bank in Lackanalooha td., Co. Cork. It is an irregular, coarse-grained block of stone, 43 cm. by 35 cm. by 16 cm. thick, with a circular hollow on both faces. Presented by Mr. Thomas O'Leary, Castlevew Mills, Clonakilty, Co. Cork. The Museum is grateful to Mr. P. F. Nyhan, M.A., Place Names Commission, Ordnance Survey, Phoenix Park, Dublin, for help in its acquisition.
- 163 Iron crucible. Found 1 foot below the surface of a garden in Ballyneety td., Co. Limerick. A small, three-legged, cast specimen with a projecting round handle, the end of which tapers into a tang which is, apparently, designed to take a grip made from some insulating material. It is 5.2 cm. high and 3.9 cm. in external diameter at the mouth. The legs, which are round in section, are 2.6 cm. long and the length of the handle is 3.7 cm. Presented by Mr. Thomas Neary, Ballyneety, Co. Limerick, through the good offices of the late Mr. Robert Herbert, Librarian, Limerick Public Library, Pery Square, Limerick.
- 124 Portions of a copper still. Found in an island in Lough O'Grady, Teeroneer td., Co. Clare. It consists of a cauldron-like pot with a spout attached and the worm, which is now in 11 parts. The object is made of thin sheet copper, the meeting edges being folded in a seam, but the spout is riveted in place. The Museum is grateful to Dr. E. MacLysaght, Raheen, Co. Clare, for help in its acquisition.

STONE MOULD FOR FLAT AXEHEADS

By E. M. Prendergast

In the spring of 1957 a large stone mould for the casting of flat copper or bronze axeheads was unearthed during ploughing on the farm of Mr. John Ryan of Ballyglisheen, Co. Carlow, in the neighbourhood of Graigue-namanagh. It had been 12 to 16 inches below the surface in a field called "Mullaun Rua" which was being prepared for tillage following reclamation work, in the townland of Ballyglisheen.¹ When the obstruction was encountered by the tractor-plough the stone was removed with the help of a pickaxe. The shapes or matrices for the axeheads being then filled with soil, the stone presented no unusual appearance and was thrown on a fence. It was only later when the rain had washed the soil out of the matrices that its significance was recognised and it was then presented to the National Museum (Register Number, 1957: 342).

The stone is a variety of sandstone known as 'millstone grit',² which is easily carved. It is probably ultimately derived from the Castlecomer plateau but this particular piece could have been obtained in the glacial drift in the immediate vicinity of Ballyglisheen. It is an approximately rectangular block measuring 35 cm. in maximum length, 26.5 cm. in maximum width and 12 cm. in maximum thickness. Much of the original surface remains but in some places there are pocked and smoothened patches which seem to be an attempt at trimming before carving the matrices. Some slight damage appears to be ancient but, considering that it had been first struck by a tractor-plough and then freed with a pickaxe, the recent damage to it is, fortunately, limited to portion of two faces (C and D) and a crack down the centre of the stone. On four faces of the stone eight matrices for the casting of flat axeheads have been cut. To avoid confusion the worked faces have been lettered A, B, C, D and the matrices numbered 1 to 8 (Fig. 9); they are described separately in that order below, the measurements for each matrix being taken at its lip, excluding the wide bevel where it occurs; the maximum length and width are always given unless otherwise stated.

In the illustration (Fig. 9) the long section of each individual matrix is taken along the centre and a central cross section is given only where there is a variation from the vertical side-walls of the matrix.

FACE A

On this face there are two matrices. No. 1 measures 16.3 cm. long, 12.0 cm. wide at cutting edge and 3.25 cm. at the butt which is slightly curved in outline. The depth varies from 3 cm. at the cutting edge to 1.5 cm. at the butt; the walls are vertical at the cutting edge and bevelled slightly outward along the sides and round the butt to a maximum width of 2.5 cm. Another

¹Ordnance Survey, 6 inch, Sheet 24, Co. Carlow, 8.2 cm. W., 6.50 cm. S.

²Identification by Dr. J. S. Jackson, Keeper, Natural History Division, whose geological report is appended.

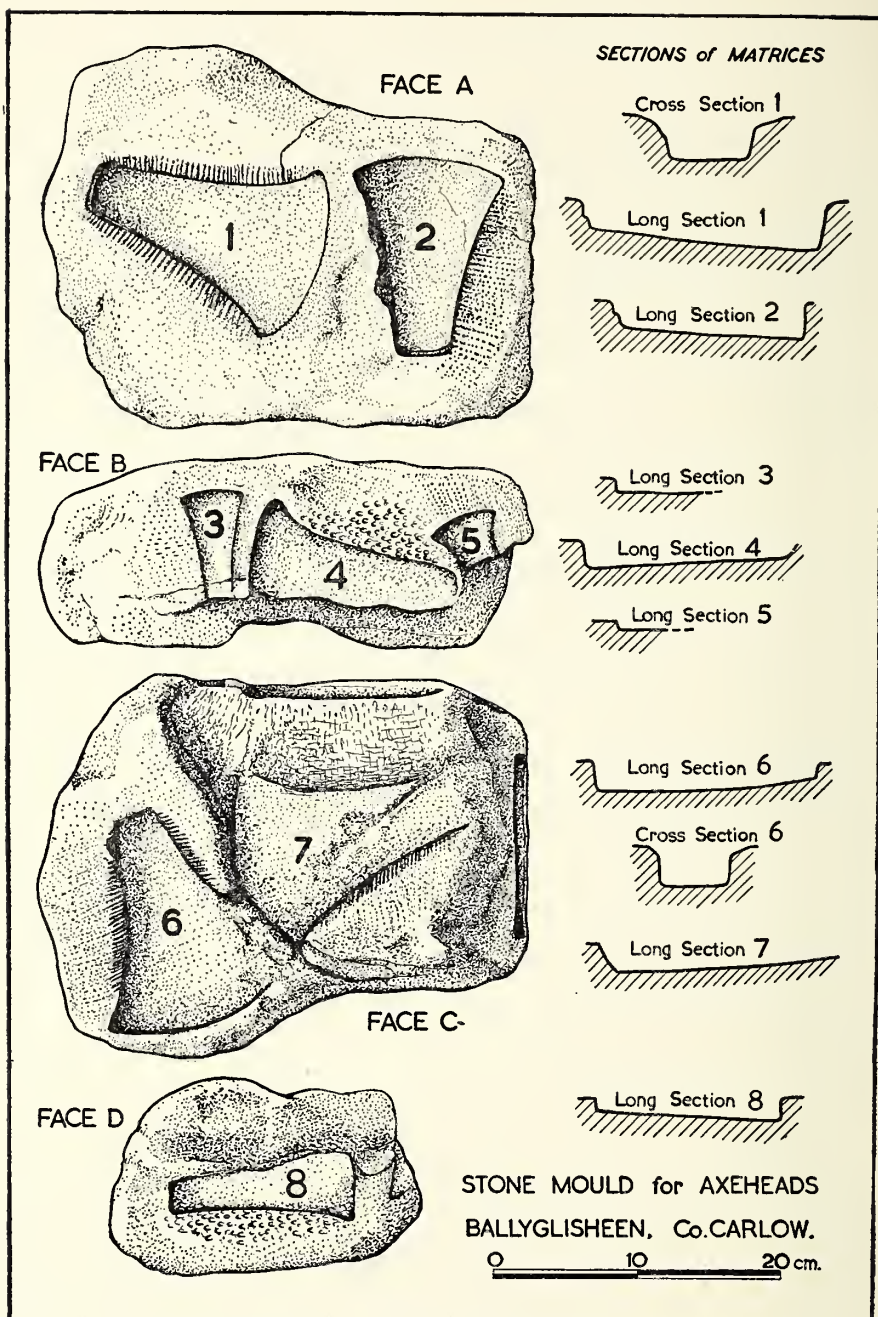


Fig. 9. Stone axe-mould, Ballyglisheen, Co. Carlow.

feature to be noticed is a horizontal stepping-back along one long side and at the butt; at the butt it occurs midway between the base and the lip of the matrix and parallel to them; along the side the line of the stepping is not quite horizontal but rises towards the cutting edge. The base or floor of the matrix is a little uneven.

The second matrix (number 2) on this face of the mould is similar but of smaller proportions, being 13.5 cm. long, 10.15 cm. wide at the cutting edge and 3 cm. at the butt; the depth increases from 1.5 cm. at the butt to 2 cm. at the opposite end. The butt end is horizontally stepped midway on the depth and giving a curved outline below and squared above at the lip. The walls of the long sides and the cutting edge are vertical though somewhat damaged. Between this matrix and the edge of the mould the surface of the block shows traces of parallel tool-marks over an area which was probably planed or levelled in the original shaping of the stone. It is the best preserved face and the damage is confined to the slightly broken edges of the smaller matrix and to some recent scraping on the base of both matrices.

FACE B

One of the long sides of the mould has been considerably damaged in recent times but apparently had not been used for casting; on the opposite long side, however, there are three matrices (numbers 3, 4, 5) for small axe-heads of different sizes. All are unfortunately damaged, especially along the lower portion of the block which had been broken in ancient as well as recent times. This particular class of stone was, no doubt, selected because of its suitability for easy carving and possibly its porous nature was an advantage in the casting process; but for the same reasons it was also liable to damage. There is a large patch of pocking where the stone was probably trimmed originally. The matrix to the left (no. 3) would have always been disfigured by a natural crack in the stone near the butt though this defect has probably become more pronounced as a result of using and handling the mould. The wall of the butt of this matrix is gone but otherwise it is intact. It is 7.50 cm. long, 4 cm. wide at the cutting edge and 1.5 at the butt; the base is flat and the vertical walls are up to 8 mm. deep.

The central matrix (no. 4) on this face is for an axehead 14 cm. long with a curved butt 2.25 cm. wide and, though now incomplete, the cutting edge was about 7 cm. in width. The entire lower edge is missing as well as portion of the butt but where surviving the walls of the matrix are practically vertical and average 1 cm. in depth. The base is a little uneven and rises slightly at the butt.

Only about half of the third matrix (no. 5) on this side survives—the cutting edge portion which is 4 cm. wide and is intact. The sides curve inwards and the butt would have been narrow; the base is flat and the almost vertical walls are a uniform 5 mm. deep. There is little doubt that the damage at this corner and extending along no. 4 matrix and on the narrow end under no. 8 matrix, is ancient.

FACE C

This face of the mould is considerably damaged from ancient and recent times though the axehead shapes have escaped without much interference. Here there are two large matrices. That to the left (no. 6) measures 15.5 cm. long, 12 cm. wide at the cutting edge and 3 cm. at the butt which is only very slightly rounded. The walls, where intact, are vertical but for a slight outward slope and are up to 2 mm. deep; the edges of the long sides have a gentle outward bevel about 1 cm. wide where preserved. The base of the matrix never seems to have been quite level or even and it has been scraped a little recently.

The outline of another matrix (no. 7) on this face is complete though the walls are destroyed except on one long side. On this side the maximum depth of the wall is 1.5 cm., it slopes somewhat outwards and at the upper rim is gently bevelled to a width of about 1 cm. A narrow channel into it at the butt resembles a runner but is merely a damage mark and a further deep scar beyond that may have been caused by the pick in removing the mould from the ground. The base of this matrix is flat with lengthwise tool-marks. It measures 15.5 cm. long, 11.0 cm. wide at the curved cutting edge and the rounded butt is damaged but would have been about 3 cm. wide.

FACE D

The final matrix (no. 8) is on one of the narrow ends and has suffered from ancient damage referred to above in connection with the matrices on Face B. It is 12 cm. long, 2 cm. wide at the almost straight butt and the injured cutting edge is only slightly curved and would have been about 5 cm. wide. The walls of one long side and part of the butt are missing but otherwise they are vertical with a maximum height of 1 cm. The base is flat and well-preserved and shows traces of lengthwise tooling. There is an area of pocking on the better preserved side where the stone was originally trimmed level.

The surface on the entire mould has a dull reddish colour due to natural iron-staining as the geological examination indicates. On the bottoms of the individual matrices this pigmentation is a little intensified and may be due to the casting process. On Face A of the stone some minute spots of a waxy substance were noticed on the base of matrix 1, on the unworked area outside it and also on the unworked surface on one end. These were subjected to an ultra-violet light test, in an effort to identify the wax, which, if it could be shown to be ancient, might have added some information to our knowledge of prehistoric casting techniques. Only one of the specks of wax seemed to have a resemblance to beeswax and photographs were taken in the violet-ray light but did not show this resemblance more certainly. Otherwise the wax seemed to be of paraffin origin and possibly candlegrease accounts for its presence on the mould.

Mr. F. T. Riley, M.Sc., who kindly carried out the test, reports as follows:—"The stone with the open moulds was examined in ultra-violet light and compared with a piece of similar stone, upon which streaks had been made with 1. beeswax; 2. paraffin wax; 3. beef tallow; and 4. mutton

fat. The stone had a few spots that fluoresced brightly resembling most the fluorescence of paraffin wax. The bottom of the largest mould showed a slight but definite greenish fluorescence resembling most that of beeswax but too faint to make a useful comparison."

Dr. J. S. Jackson, Keeper of the Natural History Division, reports on the stone as follows:—"The material from which this multiple mould has been prepared is a drift-derived boulder of a semi-friable, medium-grained, quartzitic grit of high porosity; that is, a quartz sandstone in which the individual sand-grains are sharply angular rather than sub-angular or rounded, as they would be in a typical sandstone. Surface examination indicates that the individual grains are exclusively quartz, typically angular and, to a considerably lesser extent, sub-angular. Mica does not appear to be a constituent. The high porosity in grits of 'millstone grit' facies is not uncommon and is usually due to leaching of calcareous interstitial cement rather than to kaolinisation of felspathic constituents from arkosic sandstones. It is probable, therefore, that this stone was originally more calcitic and less porous than it is now. The stone is discoloured by ferruginous staining due to the presence of limonite; recent fractures indicate that this staining is essentially peripheral. The bedding is of transcurrent or deltaic type and this imparts to the stone a certain inherent, orientated weakness. Jointing, within the specimen, is indifferently developed.

The geological formation from which this specimen was derived is the Millstone Grit Series (Upper Carboniferous in age). The nearest development of this characteristic lithological facies in the vicinity (of Ballyglisheen) is the Castlecomer plateau to the north-north-west and Slieve Ardagh to the west. An inference of the Castlecomer plateau as a probable provenance of the boulder would be consistent with known local glacial movements during the Pleistocene ice age."

EARLY BRONZE AGE HOARD FROM CO. LEITRIM

By Breandán Ó Ríordáin

An Early Bronze Age hoard consisting of two incomplete, decorated bronze axeheads (Nos. 104, 105) and two flint knives (Nos. 106, 107) was discovered in a bog at Derryniggin, Co. Leitrim.¹ The objects were found in the course of turf-cutting at an approximate depth of 85 cm. below the surface. The butts of both the axeheads are missing. Axehead 104, the smaller of the two, is 6.8 cm. long and it is 5.7 cm. wide at the widely splayed, sharp cutting edge (Fig. 10 : 4). There are slight flanges on each narrow side. The broad faces are decorated with two sets of four curved lines; one set is near the cutting edge, the other lies close to the broken end. The area between these sets of lines bears minute, incised herringbone ornament much of which appears to have been worn off. On one face there is also a group of four vertical lines near one side. The patination in the

¹Td. Derryniggin, Par. Carrigallen, Bar. Carrigallen, Co. Leitrim. O.S. 6" sheet 26; 27 cm. S., 18 cm., E.

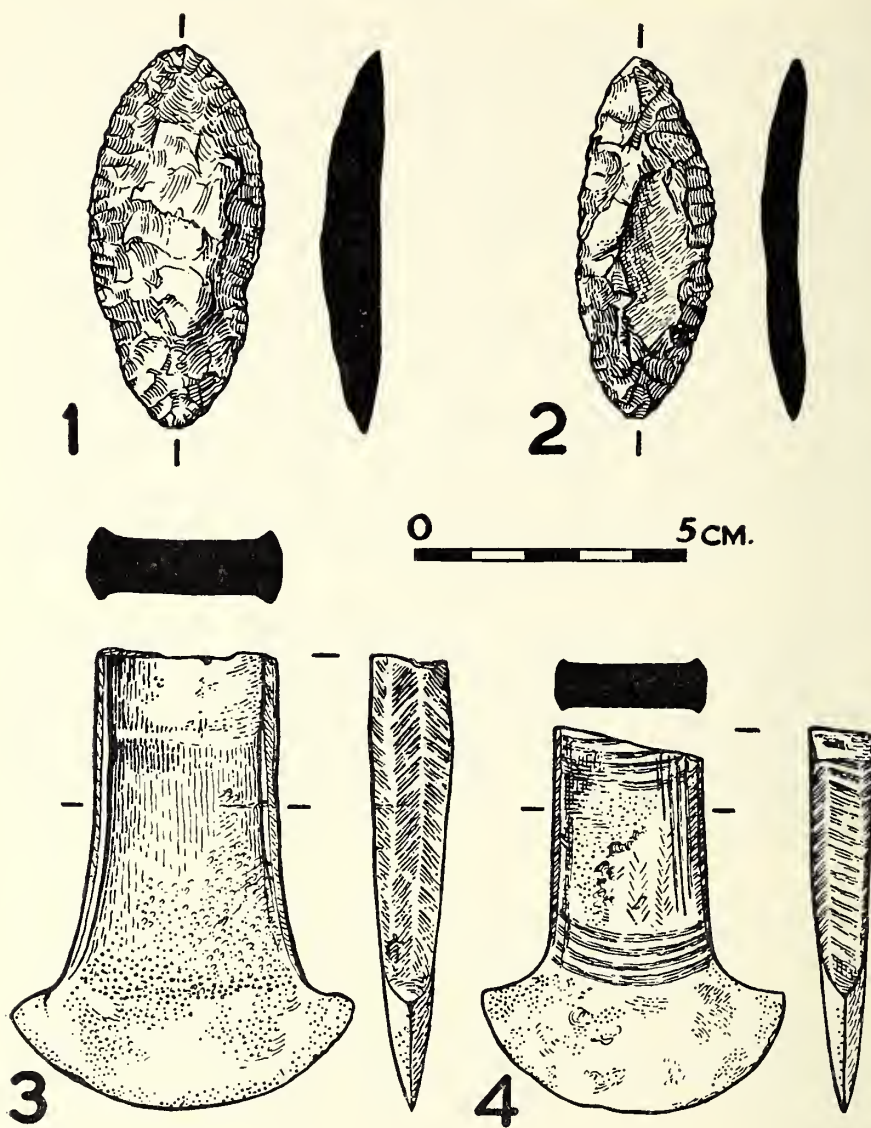


Fig. 10. Two flint 'slug-knives' (1, 2) and portions of two decorated bronze axeheads (3, 4), from a hoard at Derryniggin, Co. Leitrim.

grooves shows them to be ancient although they do not form part of the original decorative design. The faceted sides of the axehead are decorated with a zig-zag pattern. A blow-hole in the metal at the broken end is probably due to faulty casting and it may have caused the axehead to fracture at that point. Axehead 105 has more pronounced flanges and an incipient stop-ridge (Fig. 10 : 3). It measures 8.5 cm. long and the sharp, widely-splayed cutting edge is 6.3 cm. in width. The faces of this axehead are not decorated but the faceted sides bear horizontal zig-zag ornament. The flint knives, 106, 107, are of the plano-convex type² commonly referred to in archaeological literature as 'slug' knives. Knife 106, the larger and better worked of the two, is 7 cm. long and the whole of the convex surface shows secondary working of the kind which is characteristic of this type of artefact (Fig. 10 : 1). The second knife measures 6.8 cm. long. In this example the fine secondary working is confined to the area near the edges. The plane face which has a bulb of percussion at one end is slightly damaged (Fig. 10 : 2).

The hoard is of particular interest in view of the fact that so few decorated bronze axeheads have been found in association with other objects³ and it is the first time that such axeheads have been found so associated in Ireland. The designs on bronze axeheads of this kind are in character with the ornament on gold lunulae and food vessels, particularly vase type food vessels. The latter have been found in association with slug knives⁴ similar to those from Derryniggin. The hoard thus provides further evidence for the contemporaneous manufacture of decorated bronze axeheads and food vessels in Ireland.

The find-place at Derryniggin was examined by the writer shortly after the discovery was made and peat samples were taken for pollen analysis. It is hoped to incorporate the findings from this examination in a later paper.

²J. G. D. Clark, *Antiquaries Journal* 12, 1932, 158 ff.

³Listed by Megaw and Hardy, *PPS* 4, 1938, 282-287.

⁴Listed by Hartnett, *JRSAI* 82, 1952, 160.

BRONZE AGE BURIAL AT CARRICKBRACK, CO. DONEGAL

By Breandán Ó Ríordáin

The burial was discovered by a workman engaged in removing rock outcrop and stones from a hitherto untilled field on the farm of Mr. Robert J. Allen at Carrickbrack.¹ The work was being carried out under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture Land Reclamation Scheme and the discovery was reported to the National Museum by Mr. J. J. Brehony, a local officer of that Department.

One of the stones removed proved to be the covering stone of a small grave. It was an irregularly shaped slab of local granite² measuring 108 cm.

¹Td. Carrickbrack, Par. Convoy, Bar. Raphoe, Co. Donegal. O.S. 6" Sheet 70, 25.7 cm. S., 1 cm. E.

²Identified by Dr. J. S. Jackson, Keeper of the Natural History Division.

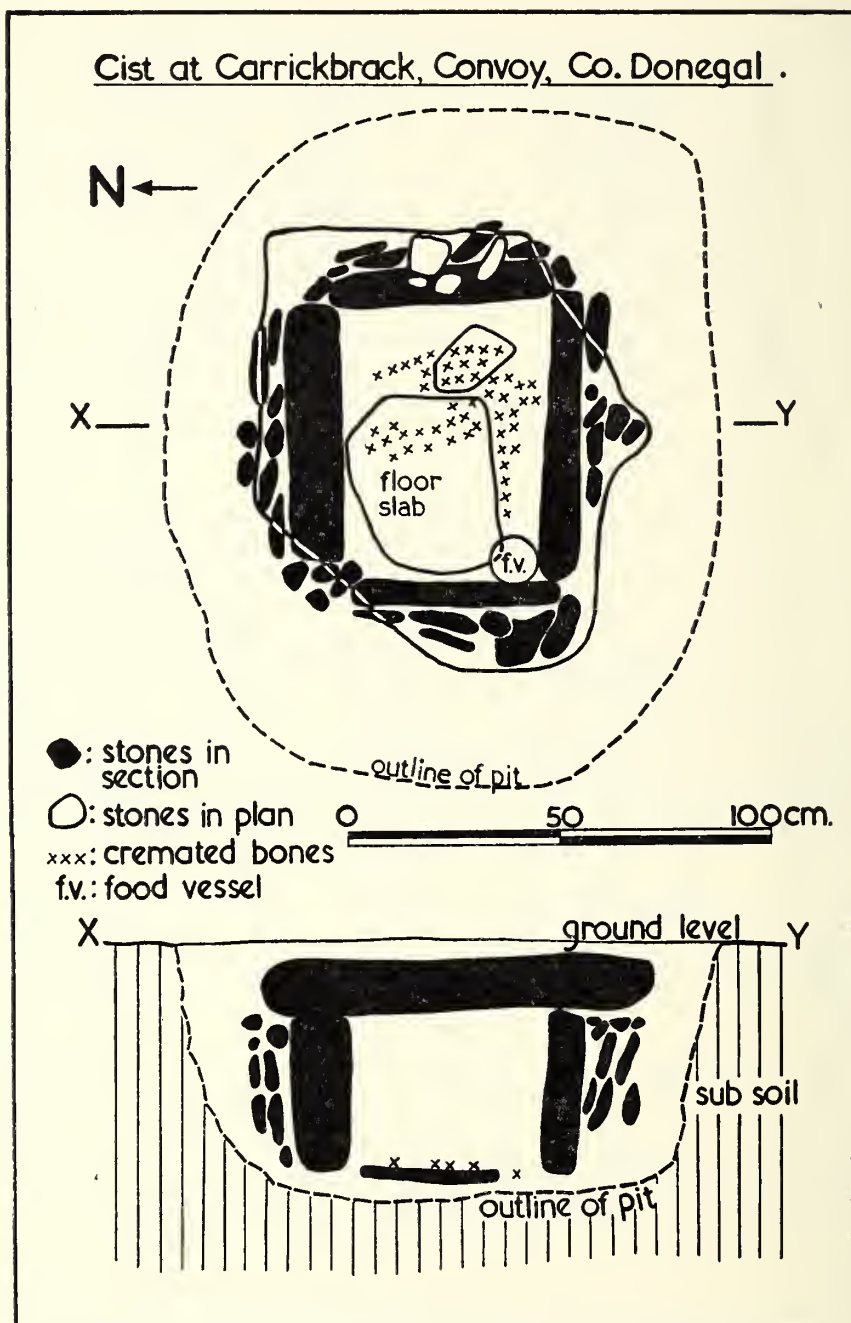
Cist at Carrickbrack, Convoy, Co. Donegal .

Fig. 11. Burial, Carrickbrack, Co. Donegal. Plan and Section.

long and 87 cm. wide (maximum dimensions); it averaged 10 cm. thick. It lay 5 cm. below ground level and covered an oblong cist the long axis of which lay E-W. The side and end walls were formed of single granite slabs backed on the outside by a packing of smaller stones (Fig. 11). The cist measured 64 cm. long, 48 cm. wide and 38 cm. deep internally. A flat floor slab extended from the western end to about the centre of the cist. On the slab and on the soil which continued the floor at this level to the eastern end of the cist there lay a quantity of cremated bones intermixed with quartz chippings. The bones had been somewhat disturbed at the time of discovery and it is, therefore, not possible to say whether the quartz chippings originally overlay the cremated bone fragments or not. The finding of quartz fragments in a grave at Barnashrahy, Co. Sligo, is described by Wood-Martin³ and in *Pagan Ireland*⁴ the same writer discusses the possible ritual significance of quartz in prehistoric and later times. In removing the cremated bones it was seen that some fragments had a green stain suggesting contact with a copper or bronze object but no such object was discovered among the contents of the cist. Two flint artefacts were found among the cremated bones. One is a side-scraper, the other a thumb-scraper (Fig. 12).



Fig. 12. Flint thumb-scraper (left) and side-scraper from cist at Carrickbrack, Co. Donegal.

The former is 3.3 cm. long and 2.4 cm. in maximum width. It is broken at one end. There is secondary working along one edge and a few small flakes have been struck off the remainder of this face. The other face is unworked but shows a bulb of percussion at one end. It is mottled grey in colour. The thumb-scraper, of similar colour, measures 2.4 cm. long, 2.6 cm. wide (maximum dimensions) and 1.1 cm. thick at centre. The whole convex surface, with the exception of a small area near the butt, is finely worked. A small number, only, of thumb-scrappers have been found in association with Food Vessels and Cinerary Urns in Ireland.⁵

³*JRSAI* 18, 1887-88, 61.

⁴pp. 110-114.

⁵Grave 3, Keenoge, Co. Meath, Unpublished; Burial 13, Edmondstown, Co. Dublin, Unpublished; Hill of Rath, Co. Louth, *CLAJ* 7, 1929-32, 17.

At the south-western corner of the cist stood an empty Food Vessel, mouth upwards. It rested partly on the floor slab and partly on the earthen floor of the cist. The vessel (Fig. 13) measures 10.2 cm. high, 12.8 cm. in

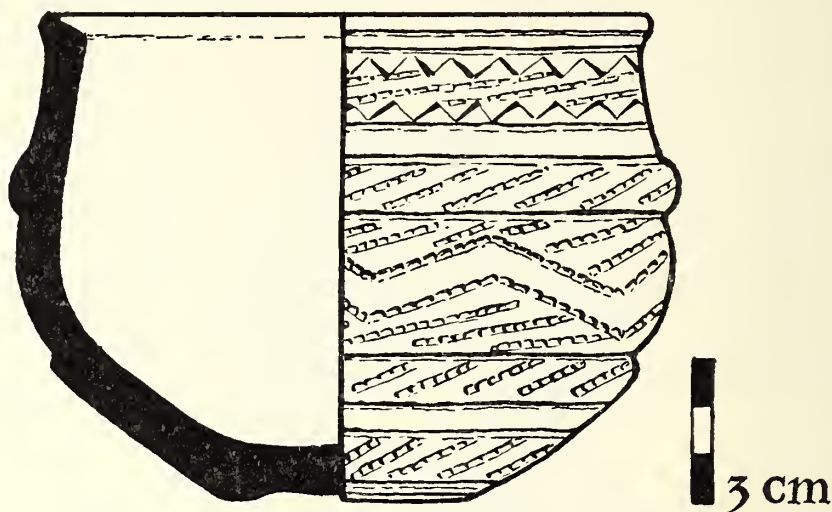


Fig. 13. Food vessel from cist at Carrickbrack, Co. Donegal.

external diameter at the mouth and 5 cm. in diameter at the base. The rim is 1 cm. thick and it has a slight internal bevel. The decoration, as is usual with bowl-shaped food vessels, is zonal, each zone being marked off from the next by a set of two irregularly-drawn horizontal lines. Below the slightly everted rim there is a wide band executed in false relief which bears slanting rows of cog-wheel impressions. The shoulder moulding also bears cog impressions as does the second moulding below the centre. The broad central zone, 2.7 cm. wide, is decorated with a double row of cogged ornament arranged in zig-zag fashion; above and below the zig-zag there are obliquely drawn lines of cog impressions. Between the second moulding and the base there is another zone of slanting lines, again, in cog-wheel technique. The base is slightly recessed. The vessel, which is well baked, is rather thickly built. On the outer surface it is a buff-brown colour and orange-brown in colour on the inside. In general, both the shape of the vessel and the decorative motives employed can be paralleled in other examples in the Museum⁶ and in a vessel from Corkey, Co. Antrim, preserved in the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge. The Corkey vessel was associated with a round-heeled riveted dagger⁷ and a small bronze knife⁸ was found with the vessel from Keenoge, Co. Meath. In view

⁶On vessels from Ballsbridge and Crumlin, Co. Dublin, Reg. Nos. 1921: 3, 1912: 65, respectively, and on a vessel from Keenoge, Co. Meath, Reg. No. 1929:6.

⁷*JRSAI* 19, 1889, 107, Pl. 1: 4.

⁸Illustrated in *PPS* 21, 1955, 167, fig. 2.

of these associations with vessels similar to the Carrickbrack example a date in the developed Early Bronze Age is suggested for the Carrickbrack burial.

The discovery of another food vessel in the townland of Carrickbrack is described in a brief note in an earlier issue of this Journal.⁹ The present whereabouts of this vessel is unknown to the writer.

⁹*JRSAI* 26, 1896, 382.

IRON AXE-HEAD OF LA TÈNE DATE

By E. Rynne

During the year two iron axe-heads were acquired, one of which, a heavily rusted example, was found in a field at Castlereban North, Co. Kildare (Reg. No. 1957 : 61). It is an axe-head of the woodsman's type,

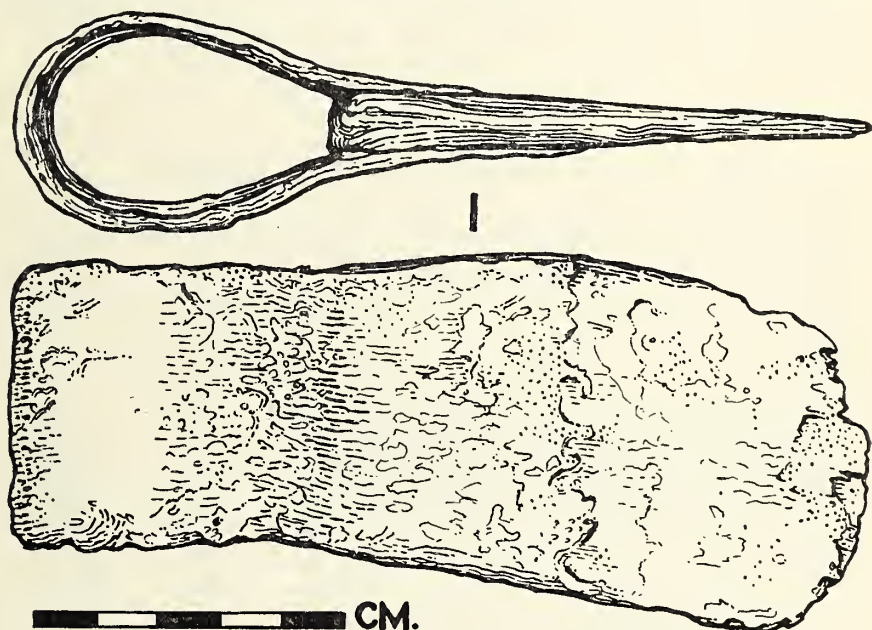


Fig. 14. Iron axe-head, Castlereban North, Co. Kildare.

that is, an axe-head which was intended for domestic rather than warlike purposes. It is 13.8 cm. long and was originally about 4.6 cm. wide at the cutting edge (Fig. 14).

Subsequent to cleaning in the Museum, an interesting feature was noticed: the blade and eye had been forged as two separate units and later joined together by welding. The blade curves downwards and does not splay appreciably towards its, now somewhat damaged, cutting edge. A strip of regular width was bent around and its ends were attached to the back of the blade, thus forming the eye and completing the axe-head. There is no

noticeable increase or decrease in the width of the axe-head (as opposed to its thickness) where the two pieces join. The back of the axe is rounded and, unlike many axe-heads of woodman's type, shows no sign of ever having been used for hammering.

As far as I am aware, there are only four other iron axe-heads of this variety known, all from Ireland. Three of these were found together at Kilbeg, Co. Westmeath, while the fourth has no certain locality, although perhaps from Lagore Crannóg, Co. Meath. The Kilbeg axe-heads were found in association with two of the rather mysterious objects shaped like large spurs and generally known as bridle-pendants, one of which was of bronze and the other of iron. This showed the hoard to belong to late in the La Tène Period, probably dating to about the 2nd or 3rd centuries A.D.

This group of axe-heads belongs to a type which is apparently confined to Ireland and was probably short-lived. In all probability, therefore, the example from Castlereban North dates to late La Tène times.

THREE BONE COMBS

By E. Rynne

During the year one complete bone comb and fragments of two others were acquired.

The complete example (Reg. No. 1957 : 134) is an excellently preserved, double-edged comb of polished bone, now brown-coloured. It was found in April, 1833, "when making some alterations in the garden of Ardglass Castle", Co. Down.

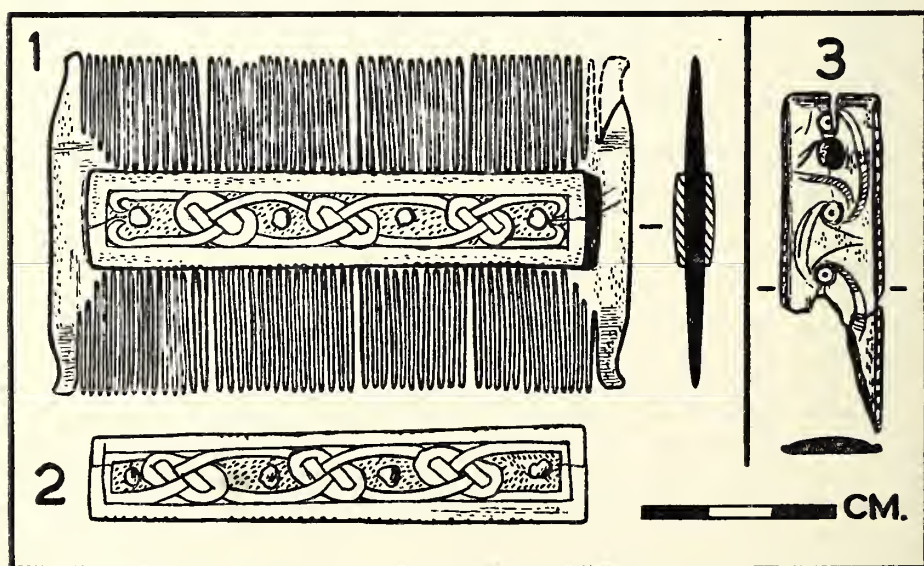


Fig. 15. Bone Combs. 1, 2, Ardglass Castle, Co. Down; 3, Ballyeagh, Co. Kerry.

This comb is composed of four thin bone plaques which are fledge with very fine teeth on either side (Fig. 15 : 1, 2). These are held in position by narrow, rectangular side-plates which are joined together by four rivets of yellow bronze. The two central sections have teeth of more or less uniform length, while the teeth on the two outer sections grow progressively shorter as they approach the gracefully shaped outer edges. Little nicks on the upper and lower edges of the side-plates at intervals which correspond to the spacing of the teeth bear testimony to the fact that all the pieces of bone, which go to make up the comb, were first fastened together before the teeth were cut.

The two side-plates are decorated with incised interlacing on a finely stippled background. This interlacing is poorly executed and consists of four bands knotted together in a very simple fashion. On one side-plate all the bands are unbroken, while on the other the outermost bands have incurred loose ends.

Although there was a revival of interest in interlaced ornament in the 15th century (the earliest known date for Ardglass Castle), this comb would not appear to belong to so late a period and, therefore, we must rely on factors other than its provenance for dating purposes.

The form of the comb itself does not contribute much towards assessing its date, as combs made in such a manner and with similarly shaped ends are known over a wide range of dates, e.g., one found in Crannóg 61 at Lough Gara, Co. Roscommon, dates to about the 3rd century A.D.,¹ while Hencken dates one from Lagore Crannóg, Co. Meath, to his Period II, that is, from between 850 to 934 A.D.²

The simple knotwork of more than one band appears to be a not uncommon degeneration of the pre-Viking interlacing in Ireland, a degeneration which is probably at least partly due to the unrest and insecurity which must have resulted from the constant threat of Viking aggression. A post-Viking date for this comb is also suggested by the loose ends of the interlacing on one side-plate, a feature almost unthought of in pre-Viking Ireland but common in the revival of the 11th and 12th centuries. Close parallels for the ornament on this comb, and particularly for the loose ends, appear on the cross-shaft at Kilmainham, Dublin,³ and on the top plate on the front of the shrine called the "Breac Moedóc".⁴

Keeping in mind the unreliability of dating anything on purely artistic grounds alone, it would appear, therefore, as if a date somewhere in the 10th or 11th centuries is likely to be correct for the Ardglass comb.

The fragments of two bone combs were found together in the sandhills at Ballyeagh, near Ballybunnion, Co. Kerry, and presented by the finder, Miss Katherine Hickey, Pembroke Lodge, Sandymount, Dublin.

One of these (Reg. No. 1957 : 240 A) is portion of a side-plate, 1.4 cm. wide (Fig. 15 : 3). Rust-marks from the heads of the iron rivets by

¹Publication pending; information received from its excavator, Dr. Raftery.

²Hencken, *PRIA*, 53(1950) 185; Fig. 97, No. 1615.

³*JRSAL*, 73(1943), Frontispiece.

⁴Mahr & Raftery, *Christian Art in Ancient Ireland*, Vol. I (1932), pl. 60.

which it was attached to the teeth and opposing side-plate can still be seen on it, while portions of the rivets themselves still remain. The regular nicks on both its upper and lower edges (made when cutting the teeth, as on 1957 : 134) show it to have belonged to a comb of the double-edged variety. Its outer surface is slightly convex and is ornamented with incised decoration consisting of dot-and-circle motives linked by slightly swelling curves, some of which are partly hatched.

The ornamentation on this comb fragment appears to be a rather debased form of that known from the bone objects of Iron Age date from Cairn H, Loughcrew, Co. Meath,⁵ and from Cush, Co. Limerick,⁶ and, therefore, a date of about the 3rd or 4th century A.D. for it may be acceptable.

The other comb fragment (Reg. No. 1957 : 240 B) is one of the central, toothed plaques of a bone comb which must have been made in the same way as 1957 : 134. It originally had nine rather thick and long teeth on either side, many of which are now missing. It still retains the iron rivet by which it was attached to its side-plates, but also has two small perforations, one on either side of, though not equidistant from, the iron rivet, suggesting that bone or wooden pegs were used as an additional fastening. This is a feature which is known also on some other bone combs. The comb to which this fragment belonged must have had side-plates 1.9 cm. in width, showing that, although found together with 1957 : 240 A, this fragment is from a different comb, although just possibly of the same period.

⁵Crawford, *JRSAI*, 55(1925), 15-29.

⁶S. P. Ó Ríordáin, *PRIA*, 45(1940), 155; Fig. 38, No. 238.

THE HOLY WELLS OF NORTH COUNTY KERRY

By Caoimhín Ó Danachair, *Member*

THE area of County Kerry of which the holy wells are listed below comprises the three baronies of Clanmaurice, Iraghticonnor and Trughanacmy; thus it adjoins County Limerick, the holy wells of which county are listed in volume lxxxv (1955) of this Journal, pp. 193-217, and the remarks regarding the beliefs and customs associated with the wells which preface that paper may also serve as an introduction to the present list, as such slight differences as exist will be apparent from the descriptions of the individual wells.

The Patrons of the Wells

The Deity: Seven of the wells are named *Tobar Rí an Domhnaigh* or Sunday's Well. At three of these (11, 24, 38) devotions were performed on Sundays; no details are known for the other four (19, 20, 32, 35).

Our Lady: Three wells. At Ballyheige (2) there are public devotions on 8th September. The well at Duagh (5) is visited on Sundays, and that at Laheshheragh (25) on the Saturdays before May Day, Midsummer and Michaelmas.

Saint Patrick: It is interesting to note that no well in this area, or indeed in any part of County Kerry is dedicated to or in tradition associated with the national patron saint.

Saint Brigid: Her well at Knoppoge (10) has no special day. She is also associated with Saint Dahalin's and Saint Macadaw's wells (3, 4).

Saint Brendan: His well at O'Brennan (36) is almost completely forgotten, but the well of his baptism, Wethers' Well (1) is by far the best known in the area.

Saint Erc: Is said to be identical with Saint Macadaw (Macadeaghaidh, 4). He is associated with Wethers' Well (1).

Saint Senan: The well at Kilshenane (8) had a pattern on 8th March, the feast day of Saint Senan of Scattery. That at Tarmon East (23) is associated with the same saint (OSL). One well is named after each of the following saints:

St. Colman: There is no indication as to which saint of the name was associated with the well at Ballymacasy (15).

St. Dahalin: Tobar na Súil (3). This saint is said to be sister of St. Erc (see above).

St. Eiltín: Toberelton (16) in the townland of Killelton, close to an old burial ground of the same name. Probably Saint Eiltín of Cionnasáile, 11th December.



The Holy Wells of North County Kerry.

St. Flann: Toberflyn (7) at Kilflyn. "His festival is not celebrated nor his day remembered"—OSL.

St. Ite: One of the patrons of Wethers' Well. This of course, is Saint Ite of Killeedy, Co. Limerick.

St. Laichtín: At Lislaughtin (17). Saint Laichtín (26th June).

St. Lury (Lurach): No 9. This may be Saint Lurach of the Poems, 17th February.

St. Mo Ling: A well at Brosna (33). "It appears that the patron saint of this parish was the celebrated St. Moling Luachra"—OSL.

St. Neachtán: There seems to be no evidence to show which saint of this name is patron of Tobernaughtin (21).

St. Ruadhan: A well at Astee West (14). This seems to be Saint Ruadhan of Lothra.

Of "non-Irish" saints only three are associated with wells in this area, namely Saint Bartholomew (18), Saint Martin (22) and Saint Michael the Archangel (6).

Patterns and Days of Devotions

Patterns at which there were secular amusements, games, dancing and side-shows seem to have been held at only two of the wells, namely St. Michael's (6) and St. Senan's (8), on Michaelmas and the 8th of March respectively. At Our Lady's Well (2) the 8th of September is a day of special devotion, and tradition says that rounds were made on Good Friday at Toberloughlaun (34). Seven wells, all of them still in popular veneration, are visited especially on the Saturdays before May Day, Midsummer and Michaelmas. These are Wethers' (1), Tobar na Súil (3), St. Senan's, which had a pattern on 8th March, (8), St. Ruan's (14), St. Bartholomew's (18), St. Senan's (23) and Tobernacree (25). Other wells connected with these festivals are St. Flann's (7) visited on May Eve, St. Mo Ling's (33) visited on the Saturdays of May, and Tobairín Muire (5) visited on the Saturday before May Day. St. Colman's (15) is said to have been visited on Midsummer Eve. The Saturday before Hallow E'en is mentioned in connection with St. Ruan's (14).

Sources

In compiling this list the main sources used were the Ordnance Survey Letters and Name Books, and the various editions of the Six-inch and 25-inch Ordnance surveys. In the archive of the Folklore Commission the following MSS. were consulted, numbers 466, 899, 947, 956, 1092, S399 to S417 inclusive and S432 to S450 inclusive. Following this an effort was made to visit all the wells on the list, and 40 of them were visited during the years 1955 and 1956.

Several of the wells are mentioned and some are described in historical and topographical works which deal with this area. Reference may be made, among others, to the *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, Twixt Scellig

and *Scattery*, and various guide books and local publications, but these have not added to the list any wells otherwise unrecorded.

In the following list the number of the Six-inch Ordnance Survey sheet is given for each well, and the exact position on the map indicated by measurement in millemetres, taken in the conventional manner first from the left edge and second from the bottom edge of the sheet. The wells are numbered consecutively throughout the list. At the end of each barony are listed those wells about which there is some doubt as to existence or location or sanctity.

Barony of Clanmaurice

1. Par. Ardfert, tld. Tubrid More, sheet 21, 191:114. "Tobernamolt" on 1900 map. "Wethers' Well"—local. This is the best known holy well in County Kerry and still is visited by numerous pilgrims on the saturday before Midsummer; even before the days of the motor car people came from places over forty miles away to visit it. Within a small rectangular enclosure are the well, the "altar", the "grave" and the "dressing house". The well is a pool of clear water, about fifteen feet by ten feet in extent, and about four feet deep, edged with rough stones. The "altar" is a small rectangular mass of rough masonry which serves as a table on which are laid the pilgrims' offerings, medals and coins and small religious and other objects. The front of the "altar" which faces the well is a limestone slab carved in a triple arcade, with a figure in each niche; these are said to be Saints Erc, Brendan and Ite, the patrons of the well. The figures are much worn about the heads as touching or kissing them is part of the ritual carried out by generations of pilgrims. The "grave" appears to be the remains of a burial mound; it has now erected beside it a small votive "shrine" with a statue of Our Lady. The "dressing house" is a little stone building with a slated roof, formerly used by pilgrims who immersed themselves totally in the well. The well may be visited at any time, but days of special devotion are the saturdays before May Day, Midsummer and Michaelmas. In making the rounds three rosaries are recited, the first while making a circuit of the "grave", the second while making a circuit of the well, and the third while making a circuit of all three, well, "grave" and "altar"; this third rosary is usually finished kneeling before the "altar". Water from the well is drunk and applied to afflicted members; formerly people suffering from rheumatism and other ailments bathed in the well. The ritual is completed by kissing the faces of the figures carved in the "altar" slab, or by making the sign of the cross on them with the fingers. Legends: Saint Ite is buried in the "grave"; the well sprang up in answer to her prayers. Saint Erc baptised Saint Brendan here, his fee was three wethers which sprang miraculously out of the well. Mass was said on the "altar" in penal times; a priest saying mass there was surprised by soldiers with bloodhounds, but three wethers sprang out of the well and led the chase away, leaving the priest to finish the mass. A protestant landlord tried to take away the "altar" in a bullock cart; at

Lisloose, near Tralee, the bullocks fell down and could not move, a well sprang up (see no. 38 below) and the slab was miraculously returned to Wethers' Well. The water will not boil. A trout is seen by those about to be cured.

2. Par. Ballyheige, tld. Dirtane, sheet 14, 505:234. "Holy Well" on 1842 map, "Lady's Well" on 1900 map. A small well, about three feet in diameter. Now enclosed in a rectangular space, with a statue of Our Lady, a kneeler, ornamental shrubs and electric lamps for floodlighting on feast days. It is still visited frequently, especially on the 8th of September, when there are public devotions. Rounds consist of three circuits of the well, during each of which one rosary is recited, the last decade usually said kneeling at the well. Rounds are made for the relief of pain, for spiritual and temporal favours and in thanksgiving. Formerly rags and small religious objects were left as offerings; now there is a collection-box for the upkeep of the well. Legends: There is a trout in the well. There is a treasure buried near the well; seekers after this were frightened away by animal roars.

3. Par. Ballyheige, tld. Glandahalin East, sheet 14, 293:570. "Tobernasool" on 1900 map; ditto and "Saint Dahalin's Well"—local. A clear spring in a little pool about three feet in diameter, recently enclosed by a wall and laid out with paths. Bórd Fáilte signposts show the way to the well. Still visited; famous for the cure of sore eyes. Rounds consist of three circuits of the well during each of which one rosary is said. Days of special devotion are the saturdays before May Day, Midsummer and Michaelmas. Small religious and other objects are left as offerings. Legends: A trout lives in the well; once it was taken away in some water, which would not boil, and trout and water were returned to well. An ill-intentioned man caught the trout and tried to cook it; he was struck blind and the trout was restored to the well. Raiders coming to sack the nunnery were struck blind; on asking forgiveness they were cured at the well by the abbess, Saint Dahalin. A local landlord, Crosby, brought a dog to the well to be cured. His hand withered and he was thereafter known as "Láimhín" Crosby. (Another version says that he went mad and howled like a dog.)

4. Par. Ballyheige, tld. Glenderry, sheet 13, 885:290. "St. Macadaw's Well" on 1900 map. Also called "Saint Brigid's Well" by some. A small well in the side of a little gully. Cures many ailments. According to local tradition rounds at this well may be made by members of the Corridan family only, to whom the right of burial in the nearby church ruin is also reserved. Saint Macadaw (Macadeaghaidh) is said to be identical with Saint Erc.

5. Par. Duagh, tld. Duagh, sheet 17, 610:516. "Tobermurry" on 1900 map. "Tobairín Muire"—local. About a hundred and fifty yards from the ruins of Duagh church. A small slow spring in a little well. It has recently been built about with stone and concrete. Still visited; rounds consist of three circuits during each of which one rosary is recited. Small religious

objects are left as offerings. A day of special devotion is the Saturday before May Day. Legends: An old man was cured of blindness there. Our Lady appeared there.

6. Par. Kilcaragh, tld. Ballynageragh, sheet 15, right edge: 276 "St. Michael's Well" on 1900 map. A well, about six feet deep, which is often empty in dry weather; a short flight of steps leads down to the water. A plaster statue of Saint Michael the Archangel was put up in 1923 but is now broken. Mounds close by are said to be the remains of an ancient church. The well is still visited occasionally, but in former times a pattern held at Michaelmas brought large numbers of people; there were games, sports, dancing and so on in addition to the rounds at the well. Rounds consist of nine circuits of the well while reciting three rosaries. The water cures toothache, sore eyes, rheumatism and nervous disorders. The water is drunk and applied to afflicted members. Rags are tied to the bushes as offerings. Legends: The water will not boil. A lady, whose attention was drawn to the well by a strange bird alighting there, performed the rounds and was cured.

7. Par. Kilflyn, tld. Cloonnafinneela, sheet 22, 025:372. "Toberflyn" on 1900 map. This was formerly a strong spring issuing from a heap of stones. The water now gushes from a spout embellished with an "alcove" and a statue of Our Lady; this work was erected by the local branch of Muinntir na Tíre in 1953. The well is still visited and May Eve is a day of devotion. Formerly rags were left as offerings. The water cures sore eyes. Some stones close to the well are said to be the ruins of Saint Flann's hermitage. Legend: Saint Flann became blind in his old age, and, although not asking for a cure for himself, gave to the well the power of curing blindness.

8. Par. Kilshenane, tld. Kilshenane, sheet 16, 567:195. "Tobershenane" on 1900 map. "Saint Senan's Well"—local. About two hundred and fifty yards from Kilshenane grave yard is a small enclosure fenced with earthen banks, measuring about fifteen yards square, enclosing the well which is a clear rapid spring in a clump of sally and blackthorn bushes. Now embellished with a triple arcade of concrete which holds statues of Our Lady, Saint Brigid and Saint Joseph. Still visited, especially on the 8th of March which was formerly the pattern day on which great crowds came to the well. Other days of devotion are the Saturdays before May Day, Midsummer and Michaelmas. Rounds consist of nine circuits of the well during which three rosaries are recited. Each rosary is begun and ended kneeling before the well. The water cures ailments of the eyes and sores. Water for bathing afflicted members is taken from the stream which flows from the well. Most pilgrims bathe face and hands in the stream. Small religious objects and flowers are left as offerings and there is a collection box for the upkeep of the well. Legends: The well sprang up when Saint Senan prayed for water. A stone near the well is the Saint's pillow; the imprint of his head is on it. The water will not boil. A white fish is seen

by those about to be cured or granted favours. A blind girl was cured there, she omitted to thank God and became blind again.

9. Par. Killury, tld. Feeans, sheet 14, 856:470. "Toberlury" on 1900 map. A small pool, about nine feet by six feet in extent, with a good spring. There are no devotions now, but old people remember rounds being made there about sixty years ago. Tradition places the site of a church and burial ground in a nearby field.

10. Par. Killury, tld. Knoppoge, sheet 9, 609:525. "Tobereleesh" on 1900 map. "Tobar a' Leighis" and "Saint Brighid's Well"—local. A pool of clear water some nine feet in diameter just beside a flat-topped ring-fort. The rounds path encloses both well and fort. A handsome modern "shrine" with a statue of Saint Brighid has been erected recently, beside this is the whitethorn bush on which rags are hung as offerings. There is also a collection box for the upkeep of the well. Still a centre of devotion. Rounds usually consist of three circuits during each of which a rosary is said. The water cures mental worries as well as bodily ailments. Legends: Saint Brighid, on her way to Kerry Head, visited this spot. A golden fish is seen by people about to be cured. OSL and OSNB both say that no devotions were performed there at the time of writing.

11. Par. Rattoo, tld. Lisnagoneeny, sheet 9, 618: bottom edge. "Toberreendoney" on 1900 map. "Sunday's Well"—local. A small natural pool about three feet in diameter, with a clear spring, in a marshy field corner. Still visited occasionally; small religious objects and rags are left as offerings. This well is marked at a place two hundred yards north of its true position on the 1841-2 map; this was corrected in the 1900 edition.

12. Par. Rattoo, tld. Rattoo. About twenty yards north of the abbey of Rattoo. This well is still said to exist, but it cannot be seen as it was covered over about eighty years ago by the local landlord. It was called "Tobar na Lour" and lepers are said to have been cured there. Rounds were made for some time after the well was covered over.

Barony of Clanmaurice, Doubtful Well.

13. Par. Kilshenane, tld. Beheens West. Close to an old burial ground is a well, called "Tobar Uí Leidhin", said to have been a holy well formerly.

Barony of Iraghticonnor

14. Par. Aghavallen, tld. Astee West, sheet 2, 383:181. "Toberruane" on 1900 map. A small pool overhung by some bushes of black sally and whitethorn. Still visited for the cure of sore eyes and rheumatism; rags, medals and other small objects left as offerings. Nine rounds are made while reciting three rosaries. Visited on the saturdays before May Day, Midsummer and Michaelmas. Legends: A man who wished to prevent the coming of pilgrims released a savage bull; the bull ignored the pilgrims but charged and killed the man. The patron "Saint Owen", surprised at the well by priest-hunters, was borne through the air to a nearby hill.

15. Par. Aghavallen, tld. Ballymacasy, sheet 6, 039: top edge. "St.

Colman's Well" on 1900 map. The well is now closed and piped away to supply water to Ballylongford. There were no devotions during living memory, but it is known to have been a holy well, of which the water cured aches and sprains, and to have been visited especially on Midsummer Eve. Legend: A woman washed clothes in the well and it dried up.

16. Par. Aghavallen, tld. Killelton, sheet 2, 704:251. "Toberelton" on 1900 map. A pool in a marshy hollow, used by cattle drinking; it is also piped away for domestic use. There are no devotions, but it is still known to have been a holy well.

17. Par. Aghavallen, tld. Lislaughtin, sheet 3, 071:033. "St Laichtín's Well"—local name. Not on maps. A small well now used for domestic supply and cattle, but still known as a former holy well. Legend: A savage bull which prevented people from going to the well was tamed by the saint.

18. Par. Galey, tld. Coolard, sheet 10, 602:595, "St Bartholomew's Well" on 1900 map. "Thubberpaurhanaun" in OSNB, ii, 344. A well of clear water surrounded by a dry-stone wall 18 inches high in a grove of trees. Rounds are still made; rags and small religious objects are left as offerings. Boxes nailed to trees contain small statues. Cures sore eyes, sore throats and rheumatism. Three rosaries are recited while making nine circuits of the well, and the water is drunk and applied to afflicted eyes or limbs; water and moss from the stones are taken away for use at home. Days of devotion are the Saturdays before May Day, Midsummer and Michaelmas. Legends: The well moved when clothes were washed in it. If a trout is seen in the well, a cure is certain. The water will not boil. The trout was once taken away in error but returned to the well.

19. Par. Galey, tld. Drombeg, sheet 10, 810:530. "Toberreendoney" on 1900 map. A small spring issuing beneath an old ash tree. No devotions now. "A holy well"—OSNB ii, 343. Legend: The well was formerly on the other side of the river Galey, but moved to its present position when clothes were washed in it.

20. Par. Killehenry, tld. Doon West, sheet 4, 559:306. "Toberreendoney" on 1900 map. A small well at the side of the road which leads down to the "Ladies' Strand", Ballyunion. Not visited now but known to have been a holy well formerly. Legends: A holy trout lives in the well. The well moved from the other side of the road when clothes were washed in it.

21. Par. Kilnaughtin, tld. Cockhill, sheet 3, 362:274. "Tobernaughtin" on 1900 map. A small pool overhung by a clump of whitethorn trees. Used for domestic supply and cattle. No memory of devotions. "I could gather nothing to prove which of the many saints of that name mentioned in the Irish calendar he was"—OSL.

22. Par. Kilnaughtin, tld. Tarmon East, sheet 3, 771:006. "Tobermartin" on 1900 map. A small clear well built over with dry stone and flagstones; close by is an old thorn tree. Now used for domestic supply only; there is a vague tradition that it was once a holy well. "A well not in great

esteem, though it is acknowledged that an individual was restored to health by being immersed therein"—OSNB, v, 18.

23. Par. Kilnaughtin, tld. Tarmon East, sheet 6, 688:588. "Tobersenan" on 1900 map. "St. Senan's Well"—local. A good clear well about five feet in diameter, surrounded by a circular bank of stones and clay. There is a large ash tree nearby and a rounds path. Still visited. Cures aches and pains and sore eyes; the water is drunk and the afflicted members bathed. Pebbles are used to count the rounds and rags and small religious objects left as offerings. Days of devotion are the Saturdays before May Day, Midsummer and Michaelmas. Legends: The water will not boil. A trout is seen by those about to be cured. The well moved when desecrated.

24. Par. Knockanure, tld. Gortdromagownagh, sheet 11, 809:433. "Toberreendoney" on 1900 map. "Sunday's Well"—local. A small pool in a little clump of sallies in a swampy field. Still visited, especially on the Sundays of May. Rags are tied to the trees as offerings. Cures all sorts of ailments. Legend: the well moved when profaned.

25. Par. Lisselton, tld. Lahesheragh North, sheet 5, 044:340. "Tobernacree" on 1900 map. A small clear spring in a little well with rough stonework surrounded by a circular earth bank, about twenty-five feet in diameter with a fuchsia hedge; a "grotto" with a statue of Our Lady was erected in 1954. Still visited; rounds are made for the cure of sore eyes; water drunk and eyes bathed. Rags are put on the bushes and money offerings in a box. Three rosaries recited during nine circuits of the well. Days of devotion are the Saturdays before May Day, Midsummer and Michaelmas.

26. Par. Listowel, tld. Gortacrossane, sheet 10, 416:166. "Gortacrossane Well"—local. Not named on maps. A small pool of clear water in an open field; trees formerly about the well are now gone. Now used only for cattle, but known to have been a holy well which cured sore eyes and at which rounds were made. Rags were formerly left as offerings. Legend: the well moved when clothes were washed in it.

Barony of Iraghticonnor—Doubtful Wells.

27. Par. Aghavallen, tld. Carrig Island, sheet 2, 748:352. "Friars' Well" on 1841-2 map. The well still exists and is used for cattle drinking. It is 110 yards from the ruins of Carrig Abbey and probably was the Abbey well. No tradition that it was ever regarded as a holy well.

28. Par. Aghavallen, tld. Killelton, sheet 2, 749:269. "Toberscattery (site of)" on 1900 map. This well exists and is used for cattle drinking. There is no evidence that it ever was regarded as a holy well.

29. Par. Kilnaughtin, tld. Tarmon East, sheet 6, 832:584. "Toberlughan" on 1900 map. No tradition survives.

30. Par. Knockanure, tld. ? "There is a patron held at Knockanure cross on the 15th of August, where it is said there is a holy well called Tobar Righ an Domhnaigh"—OSL, 249. This probably refers to the well in

Gortdromagownagh (no. 24 above) but there is a vague tradition of a former holy well somewhere near the village of Knockanure.

Barony of Trughanacmy

31. Par. Ballincuslane, tld. Cordal East, sheet 40, 647:189. "Tobernavune" on 1900 map. A small clear well, with some rough stones and the remains of a rounds path. It was famous for the cure of sore eyes; its name *Tobar na bhFionn* means the well of the cataracts. Those seeking a cure should visit it between sunset on saturday and sunrise on Sunday. Still visited but not often. Legends: Those who see a trout in the well are certain to be cured. Water from the well would not boil and was seen to contain a trout; both trout and water were restored to the well.

32. Par. Ballynahaglish, tld. Ballymakegoge, sheet 28, 588:249. "Toberreendoney" on 1841-2 map. This well disappeared in the making of the Tralee-Fenit railway line. The spring still breaks out beside the railway embankment. The water cured headaches.

33. Par. Brosna, tld. Brosna West, sheet 32, 430:586. "Tobermoling" on 1900 map. "St. Moling's Well"—local. A small well partly lined with dry stone, surrounded by a low earthen bank about eight yards in diameter. Still visited, especially on the saturdays of May. The water is drunk and applied to afflicted members; it cures sore eyes and stiff limbs. Three circuits of the well are made, during each of which one rosary is recited. Small religious objects are left as offerings; formerly little rush crosses were made and dropped into the well. Legends: Saint Moling caused the well to spring up for the baptism of a blind pagan chieftain and his following; the blind man was cured by the water. A girl suffering from "fits" was brought to the saint, who caused the well to spring up and cured her with the water. Angels were seen about the well. The water will not boil. If a trout is seen, a cure is certain.

34. Par. Killeentierna, tld. Cliddaun, sheet 39, 689:033. "Toberloughlaun" on 1900 map. "Tobar Lochneáin"—local. A very strong spring in a little pool in an open field. Formerly much visited, but not during the last fifty or sixty years. "This is a blessed well where the inhabitants perform or give rounds particularly on all Good Fridays in commemoration of Our Saviour's crucifixion"—OSNB, iv, 29. Legends: A blind man who lived far away made his way to the well and was cured by the water. A certain Father Loughnane was cured there; he blessed the well and often visited it. A priest's servant took water for cooking; when the water would not boil a trout was found in it and water and trout were returned to the well.

35. Par. Nohaval, tld. Ballymacpierce, sheet 39, 570:350. "Toberreendoney" on 1900 map. A strong spring issuing from fissures in limestone rock close to ground surface with a stream running away, in an open field. Still known to have been a holy well, but there have been no devotions within living memory.

36. Par. O'Brennan, tld. Crag. "Saint Brendan's Well"—local. The precise position is not clear, but it was a short distance to the north-east of O'Brennan graveyard. Now closed in. Known to have been a holy well where devotions were practised in former times, though not within living memory.

37. Par. O'Brennan, tld. Ballincollig, sheet 30, 071:517. "Tobernagran" on 1900 map. "A holy well"—OSNB. It is now dried up; the spring breaks out lower down the slope. There are no devotions now, but it is still known as the site of a holy well.

38. Par. Tralee, tld. Lisloose, sheet 29, 411:331. "Sunday Well" on 1900 map. A well of clear water in a small low rectangular masonry structure, internally five feet by three feet vaulted over with an arch which is partially collapsed and replaced by stone lintels. Formerly much visited for the cure of sore eyes, especially on Sundays between cock-crow and sunrise. Rags, coins and medals were left as offerings. There are no devotions now. Legends: The well sprang up at the grave of a martyred priest. The water will not boil. The landlord tried to pipe the water but it would not flow over the field boundary. The landlord tried to take a carved slab away from Wethers' Well; the bullocks hauling the cart fell down at this place, and the well sprang up.

Barony of Trughanacmy—Doubtful Wells.

39. Par. Ardfer, tld. Listrim. There is a tradition that a holy well called "Tobar na gCeann" formerly existed in this townland and that rounds were made there.

40. Par. Ballymacelligott, tld. Caherbreagh. A well in this townland is said to have been named "Sunday's Well" and to have been regarded as a holy well formerly.

41. Par. Ballymacelligott, tld. Gortatlea, sheet 39, 304:358. "Finughea Well" on 1900 map. "Finnehy Well"—local. A pool, about four yards in diameter, said to be bottomless, in a marshy field. Said to have been a holy well formerly, and to have cured, among others, a crippled girl. Legend: If one going to seek a cure met another person, the cure was not obtained.

42. Par. Castleisland, tld. Scartaglin, sheet 49, 464:430. "Toberlina" on 1900 map. "A small well north of Scartaglin village"—OSNB, i, 369. There seems to be no surviving tradition about this well.

43. Par. Nohaval, tld. Ballyegan, sheet 39, 542:537. "Tobar na Coróine" ("that means the rosary well")—local. Not named on maps. A strong spring in a marshy field used for domestic supply and cattle. Said to have been a holy well formerly, but there is no memory of devotions there.

44. Par. Ratass, tld. Ballintobeenig, sheet 29, 822:532. "Toberintaggart" on 1841-2 map. "Toberintaggart (site of)" on 1900 map. No tradition seems to have survived.

THE OVERSEAS TRADE OF WATERFORD AS SEEN FROM A LEDGER OF COURTENAY AND RIDGWAY

By Louis M. Cullen

I. BUSINESS RECORDS. The prime source for business history, and one of the surest sources for general economic history, must be the records of actual firms. Unfortunately, little has survived of early business records, and that little itself is only partial and unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, what survives is even in its mutilated and fragmentary state of the greatest importance. Furthermore, old business papers must still remain in private keeping which are unknown and inaccessible to research workers. It is a pity that so little has yet been done in the way of compiling a register of, or of preserving, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century business material. Good work is now being done in this connection, however, by the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, and in the south the activities of the National Library in surveying documents in private keeping could, with some ease, be extended to include business archives. This work should be considered of some importance, as the sources for Irish economic history are very scant, and the preservation of business records would be a worth-while step in facilitating the ultimate writing of a proper economic history of the different towns and regions of Ireland. There appears to be little seventeenth or eighteenth century material left, but there is every likelihood of a rich harvest of nineteenth century business records, if the effort to save them be not left too late. It is somewhat surprising that the economic history of towns as important, for example, as Waterford has been left untouched, but if we lack their histories, it must be admitted that we still want in great measure the requisite sources as well. It is to be hoped that the effort to uncover them will not be altogether one of disappointment.

II. THE WATERFORD FIRM OF COURTENAY AND RIDGWAY. Waterford was one of the great Irish ports of the eighteenth century, and in a ledger of some Waterford merchants of the period, light is thrown on the city's overseas trade.¹ The partnership of Strangman, Courtenay and Ridgway began

¹*Ledger of Courtenay and Ridgway, 1791-92*, in the possession of the Ridgway family, Rossmore, Mallow, Co. Cork. There is a brief and somewhat misleading notice of the ledger in Edward MacLysaght's *Survey of Documents in Private Keeping (Analecta Hibernica, no. 15, 1944, p. 376)*. The index to the ledger, the important first leaf detailing the partnership's stock, the first page of f. 2, and the second page of f. 109 are missing, but otherwise the ledger is complete. The lack of the index complicates somewhat its use. It was well kept, but in a few respects the information given is more scant than in other eighteenth century ledgers. It comprised in all 243 folio leaves, exclusive of index. I am indebted to Mrs. Olive Ridgway and to Mr. Richard Ridgway for permission to examine the ledger, and for much kindness and help during my inspection of it.

in 1774. Strangman was already an established merchant in Waterford in 1771,² and in 1774 was joined by Henry Ridgway, a landed gentleman and merchant from the Queen's County, who had settled in Waterford in 1765. The circumstances under which Ridgway came to Waterford and later ventured into overseas trade are not known. It is clear, however, that the Ridgways and the Strangmans, also a Queen's County family, were closely connected, and Henry Ridgway's mother was a daughter of Joshua Strangman of Mountmellick. The Strangman family were at this time prominent merchants in Waterford, and among other things bought woollen yarn in the Queen's County for export to England.³ It is probable that Henry Ridgway's coming to Waterford is in some way tied up with Joshua Strangman's personal and business connections with the Queen's County.

The Ridgways originally came to Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas Ridgway was at one time Deputy Treasurer of Ireland, and in 1622 was created Earl of Londonderry. On the extinction of his line, the land and manor of Ballinakill, Queen's County, along with the lands of Baron Gallen Ridgway, passed to the descendants of his younger brother, Peter, and ultimately to Henry Ridgway the merchant. Like the Strangmans, the Ridgways were Quakers, and also developed connections with two other prominent Quaker merchant families in the neighbourhood of Waterford, the Grubbs and the Penroses. In 1775 Henry Ridgway married Elizabeth, daughter of George Penrose, of Brook Lodge, County Waterford.

Strangman withdrew from the partnership in 1786. The reasons for the dissolution of the original partnership are not known, and there is no information regarding its business apart from references in the ledger to John Courtenay's proportion of Strangman, Courtenay and Ridgway's balance, amounting to £1,311, and Henry Ridgway's, amounting to £1,109. John Courtenay and Henry Ridgway remained in partnership under the name of Courtenay and Ridgway, and the Strangmans continued in trade independently. In 1791-92 Courtenay and Ridgway had some dealings with them, as appears from the ledger, and they were also shipowners. Joshua Strangman, merchant of Waterford, had a share in a newly constructed vessel registered in Whitehaven on 28 July, 1789,⁴ and several members of the family also had shares in the *Union* registered in Waterford on 20 April 1794, and entered on the subsidiary register of Liverpool on 29 June 1797.⁵

The ledger illustrates the transactions of the partnership of Courtenay and Ridgway over the year 1 June 1791 to 31 May 1792. John Courtenay separated from Ridgway in 1800, and the name of the firm became Henry Ridgway and Son. In the early nineteenth century, the three families of Strangman, Courtenay and Ridgway were all engaged independently in overseas trade, and in the butter trade were the most prominent Waterford

²Ramsay's *Waterford Chronicle*, 1771, *passim* (in British Museum).

³Library of the Society of Friends, London, *Gurney Papers*, Sections I and II. Cf. Custom House, Liverpool, *Register of Wool Vessels, 1739-1792*, under the entry of the *Bristol Packet* of Bristol, 6 Feb. 1771, three of whose owners were the Waterford merchants Joshua Strangman, John Courtenay and James Wyse.

⁴Custom House, Whitehaven, *Shipping Register*, 1786-1794.

⁵Custom House, Liverpool, *Subsidiary Register*, 1796-1800.

houses. Edward Courtenay of Waterford gave evidence before the Parliamentary enquiry of 1826 into the Irish butter trade, as did one of his brothers, John, who had settled in London as an agent in the disposal of Irish butter on the London market.⁶ The abuses which were at this time rife in the butter trade handicapped the more honest houses like those of Courtenay, Strangman or Ridgway, and were said to have led to Ridgway "giving in".⁷ But any decline in his interest in the trade must have been purely temporary, as the Ridgway family remained in business in Waterford until 1928, when Henry Ridgway, great-great-grandson of the Henry Ridgway mentioned in the ledger, retired.

III. OVERSEAS TRADE OF WATERFORD IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Waterford's trade was principally the export of provisions, and also in the later years of the century great quantities of corn. Placed near the confluence of the Sister Rivers, it was the natural outlet for the produce of the rich valleys of the Barrow, Nore and Suir. The trade of the port expanded rapidly over the eighteenth century. Exports of butter rose from 8,851 hundred-weight in 1700 to 50,980 hundred-weight in 1750 and 79,455 hundred-weight by 1790. Beef exports were 3,157 barrels in 1700, 14,199 barrels in 1750 and 13,735 barrels in 1790. It will be noticed that the export of butter was exceptionally buoyant and increased very rapidly. Beef exports on the other hand rose much more slowly in the first half of the century and in the latter half remained stationary. The increase in pork exports was also spectacular. Negligible in the opening years of the century, they had reached 13,138 barrels in 1790.

The increase in the relative importance of Waterford among Irish ports was also very noticeable. Beef exports from Waterford were 3.4% of the total from all Irish ports in 1700, 8.9% in 1750 and 10.8% in 1790. Butter exports from Waterford, which only amounted to 5.7% of the total export of butter from Ireland in 1700, were 15.8% in 1750 and 26.4% in 1790.⁸ By the end of the century, Cork was the only port whose butter exports exceeded those of Waterford. At this time, Waterford's export of butter was worth, at the then current market prices, a quarter of a million pounds per annum. The city had trading connections with many English ports, shared with Cork, Dublin and Limerick the virtual monopoly of the French and Iberian trade, and was the principal centre of the Newfoundland trade.⁹ Its imports on the other hand were relatively small, the import through Waterford of wine, one of the most important Irish imports, being for example in 1790, only 342 tons or 6% of the total imported to Ireland. The balance of trade was in all probability highly favourable to the port. If the tonnage of

⁶*Minutes of Evidence before the Select Committee on the butter trade of Ireland 1826*, pp. 243-250, 260-268.

⁷*ibid.*, p. 309.

⁸Calculated from statistics in the *Ledgers of Irish exports and imports*. P.R.O. London, *Customs 15*, vols. 1 to 103 cover the years 1697-1800.

⁹P.R.O. London, *Customs 15*. On the Newfoundland trade, Cf. *Memorandum on the Linen Trade*, Dublin, 14 Feb., 1799. P.R.O. Ireland, *Official Correspondence*, 2nd. Series, 513/72/1.

shipping invoiced in the port in each year can be taken as an indication of its importance, Waterford was throughout the greater part of the century the third port of Ireland, next to Dublin and Cork and overtaken by Belfast only in the closing decades of the century.¹⁰ Moreover, the tonnage of shipping entering the port grew steadily from 7,770 tons in 1700 to 13,377 in 1750 and 55,279 in 1790.¹¹ In 1796 the number of Waterford-registered vessels was 34 of a total burthen of 2,945 tons, employing 241 seamen.¹²

IV. EXTENT OF COURTENAY AND RIDGWAY'S TRADE. The firm of Courtenay and Ridgway appears to have been one of the greatest in Waterford, and certainly so in the case of butter, Waterford's principal export. Approximately one third of the butter exported from the port passed through their hands. The amount shipped by them in the year ending 31 May 1792 was 25,793 cwt.,¹³ whereas the total export of butter from Waterford in the three years ending on 25 March 1792 averaged 80,428 cwt.¹⁴ Butter, much of which was shipped on vessels in which the firm had a substantial share, was of course the principal item in the firm's trade, but there were also fairly considerable dealings in pork and in corn and some smaller dealings in a miscellany of goods. The firm's trade was principally with England, 16,187 casks of butter being sent thither. In all, the firm consigned in this year goods to 52 merchants in London, 18 in Bristol and on or near the Bristol Channel, 36 on or near the south coast of England, 1 in Liverpool, 1 in Saltcoats and one as far into the centre of England as Finsley near Sheffield.¹⁵ There were also on the 1 June 1791 some debts due to or by some other merchants in England with whom no new business was transacted in the year 1791-92: 6 in London and one in each of the ports of Plymouth, Plymouth Dock, Chichester, Poole, Swansea, Liverpool and Whitehaven.¹⁶ The firm's trade with the Continent was much smaller, but in the course of the year there were dealings with two merchants in Lisbon, two in St. Ubes and one in Cadiz.¹⁷ Moreover it is clear that in other years the pattern was more diversified still, and there are some references in the ledger to small balances arising from earlier transactions with some other merchants in Lisbon, St. Ubes, Cadiz, Madeira, Rotterdam, Dunkerque and with two Irish merchant houses on the Continent: that of William Coppinger, senior and junior, in Bordeaux, and that of Lynch and Bellew in Cadiz.¹⁸

¹⁰Annual statistics for shipping are included in the *Ledgers of Irish exports and imports*. P.R.O. London, *Customs* 15.

¹¹P.R.O. London, *Customs* 15. Some of the Irish shipping statistics for the years 1775-1804 are more conveniently available in a single volume, P.R.O. London, T.64/181.

¹²P.R.O. London, T.64/182. *An account of the number of ships and vessels belonging to the several ports of Ireland* . . . Dublin, 1796.

¹³*Ledger of Courtenay and Ridgway*, 1791-92, f. 233, hereafter referred to as *Ledger*.

¹⁴P.R.O. London, *Customs* 15.

¹⁵*Ledger*, ff. 106-7, 109, 119-146, 161, 168, 178, 186, 210, 212, 216, 221, 225.

¹⁶*ibid.*, ff. 22, 24, 49.

¹⁷*ibid.*, ff. 27, 29-30, 108, 221.

¹⁸*ibid.*, ff. 26-28, 106-107.

V. PROFIT AND LOSS. Courtenay and Ridgway's dealings were not unprofitable. The following presents, in a very summarised form, the salient features of the partnership's profit and loss account for the year ending 31 May, 1792.¹⁹

<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>
to miscellaneous charges	£1002-19-4½	by miscellaneous profits and receipts	... £415-11-5½
to capital loss on sale of ship the <i>Dove</i> *	... 177-6-6½	by net freight earnings	182-5-7½
to losses on overseas ventures	... 372-8-0	by profit on overseas ventures	... 24-9-11
to balance (profit)	... 1751-11-9½	by profit on sales of pork	543-1-6½
		by commission	... 2138-17-2
	<hr/> 3304-5-8½		<hr/> 3304-5-8½

* includes small non-capital item.

The profit on the year's transactions was, it appears, £1,751-11-9½, which was divided equally between the two partners.²⁰ It is also clear that the items of profit and loss representing ventures on the firm's own account were very small, and on balance highly unfavourable to the firm. The main items contributing to the firm's net profit were their considerable commission earnings and a fairly large income from the sale of pork. Net freight earnings received on account of their ownership of ships or shares in ships amounted to £182, but this was largely negated by a heavy capital loss on the sale of one of their vessels, the *Dove*. The unprofitability of "adventures" on their own account is probably the principal reason for the partnership's business being confined largely to that of commission agents or, in the business language of the time, factors. The ledger affords details concerning 8 "adventures" accounted for in the course of the year some of which, however, originated in the previous year. The information given in the ledger is briefly reproduced in the following table:

Venture, description & date (21)	Commodity	total outlay	gain + loss —	% gain + % loss —
<i>1791</i>				
June 1. To <i>London</i> , consigned John Pim.	23 tierce pork	£92	—£11.11.10	—12.6%
June. 1. To <i>Plymouth</i> consigned E. Lockyer.	18 barrels beef 40 tierce pork	£134.8	+£24.9.11	+18.2%
June 1, Aug. 2, To <i>Liverpool</i> . consd. Robt. Greenham.	900 barrels oats 980 barrels wheat	£1590 15s. 2d.	—£30.16.8	—1.9%

¹⁹Profit and loss account, *Ledger*, f. 149.

²⁰*Ledger*, ff. 2-3.

Venture, description & date (21)	Commodity	total outlay	gain + loss —	% gain + % loss —
June 1 and later. To <i>Lisbon</i> . consd. Edward Burn & Sons	200 casks butter etc.		—£115.9.11	(+ 15.8%) (— 3.6%)
June 1, Jan. 31. To <i>London</i> . consd. Jordaine & Shaw	52 barrels beef 100 casks butter	£788 11s. 4d.	—£133.6.2	—16.9%
1792 Jan. 9. To <i>Bristol</i> consd. Sam. Baker	20 casks butter	£139 6s. 8d.	—£14.6.8	—10.3%
Jan. 31. To <i>London</i> consd. Shee & Cashin	20 casks butter	£136	—£33.12.10	—24.7%
Feb. 8. To <i>Portsmouth</i> consd. John Hammond	20 casks butter	£143 3s. 11d.	—£33.3.11	—23.2%

²¹Ventures dated June 1 originated in the year prior to that date.

Several ventures, not all of them accounted for by the end of the year, were consigned to Edward Burn in Lisbon, and it is not clear to which ventures the net loss of £115 relates. The profit or loss can be deduced in the case of two of the ventures, however, and the percentages are given in brackets in the fifth column. A profit of £35-10-7 (or 15.8%) was made on a total outlay of £224-4-5 in one venture dated June 7/17, and a loss of £38-11-11 (or 3.6%) on a total outlay of £1081-3-10 dated July 23/Aug. 1.

Thus, Courtenay and Ridgway suffered an overall loss on each of 7 of the 8 accounts. Excepting the slight loss of 1.9% in the least unfavourable case, the loss expressed as a percentage of total outlay was quite considerable, ranging from 10.3% to 24.7%. A profit of 18.2% on the eighth account was in these circumstances a very meagre compensation. Furthermore, apart altogether from their aspect of unprofitability, these ventures meant that the company was out of money for a considerable time, and were allowance made for interest on their outlay, the losses would be even more severe. Few accounts of sales were received as soon as 3 or 4 months after the date of shipment. It is quite clear that it must not have been unusual for Courtenay and Ridgway to have to wait for 5, 6 or 8 months, and, judging by the slowness with which full accounts of sales were received, for even as long as 12 months or more, before their correspondents were in a position to be drawn on. In some cases, of course, remittance of part of the value was made within several months of shipment, but more months might have to elapse before further remittance was made. As there is no reference in the ledger to bad debts, slowness of payment was probably due in most or all cases to difficulties encountered by correspondents in disposing of the commodities or in securing short credit terms rather than to any failure on their part.

The poor showing of the ventures on their own account must have been one of the main factors in causing the firm to limit their dealings mainly to those on a commission basis. The provision trade was subject to many and varying hazards arising from the conditions of supply and demand on both sides, and the bearing of risks was better left to the overseas merchant who was perhaps in a more convenient position to assess their extent. Apart from two fairly large shipments of corn, one to Lisbon and one to Liverpool, the firm's exports on their own account were limited almost exclusively to butter. The amount thus shipped was 1,490 casks, but even this figure represents only 8.2% of their total shipments of butter in the course of the year. Moreover, their dealings in butter on their own account were far from being as widespread as their dealings on commission in the same commodity. 860 casks were shipped on their account to Edward Burn in Lisbon, and 230 were shipped to three correspondents in London in one sailing in March. This accounts for 1,090 casks, leaving only 400 which were otherwise disposed of. These were shipped in several consignments along with some pork to merchants in Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Newhaven and London. There was one small shipment across the Atlantic: 15 casks of butter and 42 barrels of pork were consigned for sale to Luke Maddock, a merchant in St. John's, Newfoundland.²²

VI. METHODS OF TRADE. The methods of Courtenay and Ridgway's dealings, the normal ones in the provision trade, may be briefly described. On receiving orders from merchants overseas, they purchased butter on the account of these merchants from local dealers or buyers, and on the first opportunity shipped it on one of their own vessels or on some other vessel on the order and for the account and risk of these overseas merchants. In this way the firm ran no risks and were involved in no large outlay of capital. For their trouble in purchasing and shipping the butter, they charged a commission of 2½%, the amount customary in factorage. The firm's dealings in butter were too extensive to admit of their transacting business mainly with the actual producers of butter. The bulk of their purchases was made from large middleman merchants in the valleys of the Sister Rivers. In the butter trade payment was normally expected by the farmers in cash, and sometimes in fact so keen was the merchant's anxiety to command the farmer's custom, and so acute the latter's need for cash, that the merchant made advance payment to the farmer to secure his supply of butter.²³ Buying at best on a cash basis, these merchants were in turn forced to demand prompt payment from the exporting merchants. Accordingly, to meet the demand of the inland butter merchants, Courtenay and Ridgway, at the time of purchase of butter from them, had bills remitted from, or drew bills on, the overseas merchants on whose account

²²*Ledger*, f. 225.

²³In 1738, for example, a butter factor in Cork informed a merchant in Bordeaux that it would be necessary to draw on him at the time of purchase "car nous payons icy toutes nos denrées constant (= comptant) et souvent d'avance pour avoir la préférence". Archives Départementales de la Gironde (Bordeaux) 7B 1779. Lavit to Pelet, Cork, 3 Oct. 1738.

the butter was to be exported, which in turn they discounted with certain houses, and at the same time gave the inland merchants permission to draw on their own account with their Dublin correspondent. It is a matter of some interest that Courtenay and Ridgway rarely discounted these bills locally but almost exclusively with one of the three discounting houses of Joshua and Joseph Pim of Dublin, Smith, Wright, Hammet and Company of London, and Peter Thellusson, Sons and Company also of London.²⁴ This may suggest that Waterford banking was of rather modest proportions.²⁵

It is possible to discern some degree of specialisation in the discounting of the bills. Bills drawn on Bristol merchants were discounted mainly with Joshua and Joseph Pim of Dublin; those drawn on merchants on the south coast of England were discounted almost solely with Smith, Wright, Hammet and Company; and those drawn on merchants in London were discounted with the same house, but also to some extent with the London house of Peter Thellusson, Sons and Company, and with Joshua and Joseph Pim of Dublin. The inland merchants and others in Ireland, to whom money was due for the purchase of commodities, were remitted on the Dublin correspondent of the firm, Joshua and Joseph Pim, or were authorised to draw on their (Courtenay and Ridgway's) account at the same house. As the drawings on Courtenay and Ridgway's account with Joshua and Joseph Pim were much larger than the total value of the English bills presented to them for discount, the Pims fairly frequently had sums remitted from Courtenay and Ridgway's accounts at the London discount houses for the balance. Courtenay and Ridgway's accounts with the discounting houses reached a considerable figure. That with the house of Smith, Wright, Hammet and Company totalled £48,397 (Irish) to 28 May 1792;²⁶ and their account with Joshua and Joseph Pim reached £42,680 for the full year.²⁷ Their account with the third house, that of Peter Thellusson, Sons and Company, was much smaller, amounting only to £16,182 to 30 January 1792, whereafter no substantial new business was transacted with them.²⁸

VII. THE BUTTER TRADE. By far the greatest item in the company's trade was, of course, butter. Stocks on hand at the beginning of the year were 400 casks weighing 508 cwt., and during the year a further 17,955 casks (weighing 25,382 cwt.) were purchased. 18,177 casks (weighing 25,793 cwt.) were disposed of, leaving 208 casks on hand at the end of the year.²⁹ The total value of butter sent overseas or on hand on 31 May was £81,935, the average price per cwt. being £3-3-0. The extremely small size of stocks on

²⁴The London houses also obtained insurance for Courtenay and Ridgway's ventures on their own account.

²⁵Waterford bankers of the eighteenth century were Congreve and Barker, Simon Newport and Son, and Henry Heydan & Bartholomew Rivers.

²⁶*Ledger*, ff. 47, 222. The firm is styled Smith, Wright and Grey till September, and thereafter Smith, Wright, Hammet and Company.

²⁷*Ledger*, ff. 48, 194.

²⁸*ibid.*, ff. 46, 207. Styled Peter Thellusson, Sons and Company till 30 Jan., thereafter Thellusson Brothers and Company.

²⁹Butter accounts, *ibid.*, ff. 115, 162, 169, 175, 181, 187, 201, 206, 214, 233. An apparent discrepancy of 30 casks arises in these figures.

hand at either end of the year is not, of course, surprising as the transactions mainly related to commission dealings. England was the principal market, 16,187 casks being consigned thither, and a total of only 1,625 casks to all other foreign parts, of which 1,110 went to Lisbon, 350 to Cadiz, 150 to St. Ubes and 15 to Newfoundland. The English demand was predominantly from London, 8,262 casks or 51.0% of the total shipped to England were sent there. 6,284 casks were sent to ports on the south coast of England, of which 2,740 were shipped to Portsmouth, 594 to Plymouth, 1,735 to Chichester/Arundel and 1,215 to Lewes/Newhaven. 1,291 were shipped to Bristol and 350 to Liverpool.

The demand in England appears to have been largely for internal consumption. Thus, some of the butter sent to Bristol was for the account of two merchants in Bath (265 casks) and one in Devizes in Wiltshire, 30 miles inland from Bristol (60 casks). Again, most of the butter sent to Portsmouth was for the account of merchants in the adjacent towns of Gosport (690 casks), Havant (30) and Broughton (70), or on the account of merchants as far inland as Salisbury (120 casks) and Westbury in Wiltshire (30), Winchester (210), Andover (600) and Basingstoke (160) in the north of Hampshire, and even Crasdale near Farnham (45 casks) in Surrey. 1,735 casks were imported through Chichester, including 775 casks for merchants in Arundel. The large total of 1,180 casks of butter was consigned to merchants in Lewes, an inland town on the Ouse in Sussex, whereas only 35 casks were shipped to Newhaven at the mouth of the same river.

The very large consignments to London were probably destined in similar fashion for the inland market. Thus we read that in Kent, waggons taking hops to London were loaded back with Irish butter, for milk and fresh butter were the portion of the higher classes only, the poor having to be content with Irish butter.³⁰ The fact that so much of the salt butter from Ireland was required for home consumption in England may perhaps be emphasised, as in normal circumstances much of the butter exported from Ireland to overseas merchants was for re-export to the West Indies or for use as ship's provisions. At the end of the century, however, the consumption of butter in England was outstripping production,³¹ and the quantities imported from Ireland became very substantial.³²

Courtenay and Ridgway's butter commissions were too extensive to allow of large dealings with the farmers themselves. Purchases were mainly made from large or relatively large merchants in the main butter-producing districts. From various entries in the ledger it appears that 13,173 casks of butter or 73% of the total purchased in the course of the year were taken from 17 merchants.³³ The purchases tended to follow the river valleys: in the case of the Barrow, purchases were made in Wexford, New Ross and

³⁰G. E. Fussell and Constance Goodman: "The Eighteenth Century Traffic in Milk Products", *Economic History* (Supplement to the *Economic Journal*), vol. 3, no. 12, Feb. 1937, p. 386.

³¹*op. cit.*, p. 381.

³²Exports of butter to England were 38,026 cwt. in 1765, 135,465 cwt. in 1780 and 208,683 cwt. in 1800. P.R.O. London, *Customs* 15.

³³*Ledger*, ff. 32-42, 184-5, 192, 208, 215, 224, 229.

further afield in Carlow and Leighlinbridge. Other purchases were made in Kilkenny on the Nore, and dealings in the Suir valley are testified to by purchases in Carrick, Clonmel, Cashel and Tipperary. Little butter was purchased from merchants of any standing in County Waterford—257 casks only from two merchants in Dungarvan³⁴—and the balance of the purchases appears to have been made up of small quantities taken from numerous farmers or small dealers to whom in some cases an advance of cash may have been made.³⁵ The purchases from some of the large merchants were very considerable: 1,951 casks from Laurence Smith of Carrick, 1,847 from Robert Sparrow of Wexford, 1,575 from Samuel Houghton of Carlow, 1,376 from Richard Kane of Tipperary and 1,657 from Samuel Grubb of Clonmel.

The season for new butter commenced normally in May or June and lasted till the end of August or September. Before the opening of the new season, butter was generally very scarce, and competition among the merchants to obtain butter to fulfil their foreign commissions sent prices up. During these periods of scarcity, Dublin merchants came as far south as Waterford itself in search of butter. In March, 1790, Gabouin, a Dublin butter merchant then having difficulty in making up a shipment for France, wrote to the merchant in Bordeaux that prices were:

“encore augmenté de 65 jusqu’a 70/- et la qualité est abominable.
 . . . J’arrive de Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, où est le bon beurre
 de St. Ouze (?). Pas un seul baril dans toute la contrée et plus cher
 sur le lieu qu’ici.”³⁶

It is not uninteresting to note that the bulk of Courtenay and Ridgway’s purchases was completed before the end of December. Purchases thereafter were very small, only 1,524 casks or 8.5% of the total purchases for the year being taken in the five months to 31 May.

VIII. PORK EXPORTS. Next to butter, pork was the commodity most dealt in by the partnership. As in the case of butter there were few shipments on their own account. Their pork business did, however, involve them in some outlay of money. Pigs were purchased from various farmers or small dealers, to whom in many, if not most, cases some advance in cash was made.³⁷ They then slaughtered the pigs, prepared and salted the pork or bacon, and shipped it—principally to London—on the account of the merchants overseas. These merchants were drawn on by the firm, or remitted bills, shortly

³⁴*ibid.*, f. 229.

³⁵See note 37.

³⁶Archives Départementales de la Gironde (Bordeaux) 7B 1347. Gabouin to Fabre Fondieu, merchant in Bordeaux. Dublin, 24 March, 1790.

³⁷Various very small accounts are given in the ledger, ff. 50-98, 150-165, 196-198, 216. The nature of the transactions is not described however, except in 4 or 5 cases, in some of which the accounts are described as those of pig dealers, and in the others butter is indicated as the commodity acquired. It seems that all these accounts must relate to purchases of pigs or butter from small dealers or individual farmers in the County of Waterford and in the neighbourhood of the city. In many cases money appears to have been advanced by Courtenay and Ridgway. In some cases, however, the position is reversed.

before the date of shipment. The trade was fairly considerable. Pigs purchased provided 2,457 sides of bacon, weighing 4,816 cwt. and valued at £7,848.³⁸ This figure includes some expenses and also a profit of £543. This profit was fairly satisfactory, but the interest on the advance of money would, of course, have to be taken into account in assessing its real worth. This profit excluded, however, a small profit made on the barrels in which pork was packed, and on the salt used in packing. An account in the ledger details the stock of barrels and how they were disposed of. The total used was 52 tierce barrels, 568 barrels, 27 half barrels and 13 dry barrels. A small profit of £1-13-9 was realised.³⁹ Salt dealings were correspondingly large. In stock at the beginning of the year were 32 tons of Liverpool salt, 20 tons of Bristol salt, 150 barrels of St. Ubes salt, and 4 bags of saltpetre, all valued at £157-18-0. In the course of the year a further 84 tons of salt were purchased from Robert Greenham in Liverpool at a cost of £73, and 13 bags of saltpetre from John Pim Junior in London for £63. Very little of the salt was disposed of through sale, but salt to the value of £281 was used in salting pork. The quantity of salt carried forward at the end of the year was worth £276.⁴⁰ On these dealings, the partnership made a profit of £161. Including the profit on the barrels and on salt, the total profit on pork and bacon reached £705-17-8½. Moreover, it was possible to dispose profitably of some of the by-products of the trade. 152 casks of rendered lard fetched £221-7-8, yielding a profit of £4-12-1 above all expenses.⁴¹

IX. CORN EXPORTS. The firm's dealings in corn were also quite extensive. Sales of wheat on commission or on their own account totalled 5,171 barrels valued at £6,524.⁴² The total transactions in wheat for the coastwise trade or for the overseas trade amounted to about 2,937 barrels. Of the other transactions the most important was the purchase on commission of 880 barrels in October and 530 barrels in January for Alexander Wallace and Company, the large corn exporting merchants in Waterford. Little of the partnership's export of wheat was on a commission basis—the only exception being two consignments in March to St. Ubes, one of 99¾ barrels to Antonio Ferra Rego and Company and one of 370 barrels to Antonio de Souza de Marrelles. There were two coastwise shipments on their own account, one of 277 barrels of wheat and 60 bags of flour consigned to Hugh Crawford in Belfast, and another in the same month of 560 barrels of wheat consigned to Jas. Connolly in Dublin. Two overseas shipments on their own account were made. In August 980 barrels of wheat were shipped to Robert Greenham in Liverpool, and in March 650 barrels were sent to Buller and Stephens in Lisbon.⁴³

³⁸Ledger, f. 231.

³⁹Ledger, f. 102.

⁴⁰*ibid.*, f. 102.

⁴¹*ibid.*, f. 102.

⁴²*ibid.*, f. 231.

⁴³Ledger, ff. 20, 30, 109, 195, 221. There are some documents relating to Alexander Wallace and Co's business in 1792-3 in P.R.O. Ireland, *Official Correspondence*, 2nd. series, 511/40/11.

Purchases of oats (2,684 barrels) were valued at £1,473, including certain expenses. The oats were disposed of as follows: in February 1792, 675 barrels were purchased on commission for Alexander Thomson and Jn^o. Ritchie in Saltcoats in Scotland; in December and February 752 barrels and 1,215 barrels respectively were shipped on commission to Robert Greenham in Liverpool.⁴⁴ 276 barrels of barley were purchased, of which 266 were taken on commission for Robert Greenham.⁴⁵

Courtenay and Ridgway made their purchases of corn from various merchants in the river valleys. Wheat and barley to the value of over £3,000 were purchased from Thomas Taylor of Clonmel, and there were also dealings valued at about £500 with two merchants in Thomastown, and an account of £620 with Frederick Burroughs of Goresbridge.⁴⁶

X. OTHER DEALINGS. Courtenay and Ridgway also engaged in a small way in selling for commission goods sent to them by merchants in England, and in the ledger there are references to small dealings in commodities as varied as elm plank, oak plank, tea, fish (whiting and herring), cork, cheese and porter.⁴⁷ Many of the entries relate to transactions which originated in the previous year: only towards the end of the year 1791-92 was payment received for various goods sold in that year for the account of the merchants in England. This may suggest a dull market and the impression is further supported by the fact that Courtenay and Ridgway undertook rather fewer similar commissions in the course of the year. Dealings on their own account in these commodities were absolutely negligible. Throughout the year they had on hand from the previous year small stocks of iron hoops, wine and $\frac{1}{5}$ th of a cargo of St. Ubes salt, all valued at about £110, for which they failed to find sale.⁴⁸

The only commodity received by the partnership for sale on commission in quantities of any great importance was bark. Bark was in ready demand in the Irish tanning industry, there being no native substitute, and as the partnership shipped a fairly considerable amount of butter to some of the principal bark-exporting ports, it is perhaps not surprising that they received some bark for sale. Quite a considerable amount was sold for the accounts of two merchants in Chichester: a proceed of £1,673 on 175 tons was realised for James Hack and Son, and of £1,453 on 160 tons for Joseph Godman.⁴⁹ In addition, bark (18 tons 12 cwt.), yielding a proceed of £188, was sold for Bowsher Hodges and Watkins of Chepstow, and 50 tons, making £514 for Thwaites Verschoyle and Company.⁵⁰ It is obvious from the ledger that Courtenay and Ridgway found buyers for the bark, some of them as far away as Clonmel, Kilkenny, Carlow and even Athy,⁵¹ soon or

⁴⁴*Ledger*, ff. 161, 204, 212.

⁴⁵*ibid.*, f. 177.

⁴⁶*ibid.*, ff. 43-5.

⁴⁷*ibid.*, ff. 25, 105, 112, 147, 173.

⁴⁸*Ledger*, f. 106.

⁴⁹*Ledger*, ff. 147, 161, 173, 223.

⁵⁰*ibid.*, ff. 173, 216, 223.

⁵¹*ibid.*, ff. 19, 147, 173. Some of the merchants who took bark were also butter merchants.

immediately after the bark arrived in Waterford, and the proceeds were normally remitted or placed to the credit of the English merchant in a month or less after the date of sale. Joseph Godman of Chichester had all the proceeds remitted to him, but Bowsher Hodges and Watkins of Chepstow and James Hack of Chichester employed the proceeds to defray part of the expenses incurred in butter or pork purchases on their account in Waterford. In a similar way, Isaac Hancock and Elizabeth Selfe, two merchants in Bristol, devoted the proceeds of cheese sold on their account in Waterford, and Robert Greenham the proceeds of staves, to defraying part of the cost of purchases made on their behalf in Waterford by Courtenay and Ridgway.⁵²

XI. SHIPPING. Courtenay and Ridgway were also ship owners. They owned the *Lark* and the *Dove*, had a half share in the *Recovery*, a fifth share in the *Triumph* and a very substantial share in the *Happy Return*.⁵³ The contemporary values of ships are indicated in the ledger. The *Lark* and the *Dove* were valued at £300 and £400 respectively, their fifth in the *Triumph* valued at £220 indicates a bigger vessel, as does their half share in the *Recovery* at £630. To a considerable extent these vessels were engaged in carrying Courtenay and Ridgway's butter and pork commissions to the merchants overseas. Trade with Bristol was mainly carried on in the partnership's vessel *Happy Return*, which made five return voyages on that route, four of those outwards being with butter. The *Dove* also carried a cargo to Bristol in November/December. A substantial share of their London commissions was also carried on their own vessels, the *Recovery* making three sailings outwards for that destination, besides one to Lisbon and St. Ubes. The *Triumph* also made one voyage to London. The trade with the ports on the south coast of England was completely outside their hands, however. The *Lark* was employed in the trade to Spain and Portugal. At the beginning of the year, payment of freight was received for a voyage made to Cadiz in the previous year. Thereafter, from various references in the ledger, it is possible to trace two voyages to Lisbon and St. Ubes, and at the end of the year, the vessel was being loaded for yet another journey to the same ports. On one occasion the vessel returned to Waterford after having delivered a cargo from Portugal in Liverpool.

The carrying trade proved not unprofitable. The share of net freight earnings accruing to Courtenay and Ridgway was:—

<i>Recovery</i>	£57	0s.	2d.
<i>Happy Return</i>	£56	4s.	2d.
<i>Lark</i>	£44	1s.	3½d.
<i>Triumph</i>	£25	0s.	0d.

The chief items in expenditure had been disbursements for wages and, in some cases, for repairs or re-fitting. Insurance for each vessel was in the aggregate a large sum, but allowing for the cumulative effect of this charge

⁵²*ibid.*, ff. 147, 173.

⁵³*Ledger*, ff. 103-105. The co-owners of the *Recovery* were Jos. and Benj. Williams of London. (see f. 25).

over several voyages, it is clear that the rates of insurance were low, probably between 1% and 2%. In the accounts, allowance is also made in most cases for depreciation. The *Happy Return* valued at £190 in the beginning of the year is carried forward at £180. The book value of the partnership's share in the *Recovery* was also reduced by £30 from £630 at the beginning of the year. The *Dove*, however, was sold in the course of the year to Isaac Mee of Cork for £284-7-6. As her book value was £400, this meant a capital loss of £115-12-6. Along with some other sums lost in connection with the *Dove*, the total loss on this vessel was £177-6-6½. We also know of at least one other vessel purchased by the partnership at a later date: on 7 November 1797, the *Fair Reaper* was registered in Waterford in the names of John Courtenay and Henry Ridgway.⁵⁴

If the percentage gain net freight earnings represent on the capital value of the vessels is calculated, an interesting conclusion presents itself. The percentage gain on the *Happy Return*, easily the highest, was 29.5%, on the *Lark* 14.7%, on the *Triumph* 11.4%, and on the *Recovery* 9.1%. The reason appears to be that the *Happy Return* was employed on the Bristol run, whereas the other vessels were employed in a pattern of trade which allowed of fewer and less regular voyages. The conclusion, an obvious one perhaps in the circumstances, may be that returns on capital invested in shipping were highest in a short regular route intensively worked.⁵⁵

XII. SUMMARY. This, then, is a summary of the partnership's trade. It was mainly carried on on a commission basis, partly because their own capital was limited,⁵⁶ but also because the nature of the provision trade did not favour ventures on their own account. However, Courtenay and Ridgway's capital, though limited, was not altogether inconsiderable. They owned several vessels, were receiving rents in excess of £100 per annum on cellars let out to other merchants,⁵⁷ and in the course of the year were able to ship over £4,000 worth of butter on their own account. Moreover, the pork trade involved them in some outlay of money. In the absence of similar information about the business of other merchants, it is difficult to assess exactly the position of the partnership in the trade of an Irish port. Certainly they were no merchant princes, but it is not improbable that Courtenay and Ridgway were representative of the larger merchants engaged in the provision trade at the end of the century in the Munster ports.

⁵⁴Custom House, Liverpool, *Subsidiary Shipping Register*, 1796-1800, 14 January 1799.

⁵⁵This is not an altogether conclusive proof, as the position is to some extent disturbed by relatively heavy non-recurring expenses incurred in some cases.

⁵⁶Many of the items in the ledger are, of course, rather large (e.g. cash account—£70,078; charges on merchandise—£3,339; balances—£27,618; bills payable—£8,570. *Ledger*, ff. 220, 229-230, 237-243), but as the partnership's trade was mainly a commission one, they are lacking in significance in any attempt to assess the extent of Courtenay and Ridgway's capital. The first leaf giving the firm's capital is unfortunately missing from the ledger.

⁵⁷*Ledger*, f. 149.

THE GALLERY GRAVES OF MEATH

By George Eogan, *Member*

WHILE Meath is an area of considerable importance in Irish Megalithic studies and possesses some of the most important passage graves in the country other types of megaliths are almost totally absent. The three sites here dealt with are the only examples of their respective classes known in the county.¹

Site 1. Townland of Cornaville. O.S. Meath 1: 68.6 cm. from left; 5.00 cm. from bottom. Map name Giants Grave (1913 Ed.) O.D. 500-600. (Plan—Fig. 1. Plate XI 1, 2.)

This monument² is inconspicuously situated on the SW slope of a ridge which runs NW-SE. The tomb itself lies on a subsidiary ridge sloping down from NW to SE, and the axis of the tomb has this orientation. The land in the immediate vicinity is reasonably well drained, and the rock outcrops in places. A small portion of the hillside is used for tillage but it is for the most part grassland invaded by gorse and bracken. The surrounding countryside is largely of drumlin character and the hollows between the hills tend to be marshy. Towards the north the land rises gently into a fairly large hill producing rougher heathy pasture, but towards the south there is an extensive view, and the Dublin and Wicklow hills are clearly visible.

The structure consists of a comparatively well-preserved segmented gallery aligned NW-SE. This gallery is entered between two well-matched jambs both averaging 1.75 m. in maximum height. They stand 50 cm. apart. Adjacent to the eastern jamb, but considerably lower, is a small upright 40 cm. in height; this may be a court stone.

The first chamber measures 1.50 m. in length by 2.55 m. in breadth. Its western side is formed by two uprights. That on the north is very angular and is 1.25 m. in maximum height, the adjoining block is 65 cm. in height. The east side is not so well preserved. A fairly large stone lying in a semi-collapsed position may well have been a side stone, and a prostrate flag, 1.10 m. long and 20 cm. thick is probably a corbel. To the east is a large

¹The meagre remains of the Rathkenny dolmen (O.S. Meath 12: 29 cm. from left, 15.4 cm. from bottom) cannot on present evidence be assigned to any particular group [Conwell, "An Inscribed Cromleac near Rathkenny, Co. Meath", *P.R.I.A.*, 9 (1866), 541-45. Raftery, "Early Iron Age decoration on the Dolmen at Rathkenny, Co. Meath", *C.L.A.J.*, 9 (1939), 258-61. Tempest, "Some notes on Scribings on Rathkenny Dolmen", *ibid.*, 253-55. Tempest, "Rathkenny Dolmen", *ibid.*, 10 (1941), 24]. George V. du Noyer (*J.R.S.A.I.*, 10 (1868-69), 40-41) refers to a cromleac in the Headford Demesne, Kells, which he stated consisted of a large subangular block, measuring 9' 6" x 8' 8". The south side rested on the ground, the northern end was tilted up and was supported by a small block. From a recent examination of this structure it appears to be a natural boulder and cannot be accepted as a chambered tomb.

²The site is mentioned by Borlase in his *Dolmens of Ireland*, vol. 2 (London 1897) 313, and Moore *J.R.S.A.I.*, 21 (1890-91), 487, but no details are given.

displaced boulder which may be another corbel or perhaps a displaced façade stone. To the south of the corbel is a small set stone .60 cm. in height. Its position makes its function uncertain, but it may well have acted as a form of buttressing. The southern end of this segment is marked by two jambs measuring 1.50 m. (western) and 1.40 m. (eastern) high respectively. It is covered with a capstone 1.90 m. in length, 40-70 cm. in thickness and 1.80 m. in breadth. On the north this stone rests on the entrance jambs but

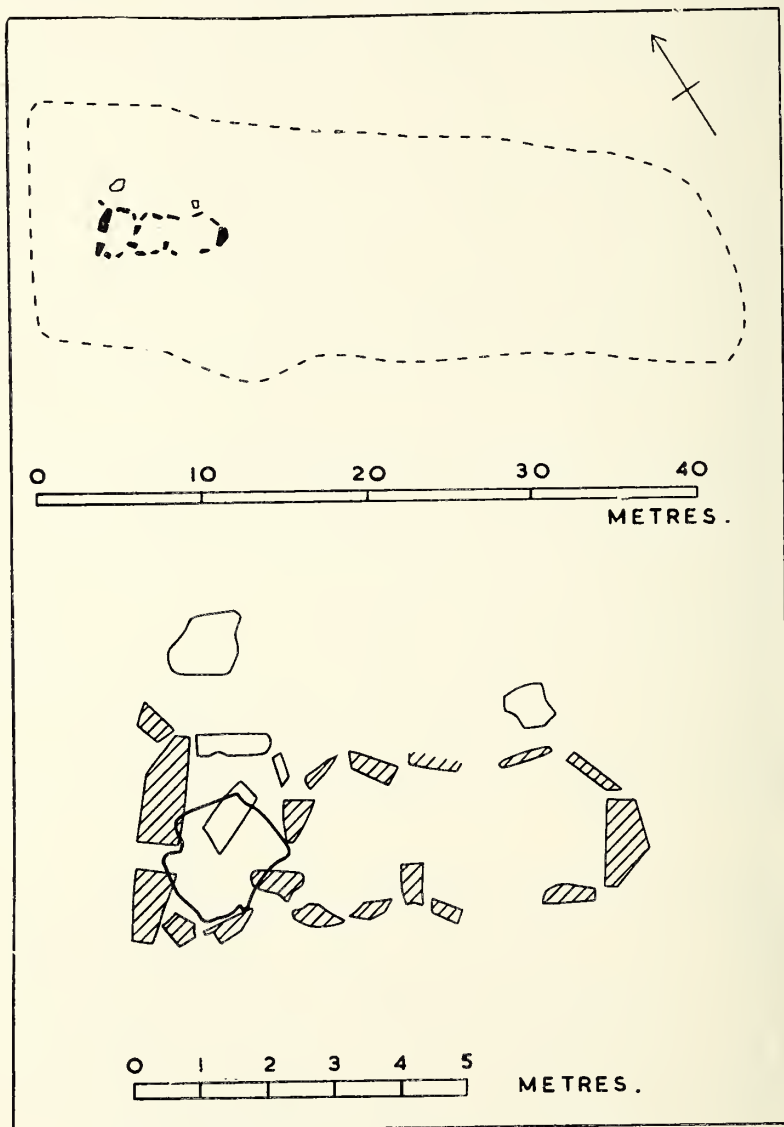


Fig. 1. Gallery grave at Cornaville, Co. Meath. Plan.

on the south it has slipped from its original position and now rests against the segmenting stones.

The dimensions of the next chamber, 1.50 m. in length by 2.20 m. in maximum width, are somewhat similar to the previous one. It is formed on each side by two orthostats, those on the western side being 60 cm. (northern) and 20 cm. (southern) in height, while the pair on the east are 60 cm. (northern) and 80 cm. (southern) high respectively. At the south end this segment is delimited by a jamb set into the gallery in a transverse position. The latter is 70 cm. in height. A match for this stone on the opposite side should be expected, but no such feature is visible. This chamber contains a considerable amount of fill in contrast to the first chamber.

The third chamber is 2.75 m. long by 2.00 m. broad. It has two orthostats in position on the western side and three on the eastern side. This chamber is filled to a height of 70 cm. above the present level of the second chamber, and about 1 m. above that of the first. On the western side, the side stones barely protrude above the ground, but on the east they average 45 cm. in height. A short distance to the east of this chamber is a prostrate flag 80 cm. in length by 65 cm. in breadth; its function is not apparent.

At the south end of the gallery is a fine gable-shaped stone. On the outside it measures 1.35 m. in height and 85 cm. on the inside. Apart from the entrance jambs this stone is the highest in the gallery.

The difference in size between the third chamber and the other two raises the possibility of this area being divided into two segments. As mentioned, it is filled almost to the level of the top of the side stones but despite this one would expect to find the tops of the segmenting jambs if they existed. Indeed the curvature of the eastern side does suggest a division about 1.35-1.50 m. from the back stone. However, the western side is not symmetrical with it, but on this side at the crucial point a space exists from which, it seems, some side stones are missing. It could be suggested that the gallery originally contained four chambers, but in the absence of excavation this cannot be established.

This tomb is set in the northern end of an elongated cairn of stones. The cairn, which is considerably despoiled, is roughly rectangular in outline and is approximately 40 m. in length by 15 m. in width. There is no evidence for a retaining kerb so it is uncertain whether the edge is original or not. It is highest around the gallery and for some 8 m. behind the back stone. The southern end is rather doubtful and may be partially due to spill. But at the same time it looks as if the full length extended for at least 20 m. beyond the back stone.

From tomb plan and cairn extent it is obvious that site 1 belongs to the court cairn class. Although the court cannot be defined, a solitary upright remains to indicate its former existence at the NW end. Court cairns have a northern distribution, and this site is one of the most southern examples of the main concentration. While it is not possible to date individual sites without investigation, excavated examples of this class have given consistent evidence for a neolithic date.³

³O Ríordáin, *Antiquities of the Irish Countryside* (London 1953), 61.

Site 2. Townland of Edengora. O.S. Meath 2: 16.3 cm. from left; 10.7 cm. from bottom. Not marked on O.S. Maps. O.D. 400-500. (Plan—Fig. 2. Plate XI 3.)

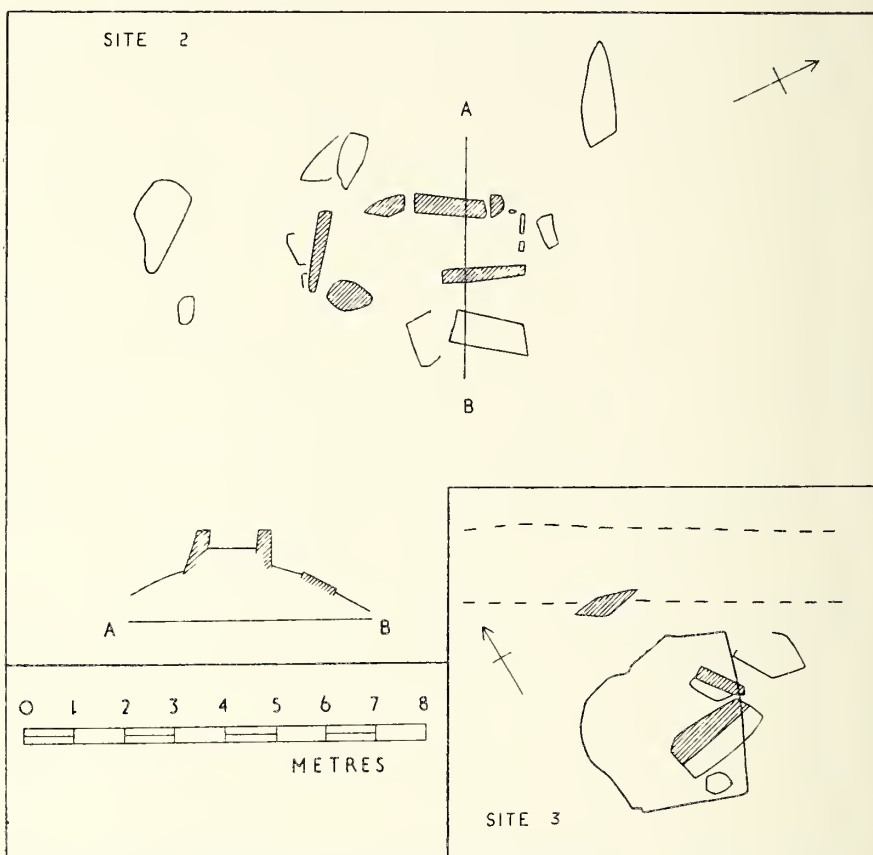


Fig. 2. Plan & section, gallery grave at Edengora, Co. Meath (Site 2).
Plan, megalith at Ervey, Co. Meath (Site 3).

Situated on a hill-top, immediately north of the Kilmainham Wood-Bailieborough road. The surrounding land which is of fair quality slopes gradually away on all sides, but rises again into small hills.

The tomb is standing in a bank. This encloses an area of a couple of acres around the centre and east crest of the hill. Within it can be seen the outline of a rectangular structure, possibly a house site. Though the nature and date of this feature must be left indefinite, it is possible that it is of modern date.

The site is in a ruined condition. The present remains consist of a gallery 3.40 m. in overall length, its main axis extending SW-NE. It is formed on the west by three orthostats. The most southerly is a heavy block

80 cm. high. Close to this is a long, well-shaped flag 85 cm. high, now leaning inwards. Adjoining this to the north is another irregular shaped orthostat 60 cm. high, which also leans considerably into the tomb. The east side of the chamber is formed by two uprights. That on the north is rectangular in shape and is set vertically; it is 75 cm. in height. There is a considerable gap between this and the next orthostat, but a prostrate stone, now embedded in the ground to the east, may possibly be a fallen sidestone. It seems unlikely that this stone would be sufficient to fill the space and it may be assumed that another is absent altogether. The most southerly upright on this side is an irregular block 1.10 m. high; it leans slightly towards the west.

The southern end is the broader, and is formed by a large flag, 1.80 m. in length and averaging 20 cm. in width, set on edge. On the inside it is 45 cm. in height. Immediately to the north-west of this there is an opening in the side wall where there is another orthostat absent, but a fallen stone to the west appears to be the missing one. From this end the tomb narrows towards the north where it is 90 cm. in internal width.

The southern half of the tomb is free from fill, but the northern half contains a considerable amount of debris. None of the cover stones are in position, but several large flags which may have been capstones lie nearby. One of these lying at the NE side is a fine slab 1.60 m. in length by 60 cm. in greatest width.

It appears that a large portion of this megalith has been entirely removed. The cairn is destroyed and no definite information as to its former appearance is forthcoming. Despite the fact that the general design of this tomb is not clear it, nevertheless, appears to belong to the wedge-shaped gallery grave class. Beaker with barbed and tanged arrow heads occur regularly in these tombs, indicating a date in the early bronze age.⁴

Site 3. Townland of Ervey. O.S. Meath 2: 41.5 cm. from left; 21.2 cm. from bottom. Map name Cromlech (1912 Edition) O.D. 400-500. (Plan—Fig. 2. Plate XI 4).

This site is situated on fairly level, well drained land, which produces good pasture and meadow. It is flanked on the east and west by two small hills. Towards the north-east the immediate vicinity is reasonably flat, but southwards the land falls gradually for nearly a quarter of a mile, to a marshy bottom drained by a stream, and then rises again into low hills.

The tomb is damaged and only two slabs remain certainly *in situ*. One of these, on the south side, is a fine upright 1.50 m. in length, averaging 40 cm. in width and 1.60 m. in height. It is slightly tilted towards the south, and practically the whole weight of the capstone rests on it. North-east from this is a prostrate flag 1.5 m. in greatest length by .90 cm. in greatest width, embedded in the earth. It is most likely that this is a collapsed upright. Between these is a somewhat smaller slab, leaning heavily towards the west.

⁴Ó Ríordáin and de Valera, "Excavation of a Megalithic Tomb at Ballyedmonduff, Co. Dublin" *P.R.I.A.*, 55 (1952), 61-81. Ó Ríordáin and Ó h-Iceadha, "Lough Gur Excavations: the Megalithic Tomb," *J.R.S.A.I.*, 85 (1955), 34-50. de Valera, "Tréimhse na Mór-Thuambaf", *Iris Hibernia*, 3 No. 4 (1956), 28-30.

It averages 1 m. in length and is approximately 25 cm. in width. The partial collapse of the capstone appears to have displaced this flag, but it may be assumed that originally it formed a sill between the two uprights. On the north side is a somewhat lozenge-shaped orthostat 1.05 m. in greatest height.

The large cover stone is 3.7 m. in maximum length by 3.40 m. in breadth. On the SE side it is supported by the upright and its highest part at this point is 2.70 m. above ground level.

From here it slopes to the NW where it rests on the ground. On the east side it has a straight edge 45 cm. in thickness. Along here a large flake has split off, but it is more or less held in position by the sill stone. The west side, which appears to be the heaviest, rests on the ground and its greatest width seems to be 80 cm. There is no trace of cairn and the site is bounded on the north by a modern field fence.

The tall upright, sill stone, and large cover slab are all characteristic of the portal dolmen class. It seems probable that this site originally possessed a pair of matched uprights, which in addition to supporting the capstone also formed portals that emphasised an entrance on the SE end. Portal dolmens have a fairly wide distribution in the north and east of Ireland. A derivation from the court cairn is likely.⁵ This would place them in a late neolithic/early bronze age context.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Ruaidhrí de Valera and Mr. Seán O Nualláin, Archaeological Section, Ordnance Survey, for supplying the plan and photographs of Site 1 and for assistance received during the preparation of this note, and to the Ordnance Survey Authorities for permission to publish this plan. Thanks is also due to Mr. Thomas J. Barron, Bailieborough.

⁵I am indebted to Dr. Ruaidhrí de Valera for this information in advance of publication.



1. Site 1 from N.W., showing entrance to gallery.



3. Site 2 from S.W.



2. Site 1 from S.E.



4. Site 3 from S.W.

GALLERY GRAVES OF MEATH

OBITUARY

DR. CHARLES McNEILL

WITH the death of Charles McNeill on 25 January, 1958, the Society has lost its oldest member, and one who was for many long years a faithful and unselfish counsellor and friend. He joined the Society as a member as far back as 1890, and became a fellow in 1914. From 1914-20 he acted as the Society's Honorary General Secretary, and again for a short period, to meet a special emergency, in 1937. In reward for these and many other services the Society elected him an Hon. Life Fellow in 1951, when he had entered on his ninetieth year. To the end of his long life (he had almost completed his ninety-sixth year when he died last January) Charles McNeill maintained a keen interest in the Society's work; and he was singularly gratified when the Society published in 1950 his *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register*. A quotation from the Introduction which he wrote as an old man for this edition will reveal the tenacity of his purpose, and his life-long dedication to the study of Irish history: 'When this task was first seriously considered by the writer some fifty years ago, nothing was plainer than that a satisfactory result could not be obtained without making full use of the original (A1), as it is extant in the Diocesan Registry, together with the early and excellent transcript (A2), made before the original had been reduced to its present mutilated condition'.

Charles McNeill was born on 26 April, 1862, in Glenarm, Co. Antrim. He was one of a large family, of whom his younger brother, Eoin MacNeill, was to win high distinction both as a scholar and as initiator of the Gaelic League and the Irish Volunteers. Charles was educated at Belvedere College, and was a scholar of the old Catholic University of Ireland in 1880, shortly before its transformation into University College, Dublin, under the direction of Father William Delany and his Jesuit fellow-workers. Charles McNeill worked in close co-operation with one of Father Delany's community, Father Edmund Hogan; and to the end of his life he had pleasant and amusing memories of that most eccentric, but gifted Irish scholar. When Father Hogan produced his *Onomasticon Goidelicum* in 1910, Charles McNeill was one of the small group of former students and fellow-workers who were singled out for mention and thanks in his preface to that great work.

Meanwhile he had begun his short career as an Irish Civil Servant, entering the office of the Collector General of Rates in the City of Dublin on 20 December 1880. The office was dissolved in 1893, and McNeill acquired a right to the first of two Civil Service pensions which were to be his somewhat slender mainstay for the rest of his long and laborious life. The present writer has vivid memories of a tour through Greece, led by Professor Mary Hayden, in the summer of 1910. Charles McNeill was senior of that small

group, and we were all then envious of his privileged position as a double pensioner of the British Government. It was not a position which was likely to appeal to an ambitious man, but it gave McNeill what he wanted from the first: freedom to follow his bent, and to devote himself wholeheartedly to the study and transcription of unpublished records concerning Irish history, and in particular medieval Irish history.

It was in the years before World War I that Charles McNeill did most of the work on his very elaborate and useful calendar of the Black Book of Dublin, more commonly known as Archbishop Alen's Register. This work lay unpublished for many years until the Society printed it in 1950, thereby giving public recognition to their gratitude for all the help its officers had received from Dr. McNeill during the past fifty years and more. Alen's register was not the only volume of medieval records which McNeill transcribed or calendared in these early years; and his work was not confined to Dublin. Shortly after the end of World War I he spent some weeks in Malta, making a full transcript of the many entries concerning the Irish houses of the Knights of Malta (Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem) which he found in the Order's central archives at Valetta. These transcripts still survive in manuscript, and are perhaps the best example of Charles McNeill's very characteristic and admirable script. He was proud, and justly so, of his handwriting, and loved to make it look like some of the ancient medieval scripts which he knew so well, and which he had taught himself by long experience to decipher. The volume of Malta transcripts was bound by himself in fine leather, and was for many years his treasured possession until it was purchased from him by the Irish Manuscripts Commission. Its contents still remain unpublished; but the Manuscripts Commission has recently deposited the volume in the National Library, where it will be available for students of this little known episode in Irish History.

There is no need to give here a full list of Charles McNeill's numerous articles. Two papers which he published in the Society's *Journal* deserve special mention: 'The Secular Jurisdiction of the Medieval Archbishops of Dublin' (1915); and 'Accounts of Sums realised by the Sales of Chattels of some suppressed Irish Monasteries' (1922). In 1930 the Bibliographical Society of Ireland published a paper by him which attracted the attention of all who are interested in the history of Irish scholarly literature: 'Publications of Irish interest published by Irish Authors on the Continent of Europe prior to the Eighteenth Century'. The title is characteristic of the author, and you would have done well to study its full implications before you ventured to tax McNeill with the omission of any special item.

During these same years Charles McNeill was busily engaged in the transcription of a large number of archival records, many of which have since been published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission: *Liber Primus Kilkenniensis* (1931), an edition of the earliest surviving volume of the Kilkenny Corporation Books; *Registrum de Kilmainham* (1932), an edition of a valuable fourteenth-century register of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland; *The Tanner Letters* (1943), being a collection

of abstracts and extracts of Irish interest from the great body of Tanner papers now preserved in the Bodleian Library; and an important survey of the Rawlinson MSS. in the same library, many of which are volumes from the library collected by Sir James Ware before his death in 1666. Charles McNeill undertook this survey at the request of the Irish Manuscripts Commission in 1929-30, and his report will be found in the first two numbers of *Analecta Hibernica* (1930, 1931). In no. 6 of *Analecta* (1934) he published a report on the Fitzwilliam papers, then preserved at Milton, but now in the County Archives of Northampton; in no. 6 (1934) a very useful, though incomplete calendar of the Harris MSS., now in the National Library of Ireland; and in no. 12 (1943) a letter-book of Sir John Perrott, containing his letters of state from 11 July 1584 to 26 May 1586.

That is a formidable list of publications for any single scholar to have produced; and it is all the more impressive when it is remembered that Charles McNeill was largely a self-taught scholar, who had never enjoyed the scientific and technical training that is now deemed essential for any worker in these arid fields of medieval and early modern archives. In 1946 the National University of Ireland, which owed so much to the stimulus of Eoin McNeill's teaching and example, honoured itself by conferring the degree of D.Litt. *honoris causa* on one who was at that date already a veteran, though singularly youthful-minded scholar. To-day we salute his name and his achievement, with many pleasant and grateful memories of that dry sense of humour and those half-cynical, half-serious comments which made conversation with Charles McNeill a stimulating experience even in his last years. May he rest in peace, now that his long life's work is over.

Aubrey Gwynn.

BOOK REVIEWS

IRISH FAMILIES. By Edward MacLysaght. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd. 1957. £5 5s. 0d.

Dr. Edward MacLysaght, Chairman of the Irish MSS. Commission and until recently Chief Herald of Ireland, has embodied his great knowledge of surnames in a readable form, embellished with 27 coloured plates by Miss Myra Maguire, Heraldic Artist to the Genealogical Office. The heraldic work is of a high quality; improvement could only have been made by giving a little more space to the main charges on the shield, where space allows it: e.g., when the arms are a lion rampant *tout court*—there is something satisfying about the mediaeval lion whose claws reached out to the very edge of the shield.

This is, however, a point of detail. The text, even if designedly written for the export market, is lively and full of interest. While not disputing the strong Anglicising tendency of the Inchiquin O'Briens, one feels it is a pity that no space was found for that engaging character Sir Lucius O'Brien (c. 1730-1795) of Dromoland, who might well be the original of Sheridan's Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Another for whom room might be made is Charles O'Hara (c. 1720-1794) friend and correspondent of Edmund Burke. The bibliography is excellent, and should encourage the reader who wishes to know more about his own family—a thorough search among printed sources will sometimes make unnecessary the exhaustive (and exhausting) looking through MS. items. The map, showing the location of the more important Gaelic and Norman families in the period 1300-1600, is admirably printed and shows clearly how "pockets" of Gaelic influence remained even in those areas, such as Meath, which had been thoroughly settled in the period after 1169.

At p. 171 *1096-1211* should be altered to *1096-1121*.

Dr. MacLysaght has amply justified the statement in his preface ". . . the need for such a book is generally admitted and it seems to me that only a man who writes with authority can hope to succeed in correcting popular misconceptions".

J. A.

THE WILLIAMITE CONFISCATION IN IRELAND 1690-1703. By J. G. Simms. Pp. 207. London: Faber and Faber. 1956. 25s.

This book by Dr. J. G. Simms is an example of the kind of research work which must still be done before the task of writing general histories of Ireland can be successfully undertaken. It is the seventh volume to appear in the series called 'Studies in Irish History' and it must be said at once that it maintains the high standard of fair and balanced scholarship set by its predecessors.

The importance of Dr. Simms's book to the student of seventeenth and eighteenth century history is that it clears up a number of difficulties about the provisions of the treaty of Limerick, their enforcement and the effects of the seventeenth century confiscations generally on the ownership of land by Irish Catholics.

Using source material which had been largely neglected by writers in the past, Dr. Simms shows that the provisions of the treaty of Limerick and the articles of Galway, in so far as they relate to land, were honoured in practice by the victors. The changes in the ownership of land that resulted from the Williamite confiscations were comparatively small. Dr. Simms puts the position this way, 'In 1688 Catholics had little more than one-third of the land which they had held in 1641. In 1703 they still had nearly two-thirds of the land which they had held in 1688' (p. 162). Dr. Simms makes it clear that the Williamite settlement merely completed in detail that great confiscation of landed property which began with the Ulster plantation.

At the beginning of the struggle for mastery in Ireland, William and his advisers appear to have contemplated something like the expropriation of the remaining Catholic landowners. But from the autumn of 1690, as the war showed every prospect of dragging on, William appears to have abandoned any hopes he may have had of forcing the Irish Jacobites to make an unconditional surrender. The result of this change of plan was the negotiated settlements of Limerick and Galway, which secured for those Irish soldiers in the places covered by the articles an opportunity to stay in Ireland and to keep their lands.

The decline, however, in the political power of the Catholic landed classes, as a result of the wars and plantations of the seventeenth century, is well illustrated in Dr. Simms's study. In 1641 he shows that Catholics held as much as 59 per cent. of the land of Ireland. By 1688, he estimates that their share was only a little over 20 per cent. These figures in their own way tell the story of the decline and eclipse of that society, partly Gaelic, partly Old English, which had taken shape in the middle ages and which, to its cost, came increasingly into conflict with the forces of a centralising crown.

K. B. N.

J. Szövérfy, *IRISCHES ERZÄHLGUT IM ABENDLAND*, viii + 193 pp. Erich Schmidt Verlag. Berlin. 1957. DM 23.60.

This is a book that Robin Flower would have prized, and that he alone perhaps could have discussed with full competence. For its theme is Irish legend and folklore in relation to mediaeval tradition, and the learning it expounds is a rare mixture. It is the mixture that went into Flower's *Irish Tradition*. In his recent *Studies in Irish Literature and History* Professor Carney enters upon the same ground.

The book begins rather weakly with the proverb which I heard as a child in the form 'When Easter falls in Our Lady's lap, then England will meet with a great mishap'. But this trivial saying suddenly becomes interesting when the author shows that it derives from a tradition, traced through the Golden Legend of Jacobus de Voragine to St. Augustine, that

both the Annunciation and the Crucifixion occurred on the 25th March, with the later accretion of a belief that the Last Judgement would come on the same day. In post-Reformation England it seems that a popular Catholic form arose, in which the Last Judgement was expected to bring vengeance upon the Protestants; and this 'Popish curse' acquired in Ireland a patriotic overtone.

The reader is now ready for a strange sort of learning, and the resources that Dr. Szövérfy brings to bear on his material are considerable. The legend of St. Gregory the Great and the Soul of Trajan is presented as the origin of episodes in the lives of many Irish saints who are said to have delivered the souls of pagan heroes from hell. And this motif spread into heroic saga, so that we have a tale of the Ulster Cycle in which St. Patrick bestows this favour on Cú Chulainn himself. The saga of the Death of King Conor MacNessa (*Aided Conchobuir*) is shown to derive from the mediaeval account of the Destruction of Jerusalem. The author here refers to 'traces of later versions of the Destruction of Jerusalem in Ireland', but he is apparently unaware that the text is preserved in various manuscripts under the title *Dígal Fola Críost* (see Flower, *Catalogue* 535; *Celtica* IV 2 (1958)).

Perhaps the most important chapter in the book is that on traditions about St. Columba, and the relation between folklore and literature as it appears in Manus O'Donnell's *Beatha Cholaim Chille*. Dr. Szövérfy calls attention to a peculiar Irish type of magic, namely the recitation of certain sacred texts with magical effect. The belief was common enough to be parodied in the Vision of Mac Con Glinne, but it is not peculiar to Ireland; it is the *śravaṇaphala* of Hindu tradition. This chapter concludes with an interesting, though tentative, arrangement of the motifs in Manus O'Donnell in two classes, popular and learned. The author suggests that, while a good deal of folklore found its way into the Life, many learned traditions have been introduced into the folk tradition by means of it.

In his Introduction the author gives a very good survey of his subject, and of recent research in Irish literature. He ventures also to comment on the Irish temperament, and here I lost touch with him for a moment:

'The Irishman may be afraid of death, but he is somehow fascinated and dazzled by the experience of death. Under the influence of this experience, his feelings undergo an intoxication that cannot be explained on grounds of reason, and is a peculiar psychic phenomenon. It requires a searching investigation.

'Perhaps this attitude may help to explain the fact that the Irishman is cosmically inclined rather than attached to Nature. Descriptions of Nature in Celtic poetry have often been discussed, and many interesting details have been brought to light; but this is a secondary feature when compared with the cosmic orientation of the Irish soul. This cosmic orientation is a passive and often defensive quality: the aim is not mastery of the Cosmos and the cosmic powers, but rather protection by means of them. One directs oneself towards the eternal and unchanging radiations of the universe and the Otherworld in order the better to experience and enjoy the repose of tranquillity.'

Is it that we cannot see ourselves as others see us, or is this as fanciful as I think it is?

A welcome feature of this interesting book is that it brings to the knowledge of a wider public the rich harvest that has been won by the Irish Folklore Commission so ably directed by Professor Delargy. Dr. Szövérfy promises us further studies of the same kind, and we may look forward to them with happy anticipation.

M. D.

BRONZE AGE CULTURES IN FRANCE. By Nancy K. Sandars. Cambridge University Press. 1957. £5 10s. 0d.

In this book Miss Sandars makes available to us a wealth of material from that part of the French Bronze Age which stretches from the thirteenth to the seventh century B.C. Her introductory chapter makes a heroic effort to bring northern (of Montelius), central (of Reinecke) and southern (Aegean) correlations to bear on the problem of French chronology. Discussion of the Middle Bronze Age centres round the tumuli of Alsace and Lorraine, though the Seine, the Mediterranean coast and Brittany are also brought into perspective. The second half of the book is taken up by the Late Bronze Age, and the various phases of urnfield migration are fully analysed. The book ends when Harlstatt Iron Age folk are establishing themselves inland, and Greek traders are appearing on the Mediterranean coast. Valuable lists, distribution-maps and appendices follow the main text.

Miss Sandars is to be congratulated on rescuing so much material from the dust of French museums. The main collection, the famous Camp de Chassey site, is not in Paris, nor in Beaune, nor in Chalon/s/Saone, but "in the museum of the Société Éduenne at Autun". Those who have seen the Museum in Nimes can only wonder by what powers of divination Miss Sandars located anything there. The publishers rightly claim that Miss Sandars's work is comparable to that of Dechelette; impecunious archaeologists are grateful that Dechelette is still available at a relatively inexpensive price; one hundred and ten shillings is a formidable price to pay for a book that reviews seven centuries of prehistory in one country.

G. F. M.

PRE-FAMINE IRELAND. By T. W. Freeman. Manchester University Press. Pp. viii + 352, with 43 maps and diagrams. 25s.

Mr. Freeman, well known for a standard work on the geography of modern Ireland, has now turned his attention to the historical geography of the country and its people in the decade before the famine. His new book, like its predecessor, falls into two parts, one on the country as a whole, the other on its various regions. The first part deals with the increase, distribution and migrations of the population, the economic geography of agriculture, industry and communications, and (somewhat more sketchily) geographical aspects of certain social problems. These chapters are based on such well-known sources as the 1841 census and the Drummond report, but

thanks to his generous use of statistical maps Mr. Freeman summarises their contents more effectively than many previous writers.

Perhaps the chief lesson of this book is that apart from the growth of industrial towns in the north-east, there has been little change in the fundamental geographical pattern of the country. It is on the local rather than the regional scale that one finds the most striking differences between pre-famine Ireland and the Ireland of the present day. For this reason, a few detailed studies of selected small areas might have proved more interesting than the somewhat generalised regional chapters that form the second part of the book. This broad approach has prevented the author from doing justice to the more voluminous sources of the period, such as the Poor Inquiry and the Devon Report, though these are rich in geographical interest; he has to depend instead on gazeteer-type material from Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, supported by quotations from contemporary travellers. This makes the regional chapters less satisfying and less readable than the first half of the book. It means also that, in both parts, towns and industries receive fuller and more effective treatment than farming and rural life.

But although much research remains to be done, *Pre-famine Ireland* provides a useful introduction to its subject, which will be valued chiefly for its maps and statistics and for the numerous quotations illustrating visitors' impressions of the Irish scene.

J. H. A.

CORRESPONDENCE OF EMILY, DUCHESS OF LEINSTER: VOL. III. Edited by Brian Fitzgerald. Dublin: Stationery Office. 1957. £2 10s. 0d.

This volume contains 185 letters (1759-1805) from Lady Louisa Conolly to her sister the Duchess of Leinster; and 107 (1766-1769) from William, Marquess of Kildare (afterwards 2nd Duke of Leinster) to his mother. Of a charming family, Lady Louisa may well have been the most charming; at any rate, it is difficult to read oneself very far into her correspondence without succumbing to it. Whether she is writing about "the abominable Irish elections"; about the self-assured Lady Crosbie who "makes no scruple of inviting herself"; about her sister Sarah's moral improvement (two years before her second, happy marriage to George Napier); or about the double evils of Lord North's administration—"what people we have to govern us"—and the shortage of foxes in Co. Kildare, she shows a comprehensive interest, extending far beyond her own family, friends and dependants, in her fellow-men and women. She was, in fact, an unusually privileged observer of the political and social scene of her day, both in Ireland and England. That eminently likeable person Thomas Connolly, with whom she had made what proved the happiest of matches at 15, was a Privy Councillor, one of the largest landowners in Ireland, Colonel of a Volunteer regiment, and something not unlike an independent Member of the Irish Parliament. He did not, as far as one can tell from the correspondence, exert quite the influence that his position might have given him—possibly because he was of a changeable nature, now supporting now opposing the

Government, and even more so, because politics cannot have been anything but a side-line with him. For it is not altogether fanciful to suppose that Squire Conolly, keeping three packs of hounds, which he hunted in rotation each in a different part of County Kildare, gave that county the high reputation, for fox- and hare-hunting and sportsmanship, which it enjoys to this day.

Although Lady Louisa was so unlucky as to be childless, this did not restrict, but rather broadened, the scope of her activities as an unusually kind, efficient, and understanding sister, sister-in-law, and aunt. Her nephew Edward Fitzgerald was her favourite (she nearly always writes of him as "the dear Eddy"); and she shrewdly hopes he will not (in 1776) be "too soon his own master. His composition is too rich not to require the greatest care and attention, to keep him from being led away."

Just because Thomas Conolly and his lady each—in Miss Austen's inimitable phrase—spoke their own consequence, they could not live the lives of entirely private persons which they would have chosen. When in November 1776 news reached the Conollys of the appointment, as Lord Lieutenant, of Thomas Conolly's brother-in-law, John Hobart, 2nd Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lady Louisa found herself the unwilling channel for numbers of people whose "interest" might be secured through her or her husband. At the end of the following year she is writing: "Indeed, you are mistaken as to Mr. Conolly and I being Prime Ministers; most people would make us so, but it is not the fact."

As there are no letters preserved between 1794 and 1805, one can only guess at how the tragedy of '98 affected Lady Louisa, or whether she ever completely recovered from it; or how she, who had very early in her married life identified herself completely with the Anglo-Irish, felt about her husband's unexpected change of front when he voted for the Union. Enjoying parties and the social round well into middle life, she was always relieved when she and her Thomas could get free of the Dublin social round and the inevitable election committees, which were likely to cause "the injury of many people's health", and from which he quickly recovered after "two or three good rides".

William Robert Fitzgerald, Marquess of Kildare and later 2nd Duke of Leinster, was 17 when he started on the Grand Tour. He was a pleasant young man, without either the ability or the vagaries of his younger brothers, who would later make a suitable match and would be at least a tacit supporter of the United Irishmen.

The volume is offered to the reader at the formidable price of £2 10s., with the *cachet* that now attends the weightier publications of the Irish Manuscripts Commission. It is hardly necessary to commend Mr. Fitzgerald's editing or his footnotes (apart from the minor error of *Mount-cashel* for *Mountcassel* on p. 9, note 1). And yet it is a pity that this lively, intimate correspondence of the ever-intriguing Fitzgeralds should be virtually out of reach of any buyers except the libraries and the wealthier

among the learned societies. No loss of face, one may be quite sure, would be suffered either by Geraldines or Lennoxes, did they come before the world in paper covers.

J. A.

DUBLIN BEFORE THE VIKINGS. AN ADVENTURE IN DISCOVERY. By George A. Little. Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son Ltd. 21s.

The object of Dr. Little's work is to question the statement, held as axiomatic by almost all who have written about Dublin in recent times, that "there was no town at Liffey-mouth prior to the ninth century Scandinavian settlement there", and to show that there was in fact a native pre-Scandinavian Dublin, a town of considerable importance which could be called a city. As we read through the chapters of this interesting book we cannot but be surprised at the wealth of overwhelming evidence brought forward to prove that Dublin was a city of consequence long before the Scandinavian pirates landed there. The geographical features of the Dublin site would naturally attract settlers! many references to pre-Viking Dublin are to be found in native and foreign documents! all other Scandinavian settlements of importance in Ireland have Norse titles, e.g. Arklow, Wexford, Lambay, Dalkey and Skerries, why did the Norse select an Irish title for the city of their alleged founding? all the great roads of Ireland met at Dublin and surely there was a town at the junction! where a bishop resides and where several churches are found, a large settled community must exist—all showing that Dublin not alone existed before 836 but was a place of importance. Again and again the reader will be struck by the thoroughness with which Dr. Little has done his work. We may quote two examples. In the chapter on "The Ford and the Bridge", the author discusses the necessity of a substantial permanent bridge over the Liffey, not the frail structure we would conceive from the vague and ambiguous translation of Áth Cliath as "the Ford of the Hurdles": "Though no torrent, it (the Liffey) is a river (as has been said) which always thrusts along its course a considerable head of water. In winter it is frequently swollen to a great flood . . . of old it was *Ruirthech*, the 'tempestuous', the 'over-flooding' . . . There must have been some enduring quality in this structure on the ford enabling it to stand aggression from so powerful an antagonist." Speaking of the plagues, especially the Bubonic Plague, which ravaged our country in the past, Dr. Little tells us that "pestilence spreads quickly only in closely packed communities. Hence the presence of such illness postulates towns. Unless endemic, pestilences postulate considerable shipping for they come from outside the threatened country." Much information about the definition of a city, our Annals, the name of Dublin, types of roads, bridge-building, etc., is given in informative Appendices. The book contains a list of authorities, and an Index. It has useful maps, and excellent illustrations and is well produced by Messrs. Gill and Son. Dr. Little is to be congratulated on this interesting book which should be read not alone by Dubliners but by all interested in the history of our country.

C. S.

THE 'DIGNITAS DECANI' OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN. Edited by Newport B. White. Dublin: Irish Manuscripts Commission. 1957. Pp. xxvii + 205. £2.

This volume contains the complete text of the charters and documents concerning St. Patrick's Cathedral, of which a short Calendar was published by Dr. Bernard in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy in 1905. The collection is contained in a vellum manuscript, the greater part of which was written soon after 1526; it consists of copies of charters and other deeds dating from the end of the 12th century onwards; copies of some other deeds were added later, including a contemporary copy of the charter of Philip and Mary dated 15 June 1555. The text was prepared for publication by the late Mr. Newport White, and Professor Aubrey Gwynn has prefaced it with an interesting introduction. Mason printed some of the documents from this manuscript in his *History of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, published in 1819: two of the original charters were then extant. According to Professor Gwynn none of the original deeds now survive, though in 1905 Dr. Bernard noted that two others were preserved in the Cathedral archives. Many of the documents are transcripts of deeds and charters of which we have copies in other well known collections such as Alen's Register, the Liber Niger of Christ Church and the Crede Mihi. Some, however, are not known elsewhere, for example, the Letter of Boniface VIII directing an enquiry into a complaint, made by the Prior of Holy Trinity and the Dean of St. Patrick's, that during the vacancy of the see of Dublin the Bishop of Ferns was encroaching upon the archiepiscopal jurisdiction which the Prior and Dean claimed should be exercised by them.

An Index of Persons and an Index of Places have been added; the latter is, however, not always quite accurate: for example, Cloney, 'Co. Wick.', should read 'Co. Kildare': Kilmehanock (pp. 18, 23) is not Kilmacanoge, but the place on the River Liffey opposite to Kilmainham which was called Kilmehauc.

Students of mediaeval history will be grateful to the Irish Manuscripts Commission for enabling the hope expressed by Dr. Bernard to be realised, that the Dignitas Decani should be made accessible to the public in its entirety.

L. P.

NOTES ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNIQUE. Oxford: The Ashmolean Museum, Department of Antiquities. 4th Edition. 1957. 1s. 9d.

This booklet of 24 printed pages is addressed to the beginner in excavation and begins its introduction, wisely, with the statement that "skill and proficiency can only be acquired by experience". Written initially for members of the Oxford University Archaeological Society, it is not irrelevant to work in wider fields; the information and instructions contained in its ten sections—Initial Arrangements, Tools and Equipment, Excavation, Cuttings, Recording, Maps, plans and sections, Sites in Towns, Pottery, Photography, The Report—are comprehensive and full of common sense. Though the tools and equipment section lists 33 items and is a guide to the

full furnishing of a dig rather than that required by an individual worker, it will certainly be of value to the beginner when he—having gained sufficient experience—is himself put in charge of a group of workers. The technique of excavation is admirably set forth and the sections on recording of finds and the preparation of plans and sections are full of valuable detail. The Report, being a matter for the Director, is summarily dealt with.

The booklet should be in the hands of every beginner and could be absorbed with profit by those more advanced even if of director status.

H. G. L.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF CO. WICKLOW: V—THE BARONY OF RATHDOWN. By Liam Price. Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. 2s.

Continuing his series on the place-names of Co. Wicklow, Mr. Price has given us the result of his research into the place-names of the Barony of Rathdown. The booklet follows the excellent pattern of the earlier numbers of the series. The townland names in each parish are dealt with in alphabetical order. Where they occur, other names within a particular townland are taken immediately after the townland name. The author's aim is to determine the correct original Irish form of each place-name. To achieve this he concerns himself primarily with the assembling in respect of each name of a certain body of facts consisting in the main of early forms of the name arranged in chronological order, followed in each case by a reference to the source (date: name-form: source), as well as archaeological and historical information and references to topographical features. In the light of the knowledge obtained from these facts a brief discussion and explanation follows. On reading the booklet one cannot fail to be struck by the author's amazing knowledge of sources of information on place-names. A list of over forty is given at pages iii and iv. He draws on Anglo-Irish and, where they occur, on Gaelic sources. Nevertheless despite a formidable mass of evidence many names, including the barony name, are left open to further investigation and discussion. Wherever there is an element of doubt this is, of course, a very wise precaution.

The booklet proclaims more eloquently than any spoken word, the necessity of thorough research in respect of any place-name no matter how simple it may seem before deciding what its original Irish form was. *Bally* in place-names cannot always be equated with *Baile*. Mr. Price has a very convincing example of this in the case of Ballyreagh (p. 284) which from the name-forms given is plainly a corruption of Buaille (not Baile) Riabhac. Another interesting identification is Gleann Mór (p. 311) now Rocky Valley. I wonder if the word *crioch* (gen. *críche*) was taken into consideration as a possible second element in the name Glencree. One would expect *Glais* or one of its variants *Glaise*, *Glas*, as the initial element in Glaskenny.

Anybody contemplating a publication on place-names would do well to take Mr. Price's work as a model. It is only when we have a booklet such as the one under review for each barony in the country that we can hope to solve the many interesting problems associated with place-name study.

P. N.

SEANCHAS ARDMHACHA. JOURNAL OF THE ARMAGH DIOCESAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY. VOL. 2. NO. 1. 1956. £1.

In interest and size the present issue of Seanchas Ardmhacha is fully the equal of its predecessors. The opening article, "St. Patrick and Armagh", consists of the comments of a number of keen students of Patrician problems on certain theories of Professor James Carney concerning St. Patrick's mission and his associations with the see of Armagh. "The Pastoral Zeal of Robert Wauchope" by Rev. Benignus Millett, O.F.M., treats of Wauchope's pastoral zeal and interests—of his efforts to bring spiritual assistance to the Irish Catholics, of his labours in Germany in the cause of Catholic restoration, and of his work for reform in the Council of Trent. Helen M. Roe, M.A., concludes her Photographic Survey of High Crosses in the Archdiocese of Armagh with those remaining in the eastern part of the modern County Tyrone (Arboe, Caledon Demesne, Clonfeacle, Donaghmore, and Errigal Keerogue). An tAth. Tomás Ó Fiaich publishes in full three letters with translations and commentaries from the friars at Creggan and destined for the Irish Community, Franciscans and their associates, at Louvain. Rev. Brendan Jennings, O.F.M., publishes an Appeal of the Ulster Franciscans against Blessed Oliver Plunkett, and Rev. Canice Mooney, O.F.M., has an article dealing with accusations made by two Ulster priests against Blessed Oliver Plunkett. In "The Ulster Forces in 1595" an tAth. Lorcán Ó Mearáin deals with two documents of special interest, the first because it gives the "names of the leaders" in O'Neill's army, the second "because it carrieth probability of the numbers the rebels have". Seán Mac Airt and Tomás Ó Fiaich edit a thirteenth-century poem on Armagh Cathedral by Giolla Brighde Mac Con Midhe. An tAth. Éamon Ó Doibhlinn assembles references to Donaghmore that have been met with and examines them briefly for their historical content, and in "The Heather Edge", Very Rev. Charles McGarvey, P.P., gives traditions and interesting information about the upper reaches of Donaghmore and Killishill Parishes. Michael Coyle gives an informative survey of the Holy Wells in the Parish of Dunleer. Other interesting papers are: "Múinteóirí Náisiúnta agus an 'Dlisteanas' 1831-70", by Tarlach O Raifeartaigh, M.A., "Dánta fá Chléir Ardmhacha" collected by An tAth. Lorcán Ó Muireadhaigh, "An Old Parish Name in Armagh" by Very Rev. Michael MacDermott, P.P., and "Magh an Chairn" by Rev. Bernard J. Mooney. Chronicle for 1955, Reviews, and MS. Material for Diocesan and Parochial History conclude this issue of the Journal.

COUNTY LOUTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL. XIII, 4. 1956.

"Footwear in Ireland" is the title of a long and very interesting article by A. T. Lucas. Joseph Raftery gives a description of a small, bronze-bound bucket or pail of wood discovered during drainage operations in the River Glyde. Continuing "Townland Survey of County Louth", Rev. Dermot MacIvor takes in this issue of the Journal the Townlands of Stickillin, Hoathstown and Harristown, and in "Kildemock Miscellanea", the concluding article of a series assembling material for an eventual history of the

parish of Kildemock, the same writer gathers such matters as were hitherto overlooked, or have since come to light, and, in doing this, refers them to the place in the series where they properly belong. Three hitherto unrecorded souterrains in County Louth are described by Breandán Ó Ríordáin.

NORTH MUNSTER ANTIQUARIAN JOURNAL. VOL. VII. No. 4.

This issue of the Thomond Journal opens with an article on Architecture in Nineteenth Century Limerick by Myles Cunningham. John Ainsworth, M.A., Ph.D., continues "The Arthur Manuscript". Rev. M. Moloney in "Limerick's Patron" concludes that "the only source of information about Mainchine of Luimneach is in the pedigree of the Dal Gais. If we rely on its statements we may take it that Mainchine was connected with Cineal Sedna, and that late in the seventh century a ruling prince bestowed on him the Island of Limerick". "Cashel Annals—Up to 1500 A.D." by R. W. Jackson, is a list of dates compiled from well-known sources to show when the different architectural features of Cashel were erected, and to fit the story of the ancient city into the framework of contemporary history. L. J. Bardwick has an interesting paper on "O'Grady of Capperclun". Reviews and 1957 Proceedings and Retrospect conclude this issue.

IRISH HISTORICAL STUDIES. VOL. 10. No. 40. September 1957.

The two main articles in this issue of Irish Historical Studies are: "The writing of history in Ireland 1800-30" by Donald MacCartney, and "The Irish courts of law, 1801-1914" by R. B. McDowell. There is the usual section on Writings on Irish History, 1956, and the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences (March 1956-May 1957). Among the Reviews may be mentioned a review of O'Rahilly's "Early Irish History and Mythology" by the late Osborn Bergin. At the time of his death Bergin was engaged in a review of this work for "Irish Historical Studies", and as much of the draft review as could be recovered after an exhaustive search through his papers has been published.

ULSTER FOLKLIFE. VOLUME 3 PART 1. 1957.

This issue of Ulster Folklife maintains the high standard set by its predecessors. K. M. Harris, M.Sc., gives a selection of items on various subjects from the collection of folklore made through the schools of Northern Ireland. "The Ulster Farmhouse: A Comparative Study" by E. Estyn Evans, M.A., D.Sc., supplements an article on the Ulster Farmhouse published in the first issue of the Journal by trying to place the subject in its wider setting. Ronald H. Buchanan, B.A., describes the method of construction of Stapple Thatch and discusses some of the cultural implications of its distribution. In an interesting paper R. S. Rogers traces the connection between the legend of the Black Pig and the existing traces of the Dyke to see how far the two correspond, how far the story was found in other parts of the country and how far the story varied. John B. Arthurs, M.A., publishes part of a folklore collection made in the district of Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone, some fifty years ago by his great-uncle, Rev. Fr. C.

Shortt. "Letters from America" by Breandan MacAodha, B.A., is a series of letters written home from America by a young couple who emigrated there soon after the great famine. Other informative papers are: "Folklore and Tradition in Glenvar, County Donegal", by Jean Forbes, B.A., "A Folktale from County Antrim", by Michael J. Murphy, "The People and their Songs", by Sean O'Boyle, and "Sources for Townland History", by Kenneth Darwin, M.A. Notes comprise: "Superstitions and old Beliefs in County Derry", by Izabel Adams, "Buried Horse-Skulls: A Further Note", by K. M. Harris, "The Bull in Folk-Belief", by Michael J. Murphy, "Underground Tunnels at Island Mahee, County Down", by Charles Thomas, "Three Rural Characters", by Breandan MacAodha, and "An Edinburgh Street Game", by Bruce F. Proudfoot and V. Bruce Proudfoot.

CLOGHER RECORD VOL. 11. NO. 1. 1957.

The record will appeal not only to the people of the diocese but to all interested in Irish history and archaeology. Rev. Cuthbert McGrath, O.F.M., has gathered together materials about the family of Í Éódhosa and presents them as only materials for adequate interpretation by those with a specialised knowledge of local conditions. A second poem on Fr. Francis MacMahon by Maurice O'Gorman is published by Séamus P. Ó Mórdha. Rev. Seosamh Ó Dufaigh, B.A., B.D., has a paper on the Mac Cathmhaoils of Clogher. An tAth. P. Ó Maolagáin continues an Early History of Fermanagh. The Place-names of the Parish of Kilskeery are explained by Very Rev. B. O'Daly, P.P. "Clogher's Altars of the Penal Days" is an interesting survey by Rev. P. Ó Gallachair. "Parish of Cleenish: District of Holywell", by Viator, is a supplement to Canon MacKenna's "Parishes of Clogher". Rev. P. Ó Gallachair continues "Clogherici", a Dictionary of the Catholic Clergy of the Diocese of Clogher (1535-1835). Other interesting papers are: "Castleblayney, Mucnamh & Baile na Lurgan", by Rev. P. MacDoinnshléibhe, B.A., B.D., "The MacMahons of Monaghan (1603-1640)", by P. Ó Mórdha, B.A., and "Inscriptions in Donagh Cemetery, Co. Monaghan", by Rev. B. McCarney, C.C. Documents comprise: "A Complaint against Miler McGrath, 1591" (Very Rev. L. Ó Mearáin, Adm.): "Hearth-Money Rolls, Co. Fermanagh 1665-6" (Rev. P. Ó Gallachair): "Some Clogher Clergy of the Eighteenth Century" (Rev. John Brady).

PROCEEDINGS

January to June, 1958.

Meetings of the Society were held as follows:—

1. *January 28, 1958.*—Annual General Meeting at the Society's House at 8 p.m. Chairman: G. F. Mitchell, M.A., F.T.C.D., *President*.

No other nominations having been received the Chairman declared the following elected to their respective offices:—

President.—G. F. Mitchell, M.A., F.T.C.D., *Fellow*.

Hon. General Secretary.—A. T. Lucas, M.A., *Member*.

Hon. Treasurers.—J. Maher and B. J. Cantwell, *Members*.

Members of Council.—Miss G. C. Stacpoole, *Fellow*, R. E. Cross and Professor J. J. Tierney, *Members*.

The Report of the Council for 1957 was read and adopted.

Dr. A. Farrington and Dr. W. O'Sullivan, *Members*, were appointed Honorary Auditors for 1958.

One Life Fellow and two Members were elected.

Mdlle. Françoise Henry, D.-ès-L., *Hon. Fellow*, read a paper entitled "The Illuminations of the Small Irish Gospel Books (8th-9th Centuries)".

2. *March 4, 1958.*—Ordinary Meeting at the Society's House at 8 p.m. Chairman: G. F. Mitchell, M.A., F.T.C.D., *President*.

A vote of sympathy for the widow and family of the late Thomas H. Mason, *Life Fellow*, was passed.

Rev. Professor Aubrey Gwynn, S.J., *Member*, delivered a lecture entitled "The Carthusian Priory of Kineleghin, Co. Galway".

3. *April 22, 1958.*—Quarterly Meeting at the Society's House at 8 p.m. Chairman: G. F. Mitchell, M.A., F.T.C.D., *President*.

The Report of the Hon. Auditors for 1957 was read and adopted.

Twelve Members were elected.

A lecture on "The Feast of St. Martin in Ireland: Its Unique Rites and Ceremonies" was delivered by Seán Ó Súilleabháin, *Member*.

4. *June 3, 1958.*—Ordinary Meeting at the Society's House at 8 p.m. Chairman: G. F. Mitchell, M.A., F.T.C.D., *President*.

A lecture on "The Dead Sea Scrolls" was delivered by Rev. Professor Kevin Condon, C.M., L.SS.

The Spring Excursion was held on April 26 in South County Dublin. The party, which numbered fifty-three, was led by Mr. P. Healy and Mr. Marcus Ó hEochaidhe and visited Glendruid, Rathmichael, Kilternan, Ballyedmonduff and Larch Hill.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND [STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1957

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Journal:						
Printing 1956 II; 1957 I;						
balance due 1956 I ..	781	11	8			
Illustrating 1956 II; 1957 I & II	143	14	11			
" Excursions				925	6	7
" Library				131	8	3
" Fuel and Light				6	8	6
" Rents, Taxes, Insurance				88	1	8
" Salaries and Wages				163	5	2
" Miscellaneous Printing and Stationery				275	7	6
" Postage and Petty Cash				78	3	6
" Incidentals:				82	15	2
Telephone Purchase Journals	14	3	0			
& carriage of books,	16	3	3			
etc.	3	9	2			
Bank fee (legal Dept.)	6	13	6			
Bank Interest	8	11	6			
Reconstruction of Roof and general house repairs	1,853	13	1	1,902	13	6
" Transfer from Provincial Bank Ltd. to National Bank Ltd.: Main a/c: Credit balance January 8, 1957, less £2				255	6	4
Library a/c: Credit balance January 8, 1957				22	4	5
Total				£3,931	0	7

We have examined and compared the 1957 Annual Accounts with the vouchers and the bank statement and found same correct showing a debit balance due to the bank of £1,003 8s. 5d. (One thousand and three pounds eight shillings and five pence) on the 31st December 1957.

The Society holds the following investments in capital funds:

£155	Face Value	Post Office Saving Certificates;
£280	Face Value	4½% New Land Bonds.

£100 Face Value $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ Fourth National Loan 1956-70;
 £1,010 2 0 Face Value 5% Dublin Corporation Stock 1968-73;
 £227 4 1 Post Office Savings Bank Deposit with accrued interest
 since 26th April, 1955.

(Signed) WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN }
A. FARRINGTON }

April 1, 1958.

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List of Societies, etc., from whom publications are received

- Aarboger Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, Denmark.
 Aarhus: Jysk Arkæologisk Selskab.
 Académie de Dijon.
 Académie de la République Populaire Roumaine.
 Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique.
 Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
 American Antiquarian Society.
 Archæologica Belgica.
 Archæological Institute, Slovak Academy of Science, Nitra.
 Barcelona: Cuadernos de Arquitectura.
 Barcelona: Museo Arqueológico.
 Bergen: Universitetsbiblioteket.
 Berlin: Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften.
 Bern: Stadt und Hochschulbibliothek.
 Bihar and Orissa Research Society, India.
 Bollandistes, Société des.
 Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society.
 British School at Rome.
 Bruxelles: Société Royale d'Archéologie.
 Buenos Aires: Facultad de Filosofía y Letras.
 Cambrian Archæological Association.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
 Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historical Society.
 Cork Historical and Archæological Society.
 Cymmrodorion, Honourable Society of.
 Deutsches Archæologisches Institut.
 Dorset Natural History and Archæological Society.
 Essex Archæological Society.
 Finska Fornminnesföreningen.
 Folklore of Ireland Society.
 Friends Historical Society.
 Galway Archæological Society.
 Genève: Musée d'Art et d'Histoire.
 Gent: Seminarie voor Archæologie.
 Glasgow Archæological Society.
 Hamburg: Archæologia Geographica.
 Henry Bradshaw Society.
 Institut Archéologique Liégeois.
 Institut National d'Archéologie, Prague.
 Instituto di Studi Liguri, Bordighera.
 Irish Book Lover.
 Irish Historical Studies.
 Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
 Kent Archæological Society.
 Kildare Archæological Society.
 Ljubljana: Slovenska Akademija Znanosti in Umetnosti.
 Louth Archæological Society.
 Madrid: Comisaria General de Excavaciones Arqueológicas.
 Montgomeryshire Collections.
 Musée Archéologique de Poznan.
 Museo de Pontevedra, Spain.
 National Museum of Canada.
 Netherlands, State Service for Archæological Investigations.
 Norsk Folkemuseum.
 Numismatic Society, London.
 Oslo: Universitets Oldsaksamling.
 Paris: Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.
 Paris: Société d'Anthropologie.
 Pennsylvania Historical Society.
 Prehistoric Society.
 Rhineland, Verein von Altertumsfreunden.
 Royal Anthropological Institute.
 Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
 Royal Historical Society.
 Royal Irish Academy.
 Schweizerisches Landesmuseum.
 Shropshire Archæological Society.
 Smithsonian Institution.
 Sociedade Martins Sarmento, Guimaraes, Portugal.
 Societas Scientiarum Lodziensis.
 Societas Scientiarum Varsaviensis.
 Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France.
 Société Préhistorique Française.
 Société Préhistorique Polonaise.
 Société Royale des Lettres de Lund.
 Society of Antiquaries of London.
 Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
 Somersetshire Archæological Society.
 South African Archæological Society.
 Stockholm: Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien.
 Stockholm: Royal Library.
 Suffolk Institute of Archæology.
 Surrey Archæological Society.
 Sussex Archæological Society.
 Tarragona: Real Sociedad Arqueológica.
 Thoresby Society.
 Trondhjem: Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab.
 Ulster Journal of Archæology.
 Uppsala: Kungl. Universitets Bibliotek.
 Viking Society.
 Warszawa: Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne.
 Wiltshire Archæological Society.
 Yorkshire Archæological Society.



